

GAZETTEER

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES:

CONTAINING THE

STATISTICS, AGRICULTURE, AND MINERALOGY,

OF THE

COUNTIES;

THE HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, CURIOSITIES, MANUFACTURES, TRADE-
(OMMERCE, FAIRS, MARKETS, CHARITABLE AND OTHER IN-
STITUTIONS, POPULATION, AND ELECTIVE FRANCHISES,

OF THE

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES;

INCLUDING

A COMPLETE INDEX VILLARIS,

WITH THE BEARINGS AND DISTANCE OF EACH VILLAGE AND
MANSION FROM THE NEAREST

MARKET TOWN.

ILLUSTRATED BY TWO LARGE MAPS,

DESCRIPTIVE OF

THE ROADS, AND INLAND NAVIGATION.

BY THOMAS POTTS.

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1812.

1875

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is generally known that Speed's Tables formed the basis of Spelman's Villare Anglicum; that Adams availed himself of both these, for his Index Villaris; and that Whatley made a free use of all the above publications, in his England's Gazetteer: Luckombe had, however, the merit of incorporating the less noted Villages, Seats, &c. in his Gazetteer of England and Wales, and of adding such a fund of useful information as fixed the stamp of originality on his work. But since the publication of the last edition, the extended use of the steam-engine, the introduction of machinery into manufactures, the wonderfully rapid progress of inland navigation, and various other local circumstances, have all combined to raise villages, formerly obscure, into notice and opulence; and in the same proportion to augment both the trade and number of sea-ports: innumerable additions, corrections, and improvements therefore became necessary, as well to protect the property, as to render it still more worthy of public notice; and with the Author it remains to point out such improvements, and the mode by which they were effected.

As the Gazetteer of England and Wales would obviously embrace a wide range of subject, to be compressed into a comparatively small compass, the following systematical arrangement became necessary: viz.

1. (After the name of the place), the Hundred, County, &c.
2. Distance from London; or Villages, Seats, &c. from the nearest market town.

3. Bearings from London, or nearest town, &c.

4. Population.

5. Elective Franchises.

6. Public Buildings, &c.

7. Trade, Commerce, Manufactures.

8. History, Antiquities, &c.

The Hundred, Wapentake, Ward, Lath, Soke, Rape, or other name.

ridiction ; were furnished by their Poor-returns, being copied from the endorsement.

The Distance from London ; by the admeasurements allowed by the General Post-Office.

The Bearings ; by Faden's large map.

The Population ; by the abstract of the population act.

The Elective Franchises ; by Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria, and Oldfield's History of Boroughs.

The Public Buildings, Situation, Corporation, Civil Jurisdiction, &c. by the History of the County.

The Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures ; by M'Pherson's Commercial Gazetteer :—and

The History, Antiquities, Curiosities, Fairs and Markets, from the County Histories, Beauties of England, and Luckombe's Gazetteer.

In measuring the distance of the villages, seats, &c. from the nearest market town ; Smith's Atlas was used, proceeding in a straight line, but making an allowance of one mile in seven, for the curvatures or other deviations. Major Rennell's proposition of allowing one mile in eight would have been acceded to, had the maps been drawn on Mercator's projection ; but as that was not the case, a greater allowance became necessary, and it actually comes nearer to the measured distances laid down in the best authorities on the subject.

Amongst so many thousand admeasurements, some errors must necessarily occur ; for these, however, the Author solicits the indulgence of the candid Reader.

Chichester, May 24, 1810.



INTRODUCTION

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THAT part of the British empire called England and Wales, forming the larger and southern part of the island of Great Britain, is situated between 50° and $55^{\circ} 45'$ north latitude; and $1^{\circ} 50'$ east, $5^{\circ} 40'$ west longitude. On three sides it is surrounded by the sea, being on the north bounded by Scotland; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by the English Channel; and on the west by St. George's Channel.

Assuming a triangular figure, the base drawn from the South Foreland in Kent, to the Land's End in Cornwall, will give the length of the southern side, three hundred and forty miles; the vertical line drawn from Berwick on the north to the South Foreland, will give the length of the eastern side three hundred and forty-five miles; and a line drawn from Berwick to the Land's End, will give the length of the western side four hundred and twenty-five miles. The area comprehended in this portion is equal to 50,210 square statute miles, or 32,150,000 statute acres; having a population of 9,168,000, of which nearly 5,000,000 are females.

As the early history of this island is involved in considerable obscurity, the etymology of its different appellations must be admitted with doubt. Camden supposed the word Britain to be derived from *Brit*, painted, and *Tayne*, a nation; because the inhabitants, in their uncultivated state, painted their bodies with different figures and emblematical devices: others, from a particular tribe called *Brets*, or *Brits*. All however concur in supposing the earliest inhabitants to have been the Gael, or southern Celts, who emigrated from the nearest shores of France and Flanders; and as the two Celtic words *Inys*, white, and *Priddin*, valley or land, seem peculiarly applicable to its appearance when viewed from the sea, it is not improbable but they may have formed the basis of the derivation; especially when it is considered, that the two consonants in *Priddin* bear, in the Celtic language, the sound of *th*: the appellation of white also closely assimilates with that given it by the Greeks, who called it Albion.

To the Gael succeeded the northern Celts, called Cimri, or Cimbri; and these were followed by the Belgæ, a German or Gothic nation. Thus these

were the three primary settlers of this island. Proceeding from the same original stock, they used a common language, with some small diversity of dialect; and had the same religion, government, manners, and customs. Their only commerce was carried on with the neighbouring coast of Gaul; with the exception of the casual voyages of the Phœnicians, to procure tin from the Cassiterides, or Scilly Islands. Their lives were purely pastoral, agriculture being but little understood, except in the southern parts of the Island, where the state of society was more connected than in the north, east, and west.

Such was their state, when Cæsar, in the year 55 B. C. unsuccessfully attempted the conquest of Britain. Nearly a century afterwards, A. D. 43, the Roman legions met with better success; but it was not until the year 86, under the command of Vespasian, that the island was totally subdued, and the acquisition rendered useful to the conquerors.

The Romans, having continued masters of the greatest portion of Britain nearly four centuries, divided it into five provinces; viz. Britannia Prima, comprehending the south of England; Britannia Secunda, Wales; Maxima Cæsariensis, a part of the northern counties; Valencia, the remainder of the northern counties; and Flavia Cæsariensis, the middle of England. At that period—

<i>The Inhabitants of</i>	<i>were termed</i>	<i>their Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
Cornwall and Devon . . .	Danmonii . . .	Isca Danmoniorum . . .	Exeter
Dorset	Durotriges . . .	Durnovaria	Dorchester
Somerset, Wilts, N. part of Hants	Belge	Aque Solis	Bath
Berks	Atrebatii . . .	Calleva	Wallingford
Surrey, Sussex, S. part of Hants	Regni	Noviomagus	Winchester
Kent	Canthii	Dorovernum	Canterbury
Middlesex and Essex . . .	Trinobantes . .	Londinium	London
Suffolk, Norfolk, Cam- bridge, and Hunting- don	Iceni	{ Venta Icenorum } { Castr }	Norwich
Bucks, Herts, and Bed- ford	Catseuclani . . .	Vetulinum	{ Verulam, near St. Al- bans
Gloucester and Oxford . .	Dobuni	Glevum	Gloucester
Hereford, Monmouth, Radnor, Brecon, and Glamorgan	Silures	Isca Silurum	Caerleon
Carmarthen, Pembro- roke, and Cardigan . . .	Dimetæ	Maridunum	Caermarthen
Flint, Denbigh, Meri- oneth, Montgomery, Caernarvon, and Anglesey	Ordovices . . .	Segontium	near Caernarvon
Chester, Salop, Staf- ford, Warwick, and Worcester	Cornovii	Deva	Chester
Lincoln Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Rutland, and North- ampton	Coritani	Lindum	Lincoln
York, Lancaster, West- moreland, Cumber- land, and Durham . . .	Brigantes . . .	Eboracum	York
Northumberland	Ottodani	Axelodunum	Hexham

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And according to the Itinerary of Antoninus, the names of the Roman stations were—

<i>Modern Names.</i>	<i>Roman Names.</i>
Abergavenny, Monmouthshire	Gobannium
Aldby on the Derwent, Yorkshire	Derwentis
Almondbury, ditto	Cambodunum
Alceter, Oxfordshire	Isauvatis
Ancaster, Lincolnshire	Seglolum & Angelcum
Ashford, Kent	Durolovum
Aulcester, Warwickshire	Manduesedum
Badbury near Cilyford-Blandford, Dorsetshire	Vindogladæ
Bangor upon the Dee, Flintshire	Bovium
Bath, Somersetshire	Aquæ Solis
Barbican, 1 m. N. of Birmingham, Staffordsh.	Flocetum
Bewcastle, on the Tyne, Cumberland	Brocavum
Bokenham, New, Norfolk	Bitomagus
Bod Vari, commonly Bod L'arr, Flintshire . .	Varis
Brancaster, Norfolk	Venta Icenorum
Braughin, Hertfordshire	Cæsaromagus
Bridgeford, Nottinghamshire	Ad Pontem
Brinklow, Warwickshire	Rata
Brookley-Hills, Middlesex	Sulloniaca
Brough, Westmorland	Lavatus
——— Hill, Lincolnshire	Causennis
——— — 1 m. above Daventry, Northamp.	Bennavenna & Bennaventa
Boughton (near), Hampshire	Brige
Cantebury, Kent	Durovernum
Caer-Gwent, Monmouthshire	Venta Silurum
Caile, Cumberland	Brovanacum
Caernarvon, Caernarvonshire	Segontium
Castle-Camp, Cambridgeshire	Camulodunum
Chester, Cheshire	Deva
Chesterton, Huntingdonshire	Duroloponis
Cheshunt, Hertfordshire	Durolitum
Chichester, Sussex	Regnum
Cirencester, Gloucestershire	Ariconium
Colchester, Essex	Isling
Congleton, Cheshire	Condate
Dorking, Surrey	Pontes
Devizes, Wiltshire	Verlucio
Doncaster, Yorkshire	Sageolium
Dorchester, Oxfordshire	Durocornovium
Dover, Kent	Portus Dubris
Doward, Herefordshire	Burrium
Ebchester, near Corbridge, Durham	Vinevium
Edgbury, near Whitechurch, Hampshire . . .	Canneto
Edgehill, Warwickshire	Tripointium
Exeter, Devon.—Scadum Nanniorum & . . .	Ica Daemoniorum
Farnham, Surrey or Hampshire	Calleva Atrebatum
Gemble-peth, Northumberland	Corstopitum, vel Corstoplium
Gloucester, Gloucestershire	Blestium
Godmundham, Yorkshire	Deigovitia

<i>Modern Names.</i>	<i>Roman Names.</i>
Greenchester, Northumberland	Vindomora
Haverill, Essex and Suffolk	Colonia
Helmsford, Yorkshire	Calcaria
Hogmagog, Cambridgeshire	Camboricum & tum
Hollwood-Hill, near Bromley, Kent	Noviomagus
Icklingham, Suffolk	Combretonium
Kaerhen, 3 m. above Conway, Caernarvonshire	Conovium
Kenchester, Herefordshire	Magnis
Knightly, Staffordshire	Mediolanum
Lancaster, Lancashire	Bremetonacum
Lanchester, Durham	Glanoventa
Leicester, Leicestershire	Vernomatium vel Rata
Lime, or near it, Kent	Portus Lemanis
Lincoln, Lincolnshire	Lindum
Littleborough, ditto	Danum
London, Old, in St. George's Fields, Surrey .	Londinium
Maidstone, Kent	Durobrivæ
Maldon, Essex	Villa Faustini
Manchester, Lancashire	Manucium—Mancunium
Merton, Yorkshire	Maractonium
Newark, Nottinghamshire	Acocollana
Oldbury, 1 m. E. of Dudley-Castle, Staffordshire	Pennocrucium
Penrith, Old, Cumberland	Virtomæ
Ravensborough-Castle, Hertfordshire	Durobrivæ
Reading, Berkshire	Spina
Ribchester, Lancashire	Coccium
Richborough, Kent	Portus Ritupis
Ring-Hill, near Littlebury, Essex	Canonium
Ripon, Yorkshire	Eboracum
Rochester, Kent	Veguriæ
Ruchester (near), Northumberland	Castra Exploratorum
Sandy, Bedfordshire	Maginvinium & nium
Sarum, Old, Wiltshire	Sorviodunum
Seaton, Devonshire	Moridunum
Shap, Westmorland	Galacum
Silchester, Hampshire	Vindonava
Southampton (near), ditto	Claudentum
Stratford, Old, Buckinghamshire	Lactodorum
Tallow, Wrattling, Suffolk	Ad Ansum
Tattershall, Lincolnshire	Durobrivæ
Tinemouth, Northumberland	Blatum Bulgium
Town, Old, on Alon-water, ditto	Galava
Verulam, near St. Alban's, Hertfordshire . .	Verolanium
Vorran, Caer, Cumberland	Voreda
Usk, Monmouthshire	Iscalegia Augusta
Walwick, Northumberland	Leguallium
Wall, Litchfield, S. side of Litchfield, Staffordsh.	Uxacona
Wantage (about), Berkshire	Clevum
Warcham, Dorsetshire	Durnovaria
Warwick, Warwickshire	Venonis & Bononis
Whitley-Castle on S. side of Tyne, Cumberland .	Alone
Willoughby, Nottinghamshire	Margidunum

<i>Modern Names.</i>	<i>Roman Names.</i>
Winchester, Hampshire	Venta Belgarum
Worcester, Worcestershire	Bravinium
Wrottesley, Staffordshire	Uriconia
Wroxeter, Salop	Rutunium
Yarmouth, (not in the Itinerary,) Norfolk	Gariononum
York, Yorkshire	Eboracum.

Under four centuries of subjection, the Britons, unaccustomed to the use of arms, had forgotten their former valour; and when, during the reign of the Emperor Honorius, in the year 414, the distresses of the empire rendered it necessary to withdraw the troops, the defenceless Britons became subjected to the merciless ravages of the Scots and Picts, who spread terror and desolation everywhere. Thus reduced to despair, they, in the year 449, invited to their assistance the Jutes, a warlike tribe of Germans; who without difficulty repelled the Scots and Picts, but pleased with the natural fertility of the soil, meditated and effected a settlement for themselves, taking possession of the Isle of Wight, and founding, in the year 460, the kingdom of Kent. The Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, arrived in Britain about the year 477, and from that period the kingdom of the South-Saxons commenced. The West-Saxons arrived in the year 495; and these barbaric colonies were increased by the East-Saxons, in the year 527. In the year 547, the valiant Ida led his victorious Angles to Bernicia; and, being joined by the Saxons, possessed themselves of the northern, southern, and eastern coasts, extended their conquests into the interior of the country, and between that period and the year 585, founded the kingdoms of Northumberland, East-Angles, and Mercia. This warlike nation of Angles, who were to perpetuate their name in the country at large, proceeded from the same regions as the Cimri or northern Celts. In the year 828, Egbert united into one the seven kingdoms erected by the Saxons and Angles, usually styled the Saxon Heptarchy, and distinguished his dominions by the name of *Angle-land*. The Saxons are said to have been first converted to Christianity in the year 596, by Augustine, a monk, sent by Pope Gregory the Great for that purpose.

SAXON HEPTARCHY.

Kent, comprehending the county of the same name, founded by Hengist in the year 454, and ending in the year 823.

Kings of Kent.

Hengist	454	Ercombert	640
Eake	488	Egbert	664
Octa	512	Lothaire	673
Ymbrick	534	Edrick	684
Ethelbert	568	Withdred	685
Edbald	616	Eadbert and Edelbert	725

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Ethelbert	743	Cudred	799
Aldric	760	Baldred	805
Ethelbert-Pren	794		

South-Saxons, comprehending the counties of Sussex and Surrey, founded by Ella in the year 491, and ending in the year 685.

South-Saxon Kings.

Ella	491	Ceoluph	597
Cissa	514	Cinigsil and Quicelm	611
Chevelin	590	Canowalch	643
Cedwic	592	Adelwach	648

East-Angles, comprehending the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely, founded by Uffa in the year 565, and ending in the year 792.

Kings of East-Angles.

Uffa	575	Ethwald	656
Tiſillus	578	Adwulf	664
Redwald	599	Alswald	688
Erpenwald	624	Beorna and Ethelbert	749
Sigebert	636	Beorna	758
Egrik and Annas	644	Ethelred	761
Ethelhere	654	Ethelbert	790

West-Saxons, comprehending the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks, founded by Cerdic in the year 519, and ending in the year 828.

West-Saxon Kings.

Cherdic	519	Censua, Eſewin and Centwin	674
Kenrick	534	Ceadwald	686
Chevine	560	Iua	688
Ceolrick	592	Adelard	726
Ceoluph	598	Cudred	740
Kingills and Quinthelin	611	Sigebert and Cenulph	754
Ceonowalch	643	Brithrick	784
Adelwalch	648	Egbert	800
Sexburga	672		

Northumberland, comprehending the counties of Lancaster, York, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Scotland as far as the Frith of Forth, founded by Ida in the year 547, and ending in the year 827.

Kings of Northumberland.

Ida or Ella	547	Cenred	716
Adda	559	Osrick	718
Clappea	566	Ceolulph	730
Theodwald	572	Egbert	737
Fridulph	573	Oswulph	758
Theodorick	579	Edilwald	759
Athelrick	586	Alured	765
Athelfrid	593	Etheldred	774
Edwin	617	Alfwald I.	779
Osrick	633	Osred II.	789
Oswald	634	Etheldred, restored	790
Oswy	643	Osald	796
Ethelward	653	Ardulph	797
Egfrid	670	Alfwald II.	807
Osred I.	705	Andred	810

East-Saxons, comprehending the counties of Essex, Middlesex, and part of Herts, founded by Erchewin in the year 527, and ending in the year 827.

East-Saxon Kings.

Erchewin	527	Swithelme	655
Sledda	587	Sighere and Sebbi	665
Sebert	593	Sebbi	683
Sexred	616	Sigherd and Seofrid	694
Seward		Offa	700
Sigebert		Ceolfred	709
Sigebert the Little	623	Suithred	746
Sigebert the Good	653	Sigered	799

Mercia, comprehending the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Stafford, Derby, Salop, Nottingham, Chester, and the remainder of Herts, founded by Cridda in the year 582, and ending in the year 827.

Kings of Mercia.

Cridda	585	Ethelbald	716
Wibba	595	Offa	757
Cheorlas	616	Egfrid	794
Penda	625	Cenolf	795
Peada	656	Kenelme	819
Wolfhere	659	Ceolwolf	819
Ethelred	675	Burnulf	821
Kenred	704	Ludecan	823
Ceolred	709	Whiglafe	825

English Kings, from the union of the Heptarchy under Egbert, to the reign of Alfred the Great.

Saxon.

Began to reign

A. D. 800 — Egbert.

838 — Ethelwolf.

857 — Ethelbald.

Began to reign

A. D. 860 — Ethelbert.

865 — Ethelred.

871 — Alfred.

Alfred, who has justly attained the appellation of Great, and the title of Founder of the British Monarchy, divided the kingdom into Shires or Counties; Trethings, Trithings, or Tridings. (of which Riding is a corruption); Hundreds or Wapentakes; and Tithings or Decenneries. In this division, England contained but 32 counties, Durham and Lancashire being included in that of Yorkshire; Cornwall in Devonshire; Rutland in Northamptonshire; Monmouthshire being deemed a part of Wales; and Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, being subject to the Scots.

The *Shire* or *County* "contained a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land was divided, for the better government of it, and for the more easy administration of justice: so that there is no part of this kingdom that lies not within some county; and every county is governed by a yearly officer, the sheriff." *Fortescue*, cap. 24.

The *Trething*, *Trithing*, or *Triding*, "is the third part of a county, or three or more hundreds or wapentakes; such sort of portions are the lathes of Kent, the rapes of Sussex, and the ridings of Yorkshire; and those who governed these portions were called Trithing-reeves, before whom were brought all causes that could not be determined in the hundreds or wapentakes." *Spelman's Ancient Government of England*, p. 52.

The *Hundred* or *Wapentake* "was so called because it was composed of an hundred families, or ten tithings; and is governed by an high constable or bailiff; and formerly there was regularly held in it the hundred court for the trial of causes, though now fallen into disuse. In some of the more northern counties, these hundreds are called wapentakes." 1 *Comm.* § 4. p. 115.

Tithings. "In ancient times it was ordained, for the more sure keeping of the peace, that all free-born men should cast themselves into several companies, by ten in each company; and that every of these ten men should be surety and pledge for the forthcoming of his fellows: for which cause these companies in some places were called Tithings; and as ten times ten make an hundred, so because it was also appointed that ten of these tithings should at certain times meet together for matters of greater weight, therefore that general assembly was called an Hundred." *Lamb. Const.*

Lathes and *Rapes*, as above observed, contain three or more hundreds; as the lathes of Kent, and the rapes of Sussex.

Soke, *Sok*, *Soc*, or *Soca*, "signifies the power of administering justice; and the territory or precinct in which the chief lord did exercise his Soke,

his liberty of keeping court, or holding trials within his own Soke or jurisdiction." *Bract. lib. 3.* Such are the Sokes of Lincolnshire.

Wards. "The wards in the northern counties are synonymous with the hundreds of other counties; but are so called, from the inhabitants of each division being in ancient times obliged to keep watch or ward against the irruptions of the Scots and Picts." *Burn's Westmoreland.*

From the reign of Alfred, to the Conquest by William, Duke of Normandy.

Saxon.

Began to reign

A. D. 901 — Edward the elder.
925 — Athelstan.
941 — Edmund.
946 — Edred.
955 — Edwy.

Began to reign

A. D. 959 — Edgar.
975 — Edward the Martyr.
978 — Ethelred II.
1016 — Edmund II. or Iron-
side.

Danish.

1017 — Canute, King of Den-
mark.

1035 — Harold.
1039 Hardicanute.

Norman.

1066. William I. commonly called the Conqueror, is particularly celebrated for his strict execution of justice; his confirmation of the liberties and immunities of London and the other cities of England; and for his Survey of England called the Domesday-book. This book is of so high authority, that the question whether lands are ancient demesne or not, is to be decided by it; and even the Conqueror himself submitted some cases wherein he was concerned to be determined by it. *Sjelm. Domesdei.*

1087. William II. and,

1100. Henry I.—sons of the Conqueror.

1125. Stephen, grandson to the Conqueror, by his fourth daughter Adela.

1145. Henry II. surnamed Plantagenet, grandson of Henry I. by his daughter the Empress Maud, and her second husband Geoffrey Plantagenet.

1189. Richard I.

1199. John.—sons of Henry II. In the reign of the latter monarch, the famed deed, called Magna Charta, which secured very important liberties to the clergy, barons, and people, was signed.

1216. Henry III. son of John.

1272. Edward I. son of Henry III.

1307. Edward II. son of Edward I.

1327. Edward III. son of Edward II.

1377. Richard II. grandson of Edward III. by his eldest son the Black Prince.

House of Lancaster.

1399. Henry IV. son to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III.

1413. Henry V. son of Henry IV.

1422. Henry VI. son of Henry V.

House of York.

1461. Edward IV descended from Edward III. by his third son Lionel.

1483. Edward V. son of Edward IV.

1483. Richard III. brother to Edward IV. who basely murdered his nephew Edward V.

House of Tudor.

1485. Henry VII. son of the Countess of Richmond, of the House of Lancaster, by Owen Tudor a Welsh gentleman; in whom were united the houses of Lancaster and York, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.

1509. Henry VIII. son of Henry VII. In the Reign of this monarch the Reformation took place, together with the suppression of abbeys, monasteries, convents, and all other Catholic establishments.

A LIST OF THE MITRED ABBEYS IN ENGLAND, THEIR VALUATION, FOUNDERS, &c.

Name.	County.	Annual Valuation.		Years of Christ.	By whom founded.
		Dugdale.	Speed.		
Glantonbury	Somersetshire	3311 7 4	3508 13 4	425	St. Patrick.
Canterbury	Kent	+ 1413 4 11	+ 1413 4 11	605	King Ethelbert and St. Augustine.
Westminster	Middlesex	3471 0 2	3977 6 4	610	Sebert, King of the East Saxons.
Peterborough	Northamptonshire	made Episc. Sept. 4, 1541.		655	King Peada, first Christian King of Mercia.
Abingdon	Berkshire	1876 10 9	2012 2 8	675	Kean, nephew to Cissa.
Malmsbury	Wiltshire	+ 803 17 7	+ 803 17 7	675	Etheberius, Bishop of Winchester.
Gloucester, St. Peter's	Gloucestershire	1296 5 9	1550 4 5	681	Oric, King Northumberland.
Lyvesham	Worcestershire	1183 12 9	1268 9 9	709	St. Egrin, first Bishop of Worcester.
Bardeley	Lincolnshire	366 3 1	429 7 0	712	Elbedred, King of Mercia.
Tewkesbury	Gloucestershire	+ 1598 1 3	+ 1598 1 3	713	Oddo and Dodo, Dukes of Mercia.
Croyland	Lincolnshire	1803 15 0	1217 5 11	716	Ethelbold, King of Mercia.
St. Albans	Hertfordshire	2102 7 1	2510 6 1	794	King Offa.
Winchelcombe	Gloucestershire	759 11 9	—	797	King Kenulph.
Hyde	Hampshire	+ 865 18 0	+ 865 18 0	903	King Edward.
Tarstock	Devonshire	+ 902 5 7	+ 902 5 7	961	Edgar, Earl of Devonshire.
Ramsay	Huntingdonshire	1716 12 4	1983 15 3	969	Altwine.
Thorney	Cambridgeshire	411 12 11	508 12 5	972	Ethelwald, Bishop of Winchester.
St. Edmundsbury	Suffolk	1659 13 11	2336 16 0	1020	King Canute.
Hulm, St. Benet's	Norfolk	—	677 9 8	1031	Ditto.
Coveant	Warwickshire	+ 731 19 5	+ 731 19 5	1031	Leofric, Earl of Chester, and his wife Godiva.
Waltham	Essex	900 4 3	1079 12 1	1062	Earl Harold.
Batell	Sussex	880 14 7	987 0 11	1067	William the Conqueror.
Batby	Yorkshire	729 12 10	819 2 6	1069	Ditto.
Shrewsbury	Shropshire	132 4 10	615 4 3	1083	Roger de Montgomery.
York, St. Mary's	Yorkshire	1250 7 0	2085 1 5	1088	Allan, Earl of Richmond.
Colchester	Essex	523 17 0	—	1097	Eudo.
St. John's of Jerusalem	Middlesex	2385 12 8	3385 19 8	1100	Jordanus Briest.
Cirencester	Gloucestershire	1051 7 1	1051 7 1	1117	King Henry I.
Reading	Berkshire	1938 14 3	2116 3 9	1125	Ditto.

In all 29 Abbots.—Those marked + are neither in Dugdale nor Speed.—Canterbury had 9862 acres of land in its several manors.

1547. Edward VI. son of Henry VIII.
 1553. Mary, eldest daughter of Henry VIII. married to Philip II. of Spain.

1558. Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Henry VIII.

House of Stuart.

1603. James I. great-grandson of James IV. King of Scotland, by Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. and first of the Stuart family in England.

1625. Charles I. son of James I. who, after undergoing a mock trial, was beheaded by the sentence of Cromwell's party.

Commonwealth, and Protectorate of Cromwell.

1649. Charles II. eldest son of Charles I.

1685. James II. second son of Charles I. who abdicated the Throne.

1688. William III. nephew and son-in-law of James II. By this monarch the glorious Revolution was effected, and the Bill of Rights passed.

1702. Anne, youngest daughter of James II. in whose reign the Union with Scotland was accomplished.

House of Brunswick.

1714. George I. son of the Princess Sophia, who married the Duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh; grandson of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. who married the Elector Palatine, afterwards King of Bohemia; and great-grandson of James I.

1727. George II. son of George I.

1760. George III. grandson of George II. in whose reign the Union of Ireland was accomplished.

Modern Division of England.

England is divided into the following 40 Counties, viz.

Bedford	Hereford	Oxford
Berks	Hertford	Rutland
Buckingham	Huntingdon	Salop or Shropshire
Cambridge	Kent	Somerset
Chester	Lancaster	Stafford
Cornwall	Leicester	Suffolk
Cumberland	Lincoln	Surrey
Derby	Middlesex	Sussex
Devon	Monmouth	Warwick
Dorset	Norfolk	Westmoreland
Durham	Northampton	Wilts
Essex	Northumberland	Worcester
Gloucester	Nottingham	* York.
Hants or Southampton		

And Wales into twelve, viz.

Anglesey	Caernarvon	Merioneth
Brecon	Denbigh	Montgomery
Cardigan	Flint	Pembroke
Caermarthen	Glamorgan	Radnor.

The Civil Jurisdiction of the kingdom is divided into six portions in England, called Circuits; to which judges are appointed to go twice a year, for administering justice in the several counties.

MIDLAND; containing the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Warwick.

NORFOLK; Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk.

HOME; Hertford, Essex, Kent, Sussex, Surrey.

OXFORD; Berks, Oxford, Hereford, Salop, Gloucester, Monmouth, Stafford, Worcester.

WESTERN; Southampton, Wilts, Dorset, Cornwall. Devon, Somerset.

NORTHERN; York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire.

And Wales into the following 4 Circuits, viz.

NORTH-EAST; comprehending the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Montgomery.

NORTH-WEST; Anglesey, Caernarvon, Merioneth.

SOUTH-EAST; Radnor, Brecon, Glamorgan.

SOUTH-WEST; Pembroke, Cardigan, Caermarthen.

The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction is divided into the two Dioceses of Canterbury and York, containing the following Bishoprics, viz.

Dioceses in the Province of Canterbury.	Value in the King's Books.	Supposed value.	Counties.
Canterbury	2682 12 2	800	Kent (part).
London	2000 0 0	6200	{ Essex, Middlesex, Hertfordshire (part). Southampton,
Winchester	3124 12 8	7400	{ Surrey, Isles of Wight, Guernsey, and Jersey.
Chichester	677 1 3	2600	{ Sussex.
Salisbury	1385 8 3	3500	{ Wiltshire, Berkshire.
Exeter	500 0 0	2700	{ Devonshire, Cornwall.
Bath and Wells	523 1 3	2200	Somersetshire.
Gloucester	315 7 3	2200	Gloucestershire.
Worcester	929 13 3	3400	{ Worcestershire, Warwickshire (part).
Hereford	768 11 0	3000	{ Herefordshire, Shropshire (part). Staffordshire,
Litchfield and Coventry	559 17 3	2800	{ Derbyshire, Warwickshire (part), Shropshire (part).
Ely	2134 13 6	4000	{ Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely:
Norwich	834 11 7	5000	{ Norfolk, Suffolk.

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Dioceses in the Province of Canterbury.	Value in the King's Books.	Supposed value.	Counties.
Canterbury	2682 12 0.2	800	Kent (part).
London	2000 0 0	6200	{ Essex, Middlesex, Hertfordshire (part). Southampton,
Winchester	3124 12 8	7400	{ Surrey, Isles of Wight, Guernsey, and Jersey.
Chichester	677 1 3	2600	{ Sussex.
Salisbury	1385 8 3	3500	{ Wiltshire, Berkshire.
Exeter	500 0 0	2700	{ Devonshire, Cornwall.
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Ely	2134 18 6	4000	{ Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely.
Norwich	834 11 7	5000	{ Norfolk, Suffolk.

Dioceses in the Province of Canterbury.	Value in the King's Book.	Supposed value.	Counties.
Lincoln	894 18 1	3200	Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire (part).
Oxford	381 11 0	2800	Oxfordshire.
Peterborough	414 14 0	1700	Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire.
Bristol	294 11 0	1500	Dorsetshire.
Rochester	358 4 9	2400	Kent (part).
St. David's	426 2 1	2400	Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, Caermarthenshire, Brecknockshire, Radnorshire, Glamorganshire (part), Monmouthshire (part), Montgomeryshire (part), Herefordshire (part).
Bangor	131 16 3	1200	Merionethshire, Angleseyshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire (part), Denbighshire (part).
Llandaff	154 14 2	1600	Monmouthshire (part), Glamorganshire (part), Denbighshire (part), Flintshire (part).
St. Asaph	187 11 8	1500	Montgomeryshire (part), Merionethshire (part), Herefordshire (part).
York	1610 0 0	7000	Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire.
Durham	1821 1 3	8700	Durham, Northumberland.
Chester	420 1 8	2700	Cheshire, Richmondshire, Lancashire, Cumberland (part).
Carlisle	531 4 9	2800	Cumberland (part), Westmoreland.

Climate and Seasons. In consequence of its insular situation, Great Britain is subject to greater mutability of climate than any other country on the globe: exposed to the humid vapours of the Atlantic, the atmosphere becomes charged with moisture; but these are opposed by the arid winds from the eastern Continent. From these causes, the summers often produce specimens of winter; and the winters are not unfrequently enlivened by genial gleams of sun-shine. The month of January is in general the most severe, and sometimes accompanied with intense frost; March is the most unsettled month, but the spring dawns in April. June, July,

August, and September, may be termed the summer months, although in the latter, hoar-frosts are by no means unfrequent. October and November are rather cold, particularly the latter month; and December forms the commencement of the winter, which lasts through January, February, and a part of March.

Face of the Country.—England affords (says Aikin) all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe. In some parts, verdant plains extend far as the eye can reach, watered by copious streams, and covered with innumerable cattle. In others, the vicissitudes of gently rising hills, and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound with prospects of the more romantic kind; lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents: nor are there wanting, as a contrast to so many agreeable scenes, the gloomy features of black barren moors and wide uncultivated heaths. The richest parts of the country are in general the midland and southern. Towards the north it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring Scotland. The eastern coast is in many parts marshy and sandy. To the west, the whole country of Wales is a mountainous tract, intermixed with vales of great fertility. Another range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, running perpendicularly from north to south, and forming during its course a natural division between the eastern and western sides of the kingdom. The county of Cornwall, jutting like a great promontory into the Atlantic Ocean, is a rough and hilly tract; and a similar character prevails in parts of the adjacent counties. These mountainous regions, however, contribute greatly to the wealth and advantage of the whole, by the mineral treasures with which they are amply furnished.

Agriculture.—England contains 32,150,000 square statute acres; of these about 10,500,000 acres are under cultivation for tillage; about 3,000,000 remaining annually as fallow, or in a course of turnips; about 3,500,000 are under barley and oats; 2,000,000 under peas, buck-wheat, vetches, &c.; and the remaining 2,000,000 under wheat: about 14,200,000 acres are under pasturage, and 3,000,000 more are supposed capable of being advantageously brought under cultivation. The system of agriculture pursued on the light lands of Norfolk, and the heavy lands of Suffolk, Kent, and other Counties, is deservedly admired and held up to the imitation of the rest of Europe. The breed of domestic animals, whether for the race, the harness, the yoke, or the pail, are superior to any other on the globe; and the fleeces of our sheep vie with the famed Merino, both in fineness and weight.

Manufactures—have been recently estimated at the annual value of 63,600,000*l.* and supposed to employ 1,585,000 persons: of these, the woollen manufacture is supposed to yield 15,000,000*l.*; leather 10,000,000*l.*;

iron, tin, and lead, 10,000,000*l.*; and cotton 9,000,000*l.* In this last article, since the introduction of Arkwright's machinery, we excel the best productions of the East; and at the same time, by the reduction of the manual labour, we are enabled to send our goods to market, of superior quality, and at a less price than any other nation in the world. The other chief manufactures, which yield from 1 to 4,000,000*l.* may be thus arranged according to their importance; steel, plated goods, &c. copper and brass, silk, potteries, linen and flax, hemp and cordage, glass, and paper. The last of these articles is now manufactured by a beautiful piece of machinery quite novel its kind, and is the property of Messrs. Fourdrinier, who have brought it to its present perfection at an expence of nearly 40,000*l.*

Commerce—is at present almost incredible, and in spite of every obstacle, may be said to extend over the whole globe. In the year 1797, the exports amounted to 28,917,000*l.*; and the imports to 21,013,000*l.*; supposed to produce clear profits on foreign trade to the amount of 10,000,000*l.* The number of merchant vessels has been computed at 16,000, and employ 140,000 men and boys in their navigation.

Annual Income.—In the year 1794, Mr. Pitt estimated the annual income at 102,000,000*l.*; and including the money, of which the estimate is by no means certain, the whole capital of Great Britain may perhaps be calculated at more than one thousand two hundred millions!

Army.—During the late war, the army was supposed to exceed 170,000, including 30,000 fencibles, and 78,000 militia; and besides these, no less than 60,000 volunteers. The supplies granted for payment of the army, and other incidental expences, amount in this present year to 13,953,000*l.*

Navy.—In the year 1808, the list of the royal navy was as follows:—

Ships in Ordinary	-	176
in Commission	-	627
building	-	86
Total	-	<hr/> 869 <hr/>

The number of seamen required to navigate this immense Fleet, amounts nearly to 140,000 men! a number unprecedented in history, but supported at the vast expence of 19,238,000*l.*

Charitable Donations.—These annually amount to the sum of 258,710*l.*; and the

Poor Rates—to upwards of three millions and a half.

GAZETTEER

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ABB-

ABATRIDGE, Shepway lathe, Kent, 4½ m. N.W. from New Romney.

Abbas Combe, see Combe Abbas.

Abbel Wood, Grumbalds Ash hund. Gloucestersh; 4½ m. S.W. from Wotton Under Edge.

Abberford, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 186 m. N. from London, containing 123 houses, and 650 inhabitants; is situated on the river Cock, over which it has a good bridge, and chiefly consists of one street nearly ½ m. in length; the houses are principally built with stone dug on the spot; and it has a plain neat church. Abberford was formerly famed for its pin manufactory, which has nearly declined in favour of the wire-drawing business, now pursued with considerable success; and the vicinity abounds with coal and lime. The principal charity is a school for 16 boys and 16 girls. This town is remarkable for the salubrity of its air, and its genteel neighbourhood. The only antiquity is the Roman causeway, visible for several miles towards Castleford. *Fairs*, last Monday in April; last Monday in May; Monday after Oct. 18; and last Monday in Oct.; for cattle, sheep, and pedlary. *Markets*, Monday.

Abberley, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 5½ m. S.S.W. from Bewdley.

Abberley Lodge, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 9½ m. S.S.W. from Kidderminster.

Abberton, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Pershore, has a chalybeate purgative spring, nearly similar to that of Cheltenham.

Abbs Hall, Winstree hund. Essex; 7½ m. S.S.W. from Colchester.

Abbay, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Nottingham.

Abbey, Scray lathe, Kent, 3¼ m. N.N.E. from Queenborough.

Abbey, West ward, Westmoreland; 2½ m. S.W. from Bampton.

Abbey, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 9 m. N.E. from New Malton.

Abbey The, Ford lathe, Kent; 2¼ m. N.N.E. from Maidstone.

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ABB

Abbey The, West Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 1 m. N.N.E. from Leicester.

Abbey Cwm Hir, Radnorsh. 9 m. N.E. from Rhayader.

Abbey Dale, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 5½ m. S.W. from Sheffield.

Abbey Gate, Ford lathe, Kent; 2 m. N. from Maidstone.

Abbey Gate, West Goscote hund. Leicestersh. ½ m. N.W. from Leicester.

Abbey Great, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Agmondesham or Amersham.

Abbey Green, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. N. from Wem.

Abbey Hill, Axminster hund. Devonsh. 1 m. N.N.E. from Axminster.

Abbey House, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 2 m. S.W. from Nottingham.

Abbey House, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 15 m. W.N.W. from Sheffield; 3 m. N.N.W. from Derwent.

Abbey Leonard Croft, Eskdale ward. Cumberland; 3 m. N.E. from Brampton.

Abbeyforgate, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 1 m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Abbot's Bury, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. S. from Royston.

Abbot's Castle, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 7½ m. E.N.E. from Bridgenorth.

Abbot's Hall, Hinkford hund. Essex; 4 m. N.N.E. from Braintree.

Abbot's Hall, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; adjoining the S.E. side of Kendal.

Abbot's House, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 7 m. S.S.W. from Pickering.

Abbot's Lodge Court, Dudston and King's Barton hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. N. from Gloucester.

Abbot's Marsh, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Chumleigh.

Abbot's Wick, Wipstree hund. Essex; 8 m. S.S.W. from Colchester; 3 m. S.W. from Great Wigborough.

Abbotsbury, Uggescombe hund. Dorsetsh. 128 m. S.W. from London, containing 170 houses and 788 inhabitants, is situated in a valley, surrounded by very bold hills, at the distance of about a mile from the sea shore; and consists of a single parish, divided

B

into three streets nearly in the form of the letter Y. The houses are chiefly built with stone; and the church is a neat structure, formerly containing several antiquities, which have been removed for the purpose of beautifying it: its pulpit is pierced in two places, apparently by musket balls, which are said to have been fired by Cromwell's soldiers at the officiating minister, who however escaped unhurt. Cotton stockings are the only manufacture of the place; the greater part of the inhabitants being engaged in the fishery. A free school is the only charity. The chief objects of curiosity in and about Abbotshury, are, the remains of its once magnificent monastery, for which in ancient times it was much celebrated; the chapel of St. Catherine situated on a lofty mount, serving both for a sea and land mark, and built most probably during the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster, as an expiation for the shedding of so much blood: it might also have served for a look out, to observe the motions of the enemy infesting the coast; the decoy, to which great numbers of wild fowl resort, and are taken; and a noble swannery, in which 600 or 700 swans are kept, exclusive of hoppers, a smaller species, who feed, range, and return home again. During the civil wars, Abbotshury was a scene of confusion and bloodshed; the Royalists being attacked here by the Parliament's forces under Sir Ashley Cooper. *Fairs*, July 10, for sheep, pedlary, and toys; *Market*, Thursday.

Abbotshury Castle, Uggescombe hund. Dorsetsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Abbotshury, is an ancient and spacious fortification; its area occupying about 20 acres.

Abbotsham, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. W.S.W. from Bideford.

Abbotshy, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 4 m. S.E. from St. Neots.

Abbotshide, West Ham wap. Yorksh. 19½ m. W.N.W. from Middleham.

Abbotstow, Bountishorough hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. N.W. from New Alresford.

Abbs Court, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; 1½ m. N.E. from Walton on Thames.

Abcot, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 8½ m. S.E. from Bishops Castle.

Abdon, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 9½ m. N.N.E. from Ludlow.

Abdun Burf, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 10½ m. S.W. from Bridgenorth; 2½ m. S.W. from North Cleobury.

Abenhall, St. Briavels hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Newnham.

Aber, Caernarvonsh. 10 m. S.W. from Aberconwy, had formerly a castle, erected by Llewellyn ap Gryffyd, Prince of Wales,

Aber Dar, Glamorgansh. 6 m. S.W. from Merthyr Tydvil, has in its vicinity mines of iron, lead, and coal, all of

which are now successfully wrought, since the construction of the canal.

Aber Dar Canal joins the Cardiff and Merthyr Tydvil canal at the fork made by the junction of the little river Cynon with the Tawe, being in length 7½ m: the first part is level, but the 3 m. next to Aber Dar rise 40 feet. There is a railway from Aber Dar, which crosses the Cynon, and joins the Neath Canal at Abernaut, being in length 8½ m.

Aber Dyvi, Merionethsh. 5½ m. S. from Towyn.

Aber Edwy, Radnorsh. 3 m. S.E. from Buallt.

Aber Edwy Castle, Radnorsh. 3½ m. S. from Buallt.

Aber Fraw, Anglesey; 9 m. N.W. from Newborough or Rhosvair, has a small river navigable for sloops of 40 tons burthen up to its quay. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. Here are the remains of a palace inhabited by Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. *Fairs*, March 7, Wednesday after Trinity, Oct. 23, Dec. 11, for cattle and pedlary.

Aberystwith, Gleneu'r Glyn hund. Cardigansh. 211 m. W. by N. from London, containing 325 houses, and 1753 inhabitants, is situated on the shore of Cardigan Bay at the junction of the Rheidol and Ystwith. It principally consists of one street disposed on the side of the road from Cardigan to Caernarvon, which has been lately much improved and the houses modernised. The church is an handsome Gothic structure; and it has also a good town-hall. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, and common council. From its situation near the centre of Cardigan Bay, it is one of the best fishing stations on the Welch coast; possessing some trade with Ireland, and along the coast, in timber, bark, fish, fish oil, and lead ore; and its vicinity abounds with stone, coal, and lead. Lately it has become a fashionable bathing place, and is in the summer season the resort of much good company. The surrounding country is bleak and barren, but it is finely contrasted by the beautiful scenery of Hafod. The only antiquity is the castle, exhibiting but a small portion of its former consequence: its present insignificance is said to have been effected by the levelling adherents of Cromwell. *Fairs*, Monday before Easter; Dec. 18; for cattle and pedlary. *Market*, Monday.

Aberangel, Merionethsh. 3 m. N.W. from Dinas Mawdday.

Aberarth, Cardigansh. 14½ m. S.S.W. from Aber Ystwith.

Aberavon, or *Aberavon*, Glamorgansh. 6 m. S. from Neath, has an haven for small vessels which are employed in carrying copper, iron, and timber, to Swansea Bristol, and Chepstow; in the neighbourhood are extensive iron furnaces and copper works, and immediately behind the vil-

lage, are very considerable mines of iron and coal.

Aberayron, Cardigansh. 16 m. S.S.W. from Aber Ystwith.

Aberberbeg, Wentlogg hund. Monmouthsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Ponty-Pool.

Abercamlais, Brecknocksh. 6 m. W. from Brecon.

Abercarnae, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 7 m. N.W. from Newport.

Abercastell, Pembrokesh. 8½ miles W.S.W. from Fishgard.

Aberconwy, Isaf hund. Caernarvonsh. 240 m. N.W. from London, containing 182 houses, and 889 inhabitants, is very pleasantly situated at the bottom of Conwy Bay, on the mouth of a river of the same name, and chiefly consists of two streets built on the sides of the roads from Bangor to St. Asaph, and from this town to Llanwrst: many of the houses are ancient and ill-built, but great improvements have been effected here of late years: the church is a venerable structure, and the ancient wall which surrounds the town, is still nearly perfect. The government is vested in an alderman and 2 bailiffs. The river Conwy forms an excellent harbour, but the entrance being obstructed by the sands lying off its mouth, the trade has very much declined; the only articles shipped from hence at present, are timber, bark, fish, and a little corn. A magnificent castle was erected here by Edward I. most part of which is yet entire; and is generally reckoned one of the finest in Wales. The prospects from this ancient fortress are very much admired, and the scenery on the Ferry side is remarkably fine. *Fairs*, April 6; Sep. 4; Oct. 10; Nov. 8; for cattle and pedlary. *Market*, Friday.

Abercrave House, Brecknocksh. 12½ m. N. from Neath.

Abercruchan, Caermarthensh. 2 m. N.E. from Llandovery.

Abercnoch, Pembrokesh. 6½ m. S. from Cardigan.

Aberdulas, Denbighsh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Abergely.

Aberlech, Caernarvonsh. 5½ m. E.N.E. from Pwllheli.

Aberdaron, Caernarvonsh. 17½ m. S.W. from Pwllheli.

Abergavenny, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 141 m. W. from London, containing 520 houses, and 2573 inhabitants, is situated on the River Wyke near its junction with the small river Gavenny, having over the former a bridge of 15 arches. In form, this town resembles the letter O but rather more oblong, having three principal streets branching off, to the N.W. leading to Crickhowel; to the N.E. to Hereford, and to the E. to Monmouth: many of the buildings are ancient, but the town has been lately very much improved, and modern houses, are con-

stantly erected. The church is a spacious good structure, but not particularly worthy of notice. Abergavenny is governed by a bailiff, recorder, and 27 burgesses; and has long been famed as a mart for flannels; a canal has recently been formed, which at the distance of a mile communicates with the Brecon canal, and promises to open a considerable trade to this town. The vicinity abounds in mines of iron, lead, and coal, which are now wrought with spirit. *Fairs*, May 14; June 24; Sep. 25, for cattle, sheep, and flannels. *Market*, Tuesday.

Abergely, Isdulas hund. Denbighsh. 328 m. N.W. from London, containing 297 houses, and 1748 inhabitants, is very pleasantly situated at the bottom of a steep hill, within 1½ m. distance from the sea; and consists principally of one street formed by the road from St. Asaph to Bangor: the buildings are mostly ancient and poor. It is much frequented by invalids on account of the salubrity of the air, and the convenience of sea bathing. *Fairs*, April 3; the day before Holy Thursday; Aug. 20; Oct. 9; for cattle and Sheep. *Market*, Saturday.

Abergorlech, Caermarthensh. 15 m. N.E. from Caermarthen.

Abergwill, Caermarthensh. 3 m. N.E. from Caermarthen. *Fairs*, Oct. 2 and 27, for cattle.

Abergwill Palace, Caermarthensh. adjoining the S. side of Abergwill is the chief episcopal residence belonging to the see of St. David's.

Aberhavenp, Montgomerysh. 4 m. N.W. from Newtown.

Aberhavenp Hall, Montgomerysh. 4½ m. N.W. from Newton.

Aberllem, Brecknock. 3½ m. W. from Ilay.

Abermarles, Caermarthensh. 7½ m. S.W. from Llandovery.

Abermarles Park, Caermarthensh. 8 m. S.W. from Llandovery.

Abermaw, or *Barmouth*, Merionethsh. 12 m. S.W. from Dolgellau, is very pleasantly situated on the shore of Cardigan Bay, at the mouth of the River Mawddach; and consists of two streets, one of which faces the sea, inclining to the N.W. and the other running E. by the side of the river. Its appearance has been recently much improved in consequence of becoming a well frequented bathing place. The manufactures consist of flannels and knit-stockings, and being the principal port of the country, carries a considerable coasting trade in small vessels. *Markets*, Tuesday and Friday, which are amply supplied with poultry, fish, and all other kinds of provisions at a reasonable rate.

Abermaile, Montgomerysh. 5 m. S.W. from Montgomery.

Abermerthgach, Wentlogg hund. Monmouthsh. 9 m. N.W. from Ponty-Pool.

Abernant, Caermarthensh. 5 m. N.W. from Caermarthen.

Abernant, Glamorgansh. 11 m. N.N.E. from Neath.

Abernant y Geron, Glamorgansh. 10½ m. N. from Bridgend.

Aberpergwm, Glamorgansh. 9½ m. N.N.E. from Neath.

Aberpergwm House, Glamorgansh. 9½ m. N.N.E. from Neath.

Aberporth, Cardigansh. 7½ m. N.N.E. from Cardigan.

Abersuddon, Montgomerysh. 3 m. No from Machynhaith.

Aberthaw, Glamorganah. 6 m. S.S.E. from Bridgend, has a small coasting trade to Bristol, and other places in the channel. The pebbles forming its beach are collected by the inhabitants, who annually sell upwards of 5,000 tons weight: when burnt, this kind of stone produces a species of lime unequalled by any other in the construction of piers, bridges, &c.

Aberton, Winstree hund. Essex; 4½ m. S. from Colchester.

Abertrynant, Cardigansh. 6 m. E.S.E. from Aberystwith.

Aberwido, Montgomerysh. 5 m. S.W. from Dinas Mawdddy.

Aberyskir, Brecknocksh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Brecon.

Aberyskir Court, Brecknocksh. 4 m. W. from Brecon.

Abingdon, Hormer hund. Berksh. 55½ m. W. from London, contains 867 houses, 4356 inhabitants, and returns 1 member to parliament. This privilege was conferred by Queen Mary, and the right of election vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and not receiving alms, who at present amount to 600. It is situated upon the Isis, a few miles above its junction with the Thames, and consists of several streets, which centre in a spacious area where the market is holden. The public buildings consist of 2 churches, and the town hall and market house, in which the assizes are holden, and the business of the town transacted: the latter is a very remarkable structure, being built with free stone rough as it comes from the quarry, and supported on arches and lofty pillars. At the time of the county election, the space beneath is judiciously inclosed, and the names of the respective hundreds inscribed over each, by which means much crowd and bustle is avoided. The corporation consists of a mayor, 2 bailiffs, 9 aldermen, and 16 assistants. In former times the woollen business flourished here; but the manufactures at present are, floor cloths, sail-cloths, sackings, and similar coarse articles: the trade of late years has been principally confined to corn and malt, of which vast quantities are sent down the river to London. For the convenience of the barges, an handsome wharf

has been completed at the extremity of the town, beyond which the new cut, forming a small curve, joins the main river a short distance below Culham Bridge. The sums collected for charitable purposes, amount to about 900*l.* per annum: part of this is appropriated to support a free school, charity school, and hospital for 6 men, and as many women. During the civil wars, Abingdon underwent the common fate of fortified places; many of the public buildings being defaced, and the inhabitants plundered by the opposing army. The gatehouse (now used as a prison) is all that remains of its once magnificent and opulent abbey. This town has been many times honoured by the residence of several of our monarchs. *Fairs*, first Monday in Lent; May 6; June 20; August 6; for cattle: Sept. 19; Monday before old Michaelmas, statutes; Dec. 11, for horses and other cattle. *Markets*, Monday, and Friday, at which vast quantities of corn are sold.

Abinger, Wootton hund. Surrey; 6½ m. S.W. from Dorking.

Abinger House, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 1½ m. N.W. from Abinger.

Abington, Spelloe hund. Northamptonsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Northampton.

Abington, Armingford hund. Cambridgesh. 6 m. W.N.W. from Royston.

Abington Magna, Chilford hund. Cambridgesh. 2½ m. N.W. from Linton.

Abington Parva, Chilford hund. Cambridgesh. 3 m. N.W. from Linton.

Abkettleby, Framlap hund. Leicestersh. 3½ m. N.W. from Melton Mowbray.

Ablington, Brightwell's Barrow hund, Gloucestersh. 8 m. N.E. from Cirencester.

Ablington, Amesbury hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. N. from Amesbury.

Abney, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 5 m. N.E. from Tideswell.

Abram Firs, West Derby hund. Lancash; 2½ m. N.W. from Leigh.

Abridge, Ongar hund. Essex; 4½ m. S.S.E. from Fipping. *Fairs*, June 2, for horses, cattle, and toys.

Abstone and Wick, Puckle Church hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. W.N.W. from Marshfield. Here are remains of some old fortifications; and great quantities of Roman bricks, &c. have been dug up in its neighbourhood, as well as foundations of massive pillars, and foundations of buildings not noticed by historians. Near it is a small field called the *Castler*, where remain three very large stones, lately discovered to be monumental, erected in 577, for three British chiefs whom Chevelin slew in battle not far from hence. A dark coloured stone dug up here, made into lime, makes excellent terras, as it hardens under water.

Abthorpe, Towcester hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Towcester.

Aburgh, Earsham hund. Norfolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Harleston.

Abury, or *Auebury*, Selkley hund. Wiltsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Marlborough; noted for the huge stones similar to Stone Henge, supposed to be about 650 in number. There are many thousands of the same kind observed on Marlborough Downs, and probably an army encamped in the neighbourhood might have thus erected them, either as a monument of sepulture, or as a trophy of victory. At present there are such evident traces of a Roman station, as to leave no doubt but that the whole of the august ancient remains at this place are the work of the Romans, and that Silbury Hill was a sepulchral monument erected by them, it being surrounded with a high rampart and proportionable ditch on the inside.

Abury Hatch, Beacontree hund, Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Romford.

Acastor Malbis, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from York.

Acastor Silby, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from York.

Accrington, New, Blackburn hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Haslingden.

Accrington, Old, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.N.W. from Haslingden.

Accrington House, Blackburn hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Haslingden.

Achurch, Navisford hund. Northamptonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Thrapston.

Ackenthwaite, Kendal ward, Westmorland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Burton in Kendal.

Ackhamstead, Desborough hund, Buckinghamsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Great Marlow.

Acklam, Buckrose wap, Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from New Malton.

Acklam, Langborough wap, Yorksh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Stokesley. Adjoining is a mount called *Severs*; from the body of the Emperor Severus being there burnt after his death.

Acklam Hall, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Stokesley.

Ackleton, Brimstrey hund. Salop; 6 m. N.E. from Bridgenorth.

Acklington, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 8 m. S.S.E. from Alnwick.

Ackworth High, Osgoldness wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Pontefract. Here is a great school for Quakers' children, where there are frequently 200 boys and as many girls.

Ackworth School, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from Pontefract.

Ackworth Park, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from High Ackworth.

Ackworth Moor Top, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. 6 m. S.E. from Wakefield.

Acle, Walsham hund, Norfolk; $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Norwich.

Ackff, Darlington ward, Durham; 13 m. S. from Durham.

Acol, Augustine lathc, Kent; $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Canterbury. *Fair*, May 10, for toys.

Acomb, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 2 m. W. from York.

Acombe West, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Hexham.

Aconbury, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Hereford.

Acorn Bank, East ward, Westmorland; 7 m. N.W. from Appleby.

Acro Castle, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; 5 m. N. from Swaffham.

Acro Castle Abbey, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Acro Castle.

Acro, Great, King's Bridge hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. S.W. from Wotton Bassett.

Acro Hill Farm, Elmburgh hund. Surrey; 4 m. W.S.W. from Ewell.

Acro, South, South Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 4 m. N.N.W. from Swaffham.

Acro, West, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Swaffham.

Acro House, Walshcroft wap. Lincoln; 4 m. N. from Market Raslin.

Acryse, Shepway lathc, Kent; 8 m. W. from Dover.

Acryse Green, Shepway lathc, Kent; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Acryse.

Acryse Place, Shepway lathc, Kent; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Acryse.

Acton, Nantwich hund. Chester; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Nantwich.

Acton, Rowbarrow hund. Dorsetsh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Corfe Castle.

Acton, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from London, is noted for its medicinal springs called

Acton Wells, *Fair*, August 24.

Acton, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Corbridge.

Acton, Purslow hund. Shropsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bishop's Castle.

Acton, Mundlow hund, Shropsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Church Stretton.

Acton, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Stafford.

Acton, Pirchill hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Newcastle under Line.

Acton, Babergh hund. Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Lavenham.

Acton Beauchamp, Doddingtree hund, Worcesterh. 3 m. S.E. from Bromyard.

Acton Bridge, Eddisburgh hund. Chester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Northwich.

Acton Burnell, Condoover hund, Shropsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Much Wenlock. A parliament was held here in the reign of

Edward I. when a statute, called the Statute Merchant, was made for the assurance of debts; the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn, the property of the monks of St. Peter and St. Paul at Shrewsbury. A great part of the castle

remains, and must, from its present appearance, have been a magnificent structure.

Acton East, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 8 m. W. from London, noted for the wells near it on old Oak Common, frequented in May, June, and July, for their purging waters.

Acton East, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 6½ m. S. from Alnwick.

Acton End Green, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 4 m. N. from Clare.

Acton Grange, Bucklow hund. Chester; 2½ m. S.W. from Warrington.

Acton Green, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 5½ m. W.S.W. from London.

Acton Hill, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 9 m. N. from Worcester.

Acton, Iron, Thornbury hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Chipping Sodbury.

Acton, Little, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 7½ m. N. from Worcester.

Acton Mills, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 7 m. S.S.E. from Hexham.

Acton Park, Denbighsh. 1½ m. N. from Wrexham.

Acton Pigot, Condover hund. Shropsh. 8 m. S.S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Acton Place, Bahergh hund. Suffolk; 8 m. S.S.W. from Lavenham.

Acton Reynolds, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 8 m. N.N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Acton Round, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Much Wenlock.

Acton Scott, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 4 m. S. from Church Stretton.

Acton Stone, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. E. from Church Stretton.

Acton Trussel, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N.N.E. from Penkridge.

Acton Turville, Grumbald's Ash hund. Gloucestersh. 6 m. E. from Chipping Sodbury. In the middle of this place is an ancient building, formerly a sanctuary, built by one of the Saxon kings.

Acton Wells, see *Acton*, and *Acton East*.

Acton West, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 11 m. N. from Morpeth.

Acton Wheaton, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Bridgenorth.

Adams Elm, Rochford hund. Essex; 4½ m. S.W. from Rochford.

Adamthwaite, East ward, Westmoreland; 6½ m. S.S.W. from Kirkby Stephen.

Adbaston, Pirchill hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. W.S.W. from Eccleshall.

Adbeer, Hounsborough, Berwick, and Coker hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Yeovil.

Adbolton, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 2 m. S.E. from Nottingham.

Adbury, Evingar hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Kingsclere.

Adcott, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 7 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury.

Adderbury, Bloxham hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N. from Deddington.

Adderbury, West, Bloxham hund. Oxfordsh. ½ m. S.W. from Adderbury.

Adderley, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Drayton.

Adderley Hall, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Drayton.

Adderley Lodge, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Drayton.

Addersey, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 5½ m. N.N.W. from Newport Pagnell.

Adderstone, Balmborough ward, Northumberland; 3 m. S.S.E. from Belford.

Adderstone Hall, Balmborough ward, Northumberland; 3 m. S.E. from Belford.

Adderwater, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. W.N.W. from Exeter.

Addingham, Leath ward, Cumberland; 7 m. N.E. from Penrith.

Addingham, aStaincliff wap. Yorksh. 9 m. N.W. from Otley.

Addington, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Winslow.

Addington, Foid lathe, Kent; 8 m. W.N.W. from Maidstone.

Addington, Wallington hund. Surrey; 3½ m. S.E. from Croydon, has a church which is supposed to be above 300 years old, yet it is still very firm. The lord of this manor in the reign of Henry III. held by this service, viz. to make his Majesty a mess of pottage in an earthen pot in the king's kitchen at his coronation. And so lately as the coronation of Charles II. it appears that the then lord of the manor made a mess according to his tenure, and brought it to the king at his table, as he was ordered by the Court of claims; and the king accepted of his service. Tradition says, it had a castle formerly, which is supported by a hill in the neighbourhood called Castle Hill. Near it are a great number of pits of considerable extent, supposed to have been occasioned by the sinking of the soil.

Addington, Thame hund. Oxfordsh. 12 m. S.E. from Oxford.

Addington Lodge, Wallington hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S.S.W. from Addinton.

Addington Magna, Huxloe hund. Northamptonsh. 5½ m. N. from Higham Ferrers.

Addington Parva, Huxloe hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. N. from Higham Ferrers.

Addington Place, Ford lathe, Kent; 7½ m. W.N.W. from Maidstone.

Addington Place, Wallington hund. Surrey; 3 m. S.E. from Croydon.

Addis, Halfstree hund. Worcestersh. 4½ m. N.W. from Droitwich.

Addiscombe, Wallington hund. Surrey; 1 m. E.N.E. from Croydon.

Addle, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Leeds, noted for a moor adjacent to it, on which, in 1702, were discovered the outlines of a Roman town;

many fragments of their urns, and of a large stone aqueduct; and at a little distance a Roman camp, pretty entire, with the ruins of their sepulchral monuments.

Addle Smithy, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.N.W. from Leeds.

Addlestone, Godly hund. Surrey; 1½ m. S.S.E. from Chertsey.

Addlestone Common, Godly hund. Surrey; 2 m. S. from Chertsey.

Addlestrop, Slaughter hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. N.E. from Stow on the Wold, whose church was twice rebuilt in the space of a year, owing to the unskilfulness of the builder. This village is on the gentle slope of a hill, in a pleasant situation. Near it is Castleton hill, a Danish camp.

Addlethorp, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Wetherly.

Addlethorpe, Candleshoe wap. Lincolnsh. 8 m. S.E. from Alford.

Addlingfleet, Osgoldness wap. Yorksh. 9 m. S.E. from Howdey.

Adforton, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 8½ m. W.S.W. from Ludlow.

Adgarley, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.S.W. from Ulverston.

Adgaston, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. (1½ of Wight) 1½ m. S.W. from Brading.

Adingrove, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 5 m. N.W. from Thame.

Adisham, Augustine lathc. Kent; 5 m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Addlestrop, Slaughter hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Stow on the Wolds.

Adlington, Leyland hund. Lancash. 204 m. N.W. from London, and 4 m. N. from Wigan.

Adlington, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Macclesfield.

Adlington Hall, Leyland hund. Lancash. 3½ m. from Wigan.

Addinsdel, Osgoldness wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Burton upon Strather.

Admaston, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 9½ m. S.W. from Newport.

Adney, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. W. from Madeley Market.

Adcombe House, Wallington hund. Surrey; 2 m. E. from Croydon, a fine seat, richly embellished with some valuable paintings.

Adson, Green's Norton hund. Northamptonsh. 7 m. W.N.W. from Towcester.

Adstock, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Winslow.

Adston, Parslow hund. Shropsh. 5 m. N.E. from Bishop's Castle.

Adston Hill, Parslow hund. 5 m. N.E. from Bishop's Castle.

Adwood, Macclesfield hund. Chesh; 3 m. S.S.W. from Stockport.

Adur, A river in Sussex rising in that part of the country, called the Weald; and pursuing a S. course, passes the ancient borough of Bramber, from whence

it is navigable to its junction with the English Channel at the mouth of Shoreham Harbour.

Advent, Lemsweith hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. S. from Camelford.

Adwaton, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S. from Bradford. *Fairs*, Jan. 26, Feb. 26, Thursday in Easter Week, Thursday fortnight after Easter, Thursday month after Easter, Whit Thursday, and Thursday fortnight after Michaelmas, for horses, sheep, pedlary, and tin wares.

Adwey, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Tenbury.

Adwell, Lewknor hund. Oxfordsh. 14 m. S.E. from Oxford, has some remains of an ancient fortification; said to be a Danish work, when they burnt Oxford in the beginning of the eleventh century.

Adwick, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Doncaster.

Adwick on Dearn, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N.N.E. from Rotherham.

Affpiddle, Barrow hund. Dorsetsh. 8½ m. E.N.E. from Dorchester, situate on the S. side of the river Piddle. Near it is Blackdown, where are numbers of pits of great extent, occasioned by the mouldering of the soil.

Affside, Salford hund. Lancash. 5 m. N.W. from Bury.

Agatha, St. West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 1 m. E. from Richmond.

Aghbrigg, Aghbrigg wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.E. from Wakefield.

Agden, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 5½ m. N.N.W. from Knutsford.

Agden, Staincliff wap. Yorksh. 3 m. W. from Clitheroe.

Agden, Broxton hund. Chesh. 3 m. N.W. from Whitchurch.

Agden Hall, Bucklow hund. Chester; 6 m. N.N.W. from Knutsford.

Ager House, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. S.E. from Gisborough.

Agford, Frome hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. S.W. from Frome.

Aglethorp, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 3 m. W.N.W. from Middleham.

AgHonby, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. E. from Carlisle.

Agmondesham, or *Amersham*, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 26 m. W.N.W. from London, containing 397 houses, 2130 inhabitants, and returning two members to Parliament. This privilege, which was granted in 28 Edward I. and 21 James I. is vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot only, who at present consist of about 130. This ancient borough lies in a vale between woody hills, consisting of a long street in the road from Uxbridge to Buckingham, divided about the middle by a shorter cross street, in the intersection of which stands the church. Its town hall or market house is the handsomest in the

country : It is a brick building, supported by arched pillars, with a lantern and clock at the top, and free stones at the corners : The living is said to be the best in England. This town is governed by burghesses. The chief manufactures are lace, the socking manufacture, and one for all kinds of white cotton goods wrought by machinery of the newest, and some of it of peculiar construction. It has a free school, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; and an alms house for 6 widows. *Fairs*, Whit Monday, for cattle ; Sept. 19, for cattle and statute. *Market*, Tuesday.

Agnes, St. Scilly Islands.

Agnes, St. Pydar hund. Cornwall ; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Truro, in which is a Roman encampment ; and in the parish several rich mines, not inferior to any in Cornwall. See *Redruth*.

Agostone, Osulstone hund. Middlesex ; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from London, near Cambridge Heath.

Aighton, Blackburn hund. Lancash. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Clitheroe.

Alkbar, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 5 m. E.N.E. from Middleham.

Allesworth, Nasaburgh hund. Northamptonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Peterborough.

Allesworth St. Chapel, Ewias Laoy hund. Herefordsh. 15 m. S.W. from Hereford ; 1 m. S.W. from Walterstone.

Alloxton, Hurstingstone hund. Huntingdonsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Huntingdon, has two noted mineral springs.

Ainderby, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.E. from Catterick.

Ainderby, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Thirsk.

Ainderby Steeple, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from North Alerton.

Ainholme, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N. from Doncaster.

Ainadale, West Derby hund. Lancash. 8 m. W.N.W. from Ormskirk.

Ainsford Inn, Catash hund. Somersetsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Castle Cary.

Ainstahk, Leath ward, Cumberland ; 5 m. N.N.W. from Kirkoswald.

Aintree, West Derby hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.N.E. from Liverpool.

Airdy, Tindale ward, Northumberland ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Hexham.

Aire, A river in Yorksh. which empties itself into the Ouse, a little above Hoke, from whence it is navigable as far as Leeds ; it also communicates with the Ouse at Selby by means of the Selby canal, and with the river Don at Gaith.

Airey End, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from St. Albans.

Airholme, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N. from Stockesley.

Arton, Staincliff wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.W. from Rettle.

Atty Hill, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 1 m. W. from Whitby.

Airyholme, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 6 m. W. from New Malton.

Aisdale, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Giggborough.

Aisenby, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Boroughbridge.

Aishbury, Shrivenham hund. Berks. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Wantage.

Aiske, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Beverley.

Aiskew, East Hang wap. Yorksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Bedale.

Aislaby, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Whitby.

Aislaby, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Pickering.

Aisleby, Stockton ward, Durham ; 2 m. N.W. from Yarm.

Aistroke, Laxwem wap. Lincoln ; 8 m. N.N.W. from Lincoln.

Ake Bank, Cumberland ward, Cumberland ; 4 m. S.W. from Wigton.

Akehead, Cumberland ward, Cumberland ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Wigton.

Akeholm, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 7 m. E. from Doncaster.

Akeld, Giendale ward, Northampton ; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Wooler.

Akeley, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N. from Buckingham.

Aketon, Cumberland ward, Cumberland ; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Wigton.

Akenham, Ho-mere and Claydon hund. Suffolk ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ipswich.

Aketon, Osgoldness wap. Yorksh ; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Pontefract.

Alam Bridge, Hoddesdon hund. Salop. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bridgenorth.

Alan, or *Camel*, a river in Cornwall, which runs into St. George's Channel at Padstow Haven.

Alba, St. Augustine lathe, Kent ; 8 m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Albans, St. Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from London, contains

527 houses, 3038 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This privilege was conferred in 35 Edward I. and further confirmed in 7 Edward VI. the right of election being vested in the mayor, aldermen, freemen, and such house-keepers only as pay rent and lot, amounting at present to about 1000. It is situated on the river Verlam or Mure, occupying a gentle eminence ; and having the principal streets disposed nearly in the form of a cross : these are formed by the roads from Barnet to Dunstable, and from Watford to Luton. Various improvements have been made here within the last 20 years ; one of the principal was forming a new road through the S.E. part of the town, by which some dangerous turnings were avoided ; and in the year 1805 and 1806, the streets were paved and lighted. Some

of the House, especially in the higher parts of the town, are respectable buildings. The public structures consist of the town hall, an ancient building in which the public business is transacted, as well of the borough as the liberty, extending to Rickmansworth, Watford, Barnet, Lagley Abbots, Elstree, Busby, &c. and having under it the prison of the borough, or town goal: the market house, a plain erection supported on wooden pillars; and three parish churches, the Abbey, St. Michael's, and St. Peter's. The Abbey church is rendered particularly curious and interesting by the rich screens and monuments contained in it, which display some of the finest specimens of architectural grandeur in Great Britain: the general form of this structure is that of a long cross, with a square and massive tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transept, and supported on four large semicircular arches. The most ancient parts are evidently the most central; both the E. and W. ends being of a dissimilar style of architecture, and of a much later period. The external appearance of this fabric, when beheld from a distance, is dignified and imposing; but when nearly approached, it loses its effect, from the rude mixture of the Roman tiles, flints, bricks, stones, &c. which appear in its walls, and which excite a stronger idea of dilapidation, than the real state of the building will justify. The principal entrance is from the W. end beneath a projecting and highly ornamented porch; and the interior produces a very striking effect, excited by the variations in its architecture: the chief objects of curiosity are, the altar screen, one of the most beautiful pieces of stone work in England, and very highly illustrative of the improved taste in architectural sculpture in the reign of Edward IV. St. Cathbert's screen, and the Chapel of the Virgin, although now the most dilapidated and ruinous. The sepulchral inscriptions are very numerous, though the monuments are but few, yet exhibiting interesting specimens of architectural grandeur. Of these, the principal are the magnificent sepulchre of Humphrey, the good, Duke of Gloucester; of the Abbot Walthamstead; and of Abbot Ramsey. In the vault beneath the monument of Duke Humphrey, the body was accidentally discovered in 1703: it was then lying in pickle, in a leaden coffin inclosed by another of wood. Since that period the skeleton has been undisturbed, bone after bone having been uninjured by the curious, till very few remain. Various persons of distinction have also been interred in this fabric; but their places of sepulture are not distinguished by any memorial. The church of

St. Michael's is distinguished by having been the burial place of the illustrious Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, and Viscount St. Albans. The corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 assistant burgesses, an high steward, recorder, town clerk, coroner, &c. The situation of the town on the N.W. road, occasions considerable business from the passage of travellers, and many principal and inferior inns have been established here. Additional employment is supplied by two breweries, a cotton manufactory, and two silk mills: the machinery of the latter, is particularly well contrived, and the greater part constructed on a new and much improved principle. The charities are, a grammar school, incorporated by Edward VI. Several schools for the instruction of poor children, supported by voluntary contributions and other patronage: the Duchess of Marlborough's alms houses, consisting of nine houses, forming three sides of an oblong square, with a palisade in front; rook house having a detached garden, and containing 4 apartments, adapted for the maintenance of 36 poor persons, with an allowance of 12*l*. per annum, each; and several other inferior alms houses established in different parts of the town. St. Albans has derived its origin from the important British city of Verulam, which was of greater antiquity than even London itself; and under the domination of the Romans acquired the dignity and privileges of a Municipium: and from the consecration of a church by King Offa in honor of Albanus, whose sufferings and piety procured him an early admission into the calendar of saints, it derives its origin and name. In after times, a magnificent and opulent monastery, was by the munificent piety of various sovereigns, erected; and the present abbey forming a part of it, built on the hill where Albanus suffered martyrdom. Here Cæsar defeated Cassibelan; and here was the scene of Boadicea's victory and cruelty, where she massacred 70,000 Romans, and the Britons who adhered to them. At a later period, two bloody battles were fought near this place, between the rival houses of York and Lancaster; the first in 1455, and the last in 1461. *Fairs*, March 25 and 26; Oct. 10 and 11, for servants, horses, cows, and sheep. *Market*, Saturday, at which very great quantities of grain are sold, particularly wheat.

Albens, St. or *St. Aldham's Chapel*, Rowharrow hund. Dorsetsh. 6½ m. W.S.W. from Corfe Castle, on the coast S.W. from Swanage Bay, a notable sea mark, built on the cliff which is 147 yards perpendicular height.

Albany Stoke, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. N. from Rothwell.

Albora, Bromber wap. Sussex; 9 m. N.N.W. from Brightonstone.

Alborough, North Erpingham Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Aylsh.

Albourn, Berkley hund. Wilts. 7 m. N.W. from Hungerford, having a manufacture of fastians.

Albourn Chase, Berkley hund. Wilts. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Marlborough.

Albrighton, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Albrighton, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 7 m. S.E. from Shifnal.

Albrighton, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 4 m. N. from Shrewsbury. *Fairs*, May 23, July 18, Nov. 9, for horned cattle, sheep, and swine.

Albrighton Hall, Shrewsbury liberty, psh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Shrewsbury.

Alburn, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. W.S.W. from Thame.

Albury, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Tetworth.

Albury, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 5 m. E.S.E. from Guildford; the river Wye runs through it.

Albury, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Bishop's Stortford.—*Fair*, July 17, for toys.

Albury Farm, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. W.N.W. from Bishop's Stortford.

Albury Hall, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Bishop's Stortford.

Albury Lodge, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bishop's Stortford.

Albury Park, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 6 m. E.S.E. from Guildford.

Alby, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 8 m. N. from Aylsham.

Albys, Ongar hund. Essex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Stapleford Abbots; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Chipping Ongar.

Alcanninge, Swanborough hund. Wilts. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Devizes, situate on the border of the Kennet and Avon canal.

Alcoston, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S. from Church Stretton.

Alcoter, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from London, containing 338 houses, and 1625 inhabitants, is situated at the union of the Aine and the Arrow, with a bridge-over each, and consists of 8 small streets, the principal one being disposed on the side of the road leading to Birmingham. It is thought to have anciently been a place of greater importance than at present, and many Roman coins and other antiquities have been discovered in and near the town. According to some, there were three parish churches. It is a neat town, having a manufacture of needles, and has a *Market* on Tuesday.

Alcoter Lodge, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Alcoter.

Alcoter, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 9 m. S.W. from Bicester. Here are traces of a Roman city, with a ditch and bank, facing the four cardinal points and crossed by four streets. A great part of the trench that surrounded the city is still visible; and many parts of the streets are still to be traced.

Alcoston, Povensey wap. Sussex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Seaford.

Alcotes, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Bradford.

Alcombe, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Dunster.

Alconbury, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Huntingdon. *Fair*, June 24, for pedlar's ware.

Alder Hall, Sparkenboe hund. Leicestersh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Leicester.

Aldborough, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Aylsham.

Aldborough, Plomgate hund. Suffolk; 94 m. N.E. from London, contains 201 houses, 864 inhabitants, and returns two members to parliament. This privilege was granted in 3 Eliz. and is vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, who at present consist of about 80. It is a town corporate, governed by 2 bailiffs, chosen out of 12 capital burgesses, and by 24 inferior officers. It has a convenient harbour for small craft, defended by several pieces of cannon, and is pleasantly situated in the valley of Sloughden, having the sea on the E. and the river Ald on the S.W. It has two streets, each nearly a mile in length, but its breadth is not in proportion, one whole street having been lately swallowed up by the sea. The church which stands W. of the town, is a good edifice, and built on a hill, where is an extensive prospect of the sea. This town, according to Macpherson, is much fallen off from its former prosperity, but still has a plentiful fishery, for soles, sprats, and lobsters, and some coasting trade. *Fairs*, March 1, May 3, for toys. *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday.

Aldborough, Claro wap. Yorksh. 600 m. N. from London, contains 110 houses, 445 inhabitants, and returns two members to parliament: this privilege was granted in the 1st year of Queen Mary, and is vested not only in the select number of burgesses holding by burgage tenure, but also in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, who amount to about 57 voters. The river Ouse runs by this town to Boroughbridge; and although it sends two members to parliament, it is small and poor. In the time of the Romans, it appears to have been a city and colony, called *Isurium Brigantium*, though few vestiges of its former grandeur are now remaining, except a few scattered pavements. It formerly had a market, which one of late years has been dis-

Aldborough, Huddersham wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.E. from Harrogate. Fair, Sept. 4, for cattle and pedlary.

Aldburgh, East Ham wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.E. from Meeham.

Aldbury, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Tring.

Aldbury, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Bishops Cleeve.

Aldby, Leath ward, Cumberland; 6 m. N.W. from Penrith.

Aldby, Clavering hund. Norfolk; 11½ m. S.S.W. from Yarmouth.

Aldcliffe, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 1 m. S.W. from Lancaster.

Ald, a river in Suffolk, running S.E. and emptying itself into the German ocean at Aldborough and Oxford.

Aldburgh, Rusham hund. Norfolk; 5 m. W.S.W. from Bungay.

Aldby, Clavering hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. N.E. from Beccles.

Aldenham, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Watford.

Aldenham Hall, Brinstrey hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.W. from Bridgenorth.

Alden's Bridge, West Derby hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.W. from Prescott.

Alderbottom, Faircross hund. Berksh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Newbury.

Alderbury, Ford hund. Shropsh. 7½ m. W.N.W. from Shrewsbury.

Alderbury, Alderbury hund. Wilts. 3 m. S.E. from Salisbury, is situated on the Salisbury canal, and carries on a manufacture of fustians.

Aldercar, Moreston hund. Derbysh. 10½ m. N.N.E. from Derby; 2½ m. N. from Heanor.

Aldersford, Eynesford hund. Norfolk; 10 m. N.W. from Norwich.

Alderham, or *Aldenhams*, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Watford.

Alderley, Grumbald's Ash hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. S. from Watton under Edge, lies on the side of a hill between two rivulets, which join and fall into the Avon. It has a handsome church, seated on an eminence, visible to a considerable distance, and rendered memorable for the burial place of Sir Matthew Hall, a native of this place.

Aldersley, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 6½ m. W.N.W. from Macclesfield.

Alderley Edge, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 4 m. N.W. from Macclesfield.

Alderley Hall, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5½ m. W.N.W. from Macclesfield.

Alderley Nether, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 9 m. N. from Congleton.

Alderman's Green, Coventry county, Warwicksh. 3 m. N.N.E. from Coventry, *Aldermaston*, Theal hund. Berksh. 10½ m. S.W. from Reading; it is a pretty neat village, beautifully situated on an eminence that overlooks the river Kennet, 3 miles from Silchester, the Roman station.

Rehe, May 2, July 7, for horses and cattle; Oct. 13, for horses and pedlary.

Aldermaston Park, Theal hund. Berksh. 11 m. S.W. from Reading.

Aldermaston, or *Alderminster*, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 8 m. N. from Shipton upon Stour.

Alderminster, or *Aldermeston*, see *Aldermeston*.

Aldermear, East Mundham hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. E. from Newport in the Isle of Wight.

Aldernedge, Chester ward, Durham; 2 m. N.W. from Durham.

Alderney Island, on the coast of Normandy, called in the town records, Aurny. By the Romans, called Arica, is hardly 2 leagues from Cape La Hague, but about 30 from the nearest part of England, and 8 miles in compass. The air is healthy, and the soil pretty rich, their manure being sea weeds, called by the inhabitants vrac; but by means of a custom they have among them of parting their lands into small parcels by gavel kind, the people are poor. On the S. side of it is a harbour called Cragg's, which admits only small vessels. The town called Alderney, in the middle of the island, consists of at least 200 houses, and 1000 inhabitants. On the E. side of it there is an ancient fort. The strait between this island and France, termed the Race of Alderney, is dangerous in stormy weather, by a ledge of rocks that runs from hence to the W. called the Caskets; which having several eddies, are much dreaded by mariners. The son of Henry I. was cast away and drowned here passing to Normandy. And this strait proved fatal to the Victory, commanded by Admiral Balchen, Oct. 9, 1774.

Aldersbrook, Becontree hund. Essex; 5½ m. S.W. from Romford.

Alderschales, Morley wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N. from Halifax.

Aldersend Hayle, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. W.N.W. from Ledbury.

Aldersey Green, Broxton hund. Chester; 8 m. S.S.E. from Chester.

Aldersy Hall, Eddisbury hund. Chester; 6 m. W.N.W. from Nantwich.

Aldersfield Green, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 9½ m. S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Aldersham, Salford hund. Lancash. 7 m. N.E. from Manchester.

Aldershot, Croydon hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Farnham.

Aldersley, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Wolverhampton.

Aldersley, Reigate hund. Surrey; 5 m. N.E. from Reigate.

Aldersley Heath, Reigate hund. Surrey; 5½ m. N.E. from Reigate.

Alderton, Tewkesbury hund. Gloucestersh. 8 m. E. from Tewkesbury.

Alderton, Cleley hund. Northamptonsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Stony Stratford.

Alderton, Wilford hund. Suffolk; 8 m. S.W. from Orford.

Alderton, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 7 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury.

Alderton, Shrewsbury liberty, Salop; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Shrewsbury.

Alderwaslee, Appletree hund. Derbysh. $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Derby.

Alderwaslee Hall, Appletree hund. Derbysh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Alderwaslee.

Aldfield, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4 m. W.S.W. from Ripon.

Aldford, Broxton hund. Chester; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Chester.

Aldham, Conford hund. Suffolk; 8 m. W. from Ipswich.

Aldham, Lexden hund. Essex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Colchester.

Aldham Hall, Lexden hund. Essex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Colchester.

Aldham St. Chapel, Rowbarrow hund. Dorsetsh. 6 m. S.S.W. from Corfe Castle.

Aldingborne, Chichester rape, Sussex; 4 m. E. from Chichester.

Aldingham, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.E. from Dalton.

Aldington, Blakenhurst hund. Worcestersh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Evesham.

Aldington, Shepway lathe, Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Hithe, the place where the officers belonging to Romney march and its manors, are yearly elected.

Aldington Corner, Shepway lathe, Kent, 7 m. W.N.W. from Hithe.

Aldoth, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland, 8 m. W. from Wigton.

Aldridge, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. from Walsal.

Aldringham, Blything hund. Suffolk; 5 m. S.E. from Saxmundham.

Aldrington, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 8 m. S.W. from Malmesbury.

Aldrington House, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Malmesbury.

Aldron House, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.S.E. from New Malton.

Aldstone Moor, Leath ward, Cumberland; 271 m. N. from London, containing 316 houses, and 3,626 inhabitants, consists of a number of small houses, chiefly of stone, covered with slate, irregularly built on the declivity of a steep hill near the river Tyne, over which there is an ancient and narrow stone bridge. The surrounding country is bleak and desolate, and the produce of the soil insufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, whose provisions are chiefly obtained from Northumberland. In its vicinity are many valuable lead mines, which prior to the rebellion in 1715 belonged to James Earl of Derwentwater; but on the attainment of that nobleman became the property of the crown: these were by his present Majesty granted for the support of Greenwich Hospital, and annually net upwards of 20,000*l.* at the same time furnishing

employment to many hundred miners, by whom, and by persons connected with the business, the country is chiefly inhabited. *Fairs*, last Thursday in May; first Thursday in Sept. for horses, cattle, linen and woollen cloth. *Market*, Saturday.

Aldsworth, Brightwell's Barrow, hund. Gloucestersh. 6 m. W.S.W. from Burford.

Aldwick, Wirksworth wap. Derby; 5 m. N.W. from Wirksworth.

Aldwarke, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.E. from Rotherham, is in the parish of Ecclesfield, though it is 4 m. from it, and quite separated by other intervening parishes.

Aldwick, Chichester rape, Sussex; 6 m. S.E. from Chichester.

Aldwinkle all Saints, Huxloe hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. N. from Thrapston, celebrated for being the birth place of Dryden the poet, and Fuller the historian.

Aldwinkle St. Peters, Huxloe hund, Northamptonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Thrapston.

Aldwort, Compton hund. Berksh. 5 m. S.E. from East Ilsley, is a place of great antiquity, where formerly was a castle which was destroyed in the reign of Edward III. The parish church is a venerable structure in the Gothic stile, wherein are several ancient monuments, and in the church-yard, is a yew tree 27 feet in circumference, supposed to be the finest in England.

Alecomden, Morley wap. Yorksh. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Halifax; 3 m. N.W. from Heptonstall.

Alewash, Tindall ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N.W. from Hexham.

Alesham. See *Aylsham*.

Alfaradsworth, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 10 m. S.S.E. from Hartland.

Alfexton, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N.W. from Nether Stowey.

Alford, Calceworth hund. Lincolnsh. $136\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from London, containing 229 houses, and 1040 inhabitants, consists of 3 principal streets, ranged in a triangular form; the chief one being disposed on the side of the road from Spilsby to Saltfleet. The inhabitants are mostly concerned in agriculture, from which and its fairs and market, they derive their support. *Fairs*, Whit Tuesday; Nov. 8; for cattle and sheep. *Market*, Thursday.

Alford, Catash hund. Somersetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Castle Cary, noted for its mineral purging water.

Alford, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 12 m. S. from Guildford.

Alford, Crossways, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 10 m. S. from Guildford.

Alford House, Blackheath hund. Surrey; $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Guildford.

Alfreton, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 142½ m. N. from London, containing 439 houses, and 2301 inhabitants, is by some supposed to have been founded by King Alfred. It is a considerable market for corn, particularly for oats. Here are two free schools, one at Swanwick, another at Halfeldgate; one church, and a dissenting meeting-house. The manufactures consist of stockings and earthen ware; and the neighbourhood abounds with collieries. About two or three miles from hence, begin these moors which extend a great way into the county, and are very dangerous to travellers. *Fairs*, July 31, for horses, and horned cattle; Nov. 22, statute. *Market*, Friday.

Alfreton Hall, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. ½ m. W. from Alfreton.

Alfrick, Doddingtreehund. Worcestersh. 7 m. W.S.W. from Worcester.

Alfriston, Pevensey Rape, Sussex; 10 m. S.E. from Lewes. *Fairs*, May 12; Nov. 30, for pedlary.

Algarkirk, Kirton hund. Lincolnsh. 8 m. S. from Boston.

Alger Bank, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Newcastle-under-Line.

Algrave, Macclesfield hund. Chester; 6 m. E.N.E. from Congleton.

Alice, Holt, and Woolmer Forests. See *Holt*.

Alkborough, Manley wap. Lincolnsh., 3½ m. N. from Burton upon Strather.

Alkerton, Bloxham hund. Oxfordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Bambury.

Alkham, Shepway lathe, Kent; 4 m. W.N.W. from Dover.

Alkham South, Shepway lathe, Kent; 4½ m. W. from Dover.

Alkincoates Blackburn hund. Lancash. 2 m. N.W. from Colne.

Alkington, Berkley hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. S.E. from Berkley.

Alkington, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. S. from Whitchurch.

Alkmanton, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 5½ S.E. from Ashborn.

All Saints, Candleshoe wap. Lincolnsh. 2 m. W. from Wainfleet.

All Saints, Clackclose hund. Norfolk; 6 m. S.W. from Swaffham.

All Saints, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 3 m. N.E. from Ixworth.

Alla South, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. N.W. from South Molton.

Allam, Whitestone hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. E.S.E. from Shepton Mallet.

Allam's Flat, Chester ward, Durham; 7 m. N. from Durham.

Allbrook, Buddlesgate hund. Hampsh. 6 m. S.S.W. from Winchester.

Alcannings, Swanborough hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. N.E. from Devizes.

Alcock Heath, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 8 m. W. from Birmingham.

Alcombe, Carhamptonhund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Minehead,

Allcourt, Brockash hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Bromyard.

Allen, a river in Dorsetsh. which runs into the Stoure near Blandford.

Allendale, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 9½ m. S.W. Hexham.

Allendale, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 9½ m. S.W. from Hexham, is situated on the river Allen at the bottom of Tinney Hill. Although a small place consisting only of one street, it is a large and populous parish, containing 159 houses, and 1003 inhabitants, who are employed in agriculture, and the neighbouring collieries and lead mines. *Fairs*, May 10; Nov. 14; for horses, cattle, linen, and hides.

Allensford, Chester ward, Durham; 11 m. N.N.E. from Wolsingham.

Allen Head, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 14 m. S.S.W. from Hexham.

Allen Shield, Chester ward, Durham; 8 m. N. from Stanhope.

Allen St. Powder hund. Cornwall; 5 m. N. from Truro.

Allensmoor, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Hereford.

Allensmoor House, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Hereford.

Aller, Somerton hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. W. from Somerton.

Aller, Whiteway hund. Dorsetsh. 1 m. N.W. from Hiltton.

Allerby Hall, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 4½ m. N.E. from Maryport.

Allerford, Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. W. from Taunton.

Allerford, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. W. from Minehead.

Allerston, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 5 m. E. from Pickering.

Allerthorn, West Ilang wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Bedale.

Allerthorpe, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.S.W. from Pocklington.

Allerthorpe Chapel, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. N.N.W. from Howden.

Allerton, West Derby hund. Lancash. 6 m. S.S.W. from Prescott.

Allerton, Monley wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Bradford.

Allerton Bywater, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 8 m. S.E. from Leeds.

Allerton Chapel, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N. from Leeds.

Allerton Chapel, Bempstone hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Axbridge.

Allerton Gledhowe; Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N. from Leeds.

Allerton Grange, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N. from Leeds.

Allerton Mauleverrr, Claro wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S. from Aldborough.

Allerton, North, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 224½ m. N. from London, contains 467 houses, 2,138 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred by Edward 1.

and the right of election vested in the burgage holders amounting at present to 180. This town principally consists of one street, formed by the high N. road, and its houses are in general very good. The public buildings are, a spacious church, and an handsome house erected for the steward of the Bishop of Durham, who is lord of the manor. North Allerton is governed by a bailiff, deputed by the bishop for life, and possesses an office for registering deeds for the North Riding of the county of York: Here the petty sessions for the wapentake of Allertonshire are also holden. The charities are, a free school, and alms-house for 4 poor people. Its inhabitants derive their chief support from the vast number of travellers passing through it; from its fairs and market; and from agriculture, in which many of them are employed. The antiquity of this town is supposed to be very remote, its site having been formerly occupied by a Roman town. In the reign of William Rufus the Bishops of Durham had a palace here, which was destroyed by Henry I.; in 1138, the Scots were defeated by the English; and in 1318 the town was burnt by the Scots. Near the end of the town, a new gaol has been erected on the plan recommended by Mr. Howard; which is an assistant to York gaol, and regulated on the same principles. *Fairs*, Feb. 15, May 4, Oct. 2, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pedlary. *Market*, Wednesday, at which great quantities of corn are sold.

Allerton Riggs, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N. from North Allerton.

Allerton Stone, Bempstone hund. Somersetsh. 2¼ m. S.S.W. from Axbridge.

Allertown or Allendale, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 9½ m. S.W. from Hexham.

Allesley, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Coventry.

Allesley Park, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. N.W. from Coventry.

Allestrey, Moreston hund. Derbysh. 2 m. N. from Derby.

Allexton, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 14½ m. E.S.E. from Leicester.

Alley-green, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 10½ m. N.W. from St. Albans; 1 m. S. from Caddington.

Allhallows, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6 m. S.S.W. from Wigton.

Allhallows, Ford lathe, Kent; 8 m. N.E. from Strood.

Allington, Godderthorne hund. Dorsetsh. 1 m. N. from Bridport, whence a bridge leads over the Simondbury, which here joins the river Bret, to Bridport. *Fair*, July 22, for cattle, and pedlary wares.

Allington, Winnibriggs and Threw hund. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Grantham.

Allington, Amesbury hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. E.S.E. from Amesbury.

Allington, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N.W. from Chippenham.

Allington, Ford lathe, Kent; 2 m. N.N.W. from Maidstone.

Allington, Swanborough hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Devizes.

Allington Castle, Ford lathe, Kent; 1 m. N. from Maidstone. *Fair*, on the eve, day, and day after St. Lawrence.

Allington, East, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.E. from Kingsbridge.

Allington, West, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 1 m. W. from Kingsbridge.

Allington West, Winnibriggs and Threw hund. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. W.N.W. from Grantham.

Allithwaite, Lower, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 1 m. S. from Cartmel.

Allithwaite, Upper, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N.E. from Cartmel.

Allonby, Aferdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 5½ m. N.E. from Mary Port.

Allondale. See *Allandale*.

Allowheads, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 14 m. S.W. from Hexham; 4½ m. S. from Allendale.

Allot, Northwich hund. Chesl. 5 m. E.N.E. from Middlewich.

Allot Green, Holdshot hund. Hampsh. 8 m. E.N.E. from Basingstoke.

Allow, West, a river in Northumberland running into the Tyne.

Allington Hall, Salford hund. Lancash. 5 m. N. from Manchester.

Allstuds, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 5½ m. N.N.E. from Chelmsford.

Allyr Odyn, Cardigansh. 9½ m. W.S.W. from Llanbuler.

All Walton, Norman Cross hund. Huntingdonsh. 4 m. W. from Peterborough.

Allwinnton, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 10 m. W.N.W. from Rothbury.

Althmoor Green, Cuttlestone hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Penkridge.

Almeley, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 13 m. S.W. from Leominster.

Almer, Looseharrow hund. Dorsetsh. 7½ m. W. from Wimborne Minster.

Almington, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 10 m. N.W. from Eccleshall; 2 m. N.E. from Drayton.

Almodington, Chichester rape, Sussex; 6 m. S.S.W. from Chichester.

Almond Park, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 3 m. N. from Salop.

Almondsbury, Aghrigg wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S.E. from Huddersfield, occupies the site of the Roman town, Campodunum, its inhabitants being employed in the woollen manufacture. In ancient times it was the seat of the Saxon kings, and was then called a royal town.

Almondsbury, Langley and Swineshead hund. Gloucestersh. 7½ m. N. from Bristol. Here Almod the father of Egbert, the first sole monarch of England, is said to have

been buried. At Knote in this parish is a fortification of the Saxons with a double ditch, which commands an extensive view of the Severn, said to have been made by Offa king of the Mercians.

Almsford, Catash hund. Somersetsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Castle Cary.

Almshoebury, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 12 m. N. from Hatfield.

Aln Houses, Onse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. $\frac{6}{8}$ m. N. from Selby.

Alne, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Easingwold.

Alne, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Tyne below Kirk Haugh.

Alne, a river in Northumberland, which empties itself into the German Ocean at Alnmouth.

Alne, a river in Warwickshire, which runs into the Arrow, at Round Alne.

Alne, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. from Easingwold.

Alne Great, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N.E. from Alcester.

Alne Little, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. $\frac{5}{8}$ m. N.E. from Alcester.

Alney Island, Gloucestersh. in the Severn, noted for the interview between Edm. Ironside, and Canute the Dane, in sight of both their armies.

Alnham, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Alnwick.

Alnmouth, Balmrough ward, Northumberland; 6 m. S.E. from Alnwick, a small sea-port situate at the mouth of the river Alne. It has no market or fair, notwithstanding large quantities of corn are annually shipped from hence, and vessels of 500 tons burthen may be built here. In Queen Elizabeth's time, the French took possession of this town, and fortified it as it was the first port they could safely land their supplies at. It affords a safe harbour for fishing vessels, and abounds with excellent fish. Alnmouth was one of the forfeited estates of Henry earl of Northumberland, which Henry IV. settled on his brother the Duke of Clarence, for the better support of his dignity as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Human bones of a gigantic size having been several times dug up on the shore of the river near this town, have given rise to a traditional story, that a race of giants formerly resided here.

Alnwick, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. from London, containing 739 houses, and 4719 inhabitants. The town of Alnwick being a great thoroughfare to Berwick, is in general well built; having a large town-house where the quarter sessions and county courts are held, and members for the county elected. It has also a spacious square for the market and fairs; handsome shambles with piazzas in the front, and at one end, which have been built by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. The bridge, though

belonging to the public, was rebuilt by the same nobleman at his own expence, in a very handsome Gothic style. He has also built another beautiful bridge of one arch, a little lower down. These two bridges serve as boundaries to the fine lawns surrounding the castle, which is one of the principal seats of the great ancient family of Percy, earls of Northumberland. It is situated on the south side of the river Alne, opposite the town, on an elevation that gives great dignity to its appearance, and in ancient times rendered it a most impregnable fortress. By the death of Algernon Duke of Somerset in 1750, it devolved together with all the estates of this great barony to the late Duke of Northumberland; who immediately repaired the same, and with the most consummate taste and judgment restored and embellished it in the true Gothic style; so that it may be deservedly considered as one of the noblest and most magnificent models of a great baronial castle. Alnwick is governed by 4 chamberlains who are chosen once in two years out of a common council consisting of twenty-four. Every man who takes up his freedom of this town, has cause to remember King John, being (it is said) obliged, according to a clause in his charter, to jump into a bog, wherein they sometimes sink to the chin. King John travelling this way, happened to stick fast in this hole, and therefore inflicted this very punishment on the town for not mending the roads. The town has formerly been walled, the vestiges of which may be traced, and three gates yet remain almost entire. It has been particularly fatal to the kings of Scotland: in the reign of William Rufus, 1093, it was besieged by Malcolm II. King of Scotland, and the castle, then the strongest in those parts, was on the point of surrendering when a soldier stabbed him with a spear, pretending to deliver him the keys on the point of it; and his son Edward, endeavouring to revenge his death, was here slain, and his army routed. This town is also famous for a victory obtained by the English over William King of Scots in 1174, who was here taken and carried prisoner, with his feet bound under the horse's belly, to King Henry II. who detained him, till he gave security to pay 100,000*l.* for the ransom of himself and some others. It was reduced to ashes in 1215. *Fairs*, Palm Sunday eve, for shoes, hats, and pedlary; May 12 (if on Sunday, the Saturday before) for horned cattle, horses, and pedlary; last Monday in July for horned cattle, horses, linen, and woollen cloth; first Tuesday in October, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlary; October 28, for cattle; Saturday before Christmas-day, for shoes, hats, poultry, and woollen cloth. *Market*, Saturday.

Alphamstone, Hinckford hund. Essex, 5 m. N.E. from Halstead.

Alphanstone Green, Hinckford hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Halstead.

Alpheton, Babergh hund. Suffolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Sudbury.

Alpheton Tye, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 7 m. N. from Sudbury.

Alphington, Wowford hund. Devonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Exeter. *Fairs*, first Thursday in June, for horned cattle; Oct. 14, for horses and horned cattle.

Alphington with Yelverton, Clavering hund. Norfolk; 6 m. S.E. from Norwich.

Alport, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 16 m. S.S.W. from Bakewell.

Alpraham, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Tarporley.

Alresford, Tendring hund. Essex; 6 m. S.E. from Colchester.

Alresford Heath, Tendring hund. Essex; 5 m. S.E. from Colchester.

Alresford, New, Alton hund. Hampsh. $57\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from London, containing 196 houses, and 1132 inhabitants, is situated on the river Itching, and chiefly consists of one well built street, bordering the high road from London to Winchester, &c. It is governed by a bailiff and 8 burgesses, and appears to have been a market and borough town from time immemorial; having once returned a single member to parliament. On May-day 1690, most part of the town was destroyed by a fire, which broke out in several places at the same time: in 1710 it was again burnt down; and has since been destroyed a third time in a similar way. To the S.W. of the town, is Alresford Pond, a noble piece of water covering about 200 acres, and forming an head to the Itching river. This source of supply owes its origin to Bishop De Lucy, who completed it under a charter from King John, and by means of locks and aqueducts, rendered the river navigable from Alresford to Winchester, and thence to Southampton water. The head of the pond is formed by an immense causeway nearly 500 yards in length, and formerly serving as part of the main road to London, but disused since 1753, when the new road was made through Bishop's Sutton. Several boats are kept on this lake by the proprietors of the neighbouring estates, and the breed of swans and other water fowl being encouraged on it, its surface frequently assumes a very cheerful and animated appearance. *Fairs*, last Saturday in April; Holy Thursday; July 5; first Thursday after Old Michaelmas day, for horses, cows, sheep, and pedlary. *Sheep Market*, commences the first Thursday after Oct. 10, and continues every Thursday till Christmas. *Market*, Thursday, at which vast quantities of grain are sold.

Alresford, Old, Fawley hund. Hampsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from New Alresford. This is now a village, and although a distinct parish, united with New Alresford in one rectory, together with the parish of Meidstead. The church of Old Alresford is the mother church; those of New Alresford and Meidstead being only chapelries annexed. The church was taken down in 1763, and has been since rebuilt; it is now a very neat structure, with a beautiful tower, containing six musical bells; and the parsonage adjoining is a handsome building, erected by the Chancellor Hoadley. Here is a manufacture of lindseys.

Alrewas, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Litchfield.

Alrewas Hay, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Litchfield.

Alsager, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 6 m. S.S.E. from Sandbach.

Alsager Heath, Nantwich hund. Chesh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Sandbach.

Alscot, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 1 m. N. from Princes Bishborough.

Alscot Park, Kistgate hund. Gloucestersh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Shipston on Stour.

Alscot, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 8 m. E. from Shrewsbury.

Alsop, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ashborn.

Alston, Oswaldstow hund. Worcestersh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Tewksbury.

Alston, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.E. from Preston.

Alston Low, Amounderness hund. Lancash. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Preston.

Alstas Moor, see *Alstone Moor*.

Alstone, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Kingsbridge.

Alstonefield, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 7 m. N.N.W. from Ashborn.

Alstretton, Munslow hund. Salop; 1 m. N.N.E. from Church Stretton.

Alstrop, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 10 m. N.E. from Chesterfield.

Altwick, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 11 m. N. from Ware.

All, A river rising in Lancashire, and emptying itself into the Irish sea.

All y Gog, Caermarthensh. 5 m. E.N.E. from Caermarthen.

Altcar, West Derby hund. Lancash. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Ormskirk.

Alter, Whiteway hund. Dorsetsh. 10 m. S.W. from Blandford.

Alter, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 9 m. S.E. from Barnstaple; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from South Molton.

Alterimes, Ewias Lacy hund. Herefordsh. $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hereford; 2 m. S. from Walterstone.

Alternoon, Leneweth hund. Cornwall; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Launceston.

Altham, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 5 m. W. from Burnley.

Althorne, Dengey hund. Essex; 8 m. S.S.E. from Malden.

Althorne Hall, Dengey hund. Essex; 7½ m. S.S.E. from Malden.

Althorpe, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 9½ m. S.S.W. from Buxton upon Strather.

Althorpe Park, Nobottle Grove hund. Northamptonsh. 5 m. N.W. from Northampton, is beautifully situated, with fine woods diversified with hill and dale.

Altofts, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. W. from Pontefract.

Alton, Alton hund. Hampsh. 47½ m. S.W. from London, containing 388 houses and 2026 inhabitants, is seated on the river Wey, and consists of three streets, the principal of which is wide and of modern erection. It has a small but neat church, and large manufacture of plain and figured barragons, ribbed druggets, and serges de Nismes. The white yarn trade is carried on to a considerable extent, and likewise an increasing manufacture of Valencia tabinets, and a variety of worsted articles dyed in the wool, esteemed for their superior quality; and around the town is a large plantation of hops. *Fairs*, Saturday before May 1, for sheep and lambs; July 5, Sept. 29, for cattle and toys. *Market*, Saturday.

Alton, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Leominster.

Alton, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. S.S.W. from Great Bedwin.

Alton, or *Alwinton*, Totmon low hund. Staff-sh. 4½ m. E. from Chichele; where are remaining the ruins of a strong castle, built soon after the conquest, which from its present appearance must have been a magnificent structure.

Alton Barnes, Swanborough hund. Wiltsh. 8 m. E. from Devizes.

Alton Buffs, Alton hund. Hampsh. 1 m. S.E. from Alton.

Alton Grange, West Gosport hund. Leicestersh. 3 m. E.S.E. from Ashby de La Zouch.

Alton Hall, Samford hund. Suffolk; 5½ m. S. from Ipswich.

Alton Hall, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N.W. from Coventry.

Alton Pancras, Alton Pancras liberty, Dorsetsh. 8½ m. N. from Dorchester.

Alton Prior's, Estub and Exeley hund. Wiltsh. 7 m. S.E. from Marlborough.

Altrincham, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 179½ m. N.N.W. from London, containing 340 houses, and 1692 inhabitants, is situated on the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, consisting of two parallel streets, intersected by two smaller ones; the larger street being formed by the high road leading to Manchester. In general the houses are well built, and the town remarkably neat. Its government is vested in a mayor and common council; and it has a guild mercatory for free

traffic. This town formerly received much benefit from the worsted trade; and the spinning of wool then prevailed through the district, the wool being delivered out at Manchester to the people who attended the market, and the worsted yarn sold to the small ware manufacturers; but the introduction of the Irish yarn ruined the business: stuffs for home wear are still manufactured; and a cotton-spinning mill has been lately established. It is rather singular, that this town has neither church nor chapel, the inhabitants frequenting the neighbouring church of Bowden.—*Fairs*, April 2, Aug. 5, Nov. 32, for cattle, drapery, and pedlary. *Market*, Tuesday.

Alvaot, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 7½ m. N.W. from Launceston.

Alvaot, Lidsburgh hund. Chesh. 8 m. N.E. from Chester.

Alvaston, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 4 m. S.E. from Derby.

Alvaston Hall, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. S.E. from Derby.

Alby, Stoddard hund. Shropsh. 7 m. S.S.E. from Redgworth.

Alwerdiscol, Freemington hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Torrington.

Alverscot, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. S. from Burford.

Alverstoke, Post-down hund. Hampsh. 2 m. W.S.W. from Gosport.

Alverston, East Newham hund. Hampsh. 6 m. E.S.E. from Newport, 1. W.

Alverthorpe, Morley wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.W. from Wakefield.

Alwinton, Newark hund. Nottinghamsh. 7½ m. S. from Newark.

Alwinton, see *Alton*.

Alwinton, Langley and Swinehead hund. Gloucestersh. 9 m. N.N.E. from Bristol. On the top of a hill in this neighbourhood, is a round camp called *Ocheva*, where several antiquities have been dug up, and many stone collins. Near it, is Castle Hill, where is an oblong camp with a single ditch.

Alwinton, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. N.E. from Stratford on Avon.

Alwinton, Baddestoe hund. Gloucestersh. 8½ m. N.E. from Chepstow.

Alwinton, Store hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. W. from Yeovil.

Alwinton, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Bideford.

Alwen, A river in Denbighsh. which runs into the Dee above Llangier.

Alwoodley Gates, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N. from Leeds.

Alwoodley Hall, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Leeds.

Amalwar, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 3 m. S.W. from St. Ives.

Amaston, Ford hund. Shropsh. 8 m. W. from Shrewsbury.

Amatwolden, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. N. from Penzance.

Ambaston, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 6 m. E.S.E. from Derby.

Amberden End, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 5½ m. E.S.E. from Saffron Walden.

Amberley, Arundel rape, Sussex; 4 m. N. from Arundel, on the side of the Arund, where was formerly a castle, built in the reign of Edward III. by William Read, Bishop of Chichester.

Amberley, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Hereford.

Amberley Lodge, Longtree's hund. Gloucestersh. 1 m. W. from Minchinghampton.

Amberwood, West Derby hund. Lancash. 1 m. S.E. from Wigan.

Amble, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. S.E. from Alnwick.

Amble Chapel, Trigg hund. Cornwall; 7½ m. N.W. from Bodmin.

Ambleton, Seisden hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Dudley. This village is supposed to be the only place in the world, possessing the fine blue clay, of which are made pots for melting glass or other processes requiring very strong fires. This valuable clay lies about 150 feet under the surface of the ground; and is notwithstanding a valuable article to the proprietor, being sent from hence to all parts of the world.

Ambleside, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 27½ m. N.N.W. from London, containing 118 houses and 438 inhabitants, is situated on the deep decline of a hill, over which many high mountains arise towards the North. This place is noted for a manufactory of cloth, chiefly for the manufacturers in Kendal; and the inhabitants derive considerable emoluments from summer parties visiting the lakes. It was anciently a large city and station of the Romans, whose medals have been found here. There are still the remains of a fort, which has been secured by a strong rampart and ditch, and in every part are heaps of stones, bricks, and rubbish. Horsley says, the Romans built a city here, which was called *Dictus*. *Fairs*, Wednesday after Whitsunday, for horned cattle; Oct. 29, for horned cattle and sheep. *Market*, Wednesday.

Ambleston, Pembroke sh. 6 m. N. from Haverford West.

Ambresbury, see *Amesbury*.

Ambrosden, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Bicester.

Amcotts, Manley wap. Lincoln; 4 m. S.S.W. from Barton upon Strather.

Amelia Mount, Smethden hund. Norfolk; 12 m. S.W. from Burnham Westgate.

America House, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 12 m. E. from Gisborough.

Amerford, Alton hund. Hampsh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Alton.

Amersham, Burham hund. Buckinghamsh. See *Agmandesham*.

Amersham Hall, Stockton ward, Durham; 6 m. N.E. from Sedgfield.

Amerton, Pirchill hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. N.E. from Stafford.

Amesbury, Ame-bury hund. Wiltsh. 78 m. S.W. from London, containing 166 houses and 721 inhabitants, is situated on the river Avon, and consists of three streets disposed in the form of a triangle; the houses are mostly ancient and ill built; and the church is a venerable structure. In the vicinity is dug the best tobacco pipe clay in the kingdom; and the neighbouring streams are famed for producing a small delicate fish called the loach. The inhabitants derive their principal support from the fairs and markets, at the latter of which immense quantities of grain are sold; and from the number of parties visiting the wonders of Stoneenge, which is nearly about three miles distance. Here is a charity school for 15 boys and 15 girls. Amesbury is said to have derived its name from Ambrosius Aurelianus, the Roman General; and amongst the ruins of its abbey, an old stone is shewn, traditionally reported to have been the tomb stone of Guinever, Queen of the valiant Arthur. *Fairs*, May 17, June 22, Oct. 6, first Wednesday after Dec. 13, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, pigs, and pedlary. *Market*, Friday.

Amesbury Little, Amesbury hund. Wiltsh. 7½ m. N. from Salisbury.

Amesbury Park, Ame-bury hund. Wiltsh. ¾ m. W. from Amesbury.

Amesgreen, Waltham hund. Essex; 3 m. N.N.E. from Waltham Abbey.

Amesh Wicome, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. S.S.E. from Bromyard.

Amington, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. E.S.E. from Tamworth.

Amington Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Tamworth.

Amling Castle, Pur-low hund. Shropsh. 7½ m. W.S.W. from Bishop's Castle.

Amblech, J. Inghsen, 281½ m. N.W. from London, and 16 m. N.W. from Beaumaris, containing 1025 houses and 4977 inhabitants, is situated near the north point of the island, and from a small fishing village has grown to a town of nearly 5000 inhabitants, who are employed in the various works connected with the very copious mines of copper, lead, silver, sulphur, &c. in Paris mountain, discovered in the year 1762, but not properly known till 1768. Since these times, it has continued to enrich the proprietors; the company of winning adventurers called the Anglesey Copper Company, and the neighbouring country in general. For the accommodation of shipping, the company have dug a basin or dock out of the solid rock, which, though dry at low water, can receive vessels of about 200 tons with the flood, and has room for thirty of them

to lay their sides to the quays, while taking in their cargoes. It is however greatly exposed, and dangerous of access during high northerly winds, which drive a heavy sea up the creek of the harbour. *Fair*, Nov. 12, for cattle.

Amnesh, Lower, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. E. from Leominster.

Amnesh Over, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Leominster.

Amney Crucis, see *Ampney Crucis*.

Amotherby, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.W. from New Malton.

Amphul Gasport, Buddlesgate hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Romsey.

Amphil House, Buddlesgate hund. Hampsh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Romsey.

Ampleforth, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Helmsley.

Ampney Crucis, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. E. from Cirencester.

Ampney Down, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. 6 m. S.E. from Cirencester.

Ampney House, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. E.S.E. from Cirencester.

Ampney, St. Mary's, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. E.S.E. from Cirencester.

Ampney, St. Peter's, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. E. from Cirencester.

Amport, Andover hund. Hampsh. 5 m. W. from Andover.

Ampthill, Redborn Stoke hund. Bedfordsh. 45½ m. N. from London, containing 237 houses, and 1231 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated near the centre of the county between two hills, and consists of two streets crossing each other at right angles; and having at their point of intersection an ornamental obelisk of Portland stone, containing a pump: these streets are neat and regular; many of the houses are good, and the whole town has been much improved of late years, particularly by the erection of an handsome market house. The only great business carried on here, is an extensive brewery. The charitable institutions of this place are, an almshouse for 10 poor men and women; and a school for 13 children. *Fairs*, May 4, Oct. 30, for cattle. *Market*, Thursday.

Ampthill Park, Redborn Stoke hund. Bedfordsh. ½ m. N.W. from Ampthill. In an old castle standing in this park, and at that time belonging to Henry VIII. Queen Catherine resided during the time her unjust divorce was in agitation before the commissioners at Dunstable. In reference to this circumstance, a neat octagonal cross has been erected on the site by the Earl of Ossory, bearing a suitable inscription.

Amptown, Thetwestry hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Amwell, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. S.S.E. from Ware, is famous for giving rise to the New River, which supplies the

greater part of the metropolis with water. See *New River*.—The yearly profits of the river are computed at 70,000*l.* and the expence in supporting and keeping it up, is said to amount to half the profits.

Amwell, Gury, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S. from Ware. See *New River*.

Ancaster, Loveden hund. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. N.E. from Grantham, is a small neat village, and consists chiefly of one street leading from N. to S. The town let is divided into two lordships, the east side, whereon stood the castle, being in the township of Wilsford; and the west side, in which the church is situated, is in that of Ancaster. The site of the Roman village *Cracolana* is occupied by Ancaster; and the neighbourhood abounds with remnants of antiquity; the sale of which has for many years been carried on by the inhabitants; it also gives title of duke to the noble family of Bertie.

Ancholme, a river in Lincolnsh. rising in the wolds, not far from Market Raisin; flows N. by Glandford Brigg, from whence it is navigable to the Humber, some miles below the junction of the Trent.

Ancholme Head, Aslacre hund. Lincolnsh. 9 m. N. from Lincoln.

Ancreft, Islandsh. Durham, (but lying in the county of Northumberland) 10 m. N.N.W. from Belford.

Andarby, Calceworth hund. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. E. from Alford.

Andarby Steeph, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.E. from North Alerton.

Anderson, Coombe's Ditch hund. Dorsetsh. 10 m. N. from Wareham.

Anderton, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 2 m. N.W. from Northwich.

Anderton, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 3 m. E.S.E. from Stratton.

Anderton, Leyland hund. Lancash. 6½ m. N.W. from Bolton.

Andover, Andover hund. Hampsh. 63½ m. W.S.W. from London, contains 679 houses, 3304 inhabitants, and returns two members to Parliament: This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I. the right of election being vested in the bailiff and select number of burgesses only, amounting at present to 24. This borough is situated on the river Anton, at the head of the Andover canal, and its principal streets are formed by the N. road leading to Newbury; the W. road to Amesbury; the S.W. to Salisbury; the S. to Romney; and the E. to Whitechurch: in general the houses are ancient but respectable building, particularly the inns. The public structures are, the church, and town-hall; the former a spacious edifice, and the latter a large modern building of brick, with an open space beneath for the markets. The corporate officers consist of 12 capital burgesses, from whom a bailiff and

2 other magistrates are chosen annually, and 12 assistant; besides 2 reward, recorder, and town clerk. 30 shalloons and mals are the only manufactures at present established here, but the work progressively increasing, as well as the general business of the town. The charitable institutions are, an hospital for 6 poor men, a free school, and a charity school for 30 boys. Andover is supposed by Dr. Stukeley, to be the Andoverton of Ravennas; and probably with truth, as the Roman road from Winchester to Cirencester passes near the town; and several ancient encampments may be traced in the vicinity. *Fairs*, Midlent Saturday for cheese, horses, and leather; May 12, for leather and millinery goods; Nov. 16, for horses, sheep, leather, and cheese. *Market*, Saturday.

Andover Canal, begins at Barlow's mill, and takes in Pilhill brook; proceeds by upper and lower Clatford, Westover, and round the village of Fullerton, at Kitchin Bridge, by Lakeford, and through the town of Stockbridge, by Park Farm, Mitchimus, and Tisbury, by Great Bridge to the town of Runsey; and thence crosses the great road from Salisbury, to Winchester and Lower Ashford, by Grove Place and Nurslin Street to Redbridge, into the Hampton water; being a course of 22½ m. and a fall of 176 feet 9 inches.

Andover Marsh, Andover hund. Hampsh. 1 m. N. from Andover.

Andreas Kirk. See *Kirk Andreas*, Man Isle of.

Andrew Hill, Arundel rape Sussex; 13 m. N.N.E. from Arundel.

Andrew, St. Isle of Ux, Cambridgesh. 11½ m. S.W. from Wisbeach.

Andrew, St. Highworth hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. S.E. from Cricklade.

Andrew's Stab, Darlington ward, Durham; 6 m. S. from Durham.

Andros, Ragland hund. Monmouthsh. 6 m. W.S.W. from Monmouth.

And's Bridge, Castle ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. N.N.E. from Newcastle.

Angel Heath, Teeding hund. Essex; 8½ m. S.E. from Colchester.

Angeram, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N.W. from Askridge.

Anger Town, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 5½ m. N. from Carlisle.

Angers Leigh, Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. S. from Taunton.

Angerton, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. W. from Haltwhistle.

Angerton, High, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. W. from Morpeth.

Angerton, Low, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 8½ m. S.W. from Morpeth.

Angerton Moss, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2 m. S. from Broughton.

Anglesey Isle, is the most N.W. county

in North Wales, being separated from Caernarvonshire by the Menai Strait, and surrounded on its other sides by the Irish sea; in length it is about 19 m.; in breadth 23; and in circumference 80 miles. It contains 402 square miles; 257,280 acres; 1 county town, (Beaumaris); 6 hundreds; 3 market towns; 74 parishes; 6679 houses; 33,806 inhabitants; returns 2 members to Parliament, viz. 1 for the county, and 1 for Beaumaris; is in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Bangor; and pays one part of the land-tax. The air of this island is reckoned salubrious, except in autumn; when the fogs arising from the Irish sea, occasion agues. The soil, though unpromising in appearance, being both rocky and mountainous, is remarkably fertile in grain, particularly barley and oats; and a part of it bordering the Merai is finely wooded. Its exports in corn have amounted to upwards of 70,000 bushels of barley and oats, besides wheat; and in cattle to upwards of 15,000. Poultry are equally plentiful, and the coasts abound with fish. The wealth and population of the island lately been very greatly increased by the discovery of the Pays copper mines, containing the largest bed of ore in the world; the purest part of the ore being sent to the smelting works at Swansea, Penclawd, and Neath; whilst the more impure is calcined and deprived of its sulphur which is not lost in the process, but yielded in such abundance, as to be more than sufficient for the consumption of the kingdom. The chief peculiarity of these mines is, that they are not subterraneous, but wrought like quarries. A lead ore, rich in silver, has also been discovered in the same mountain, and in the N.W. part of the island is a quarry of green marble, intermixed with the mineral flux, called Abestos. The principal rivers of Anglesey are, the Braint, Cefni, Ffraw, Llivon, and the Allow. The Braint, rising near the village of Dragonafen, about 6 m. W. from Beaumaris, flows nearly S. emptying itself into the Menai Strait, a mile below Newborough or Rhos Van; The Cefni rising near Bodwrog in the centre of the county, flows also S. and at Llanverian joins Caernarvon Bay; The Ffraw rises at Llyn Coon, and running S.S.W. empties itself into Aber Ffraw Bay; The Llivon rising near Idanthyddlad in the N.W. angle of the Isle, runs also S.S.W. and empties itself into the Irish sea opposite Holyhead; and the Allow, rising near Rhosgildred, runs S.W. and joins the Llivon at Llanfwrog. The principal towns in Anglesey are, Beaumaris, a neat well built place, situated on the W. side of a bay, affording good anchorage, and much frequented in stormy weather; and Newborough or Rhos Vair, a decayed town, having a manu-

facture of ropes and mats from sedge or sea-weed grass. The steep rocky Isle of Ynis Sciriol, or Priestholme is a noted resort of sea fowl in the breeding season: The Skerries or Isle of Seals at the N.W. point, supports a few sheep and rabbits, and has a light-house, of great service to mariners. Its sides are frequented by immense shoals of fish, and seals. Holyhead is situated on the W. point of the island, and is generally known as the most common passage to Dublin.

Anglesey Abbey, Staine hund. Cambridgesh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Newmarket.

Anglezack, Salford hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.E. from Chorley.

Anquering. See *Aungmering*.

Angram, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Tadcaster.

Angram, Claro wap. Yorksh. 12 m. S.S.W. from Middleham.

Angran Grange, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N. from North Allerton.

Angram Grange, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Thirsk.

Ainsgill, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 6 m. N.N.E. from Kendal.

Anker, a river in Warwicksh. which runs by Atherstone, and falls into the Tame at Tamworth.

Ankerbald, Sear-dale hund. Derbysh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Chesterfield.

Ankerton, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Eccleshall.

Antaby, Hullshire, Yorksh. 3 m. W. from Hull.

Anner, Freethridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; 10 m. N.E. from Lynn Regis.

Anner Hall, Freethridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; 94 m. N.E. from Lynn Regis.

Ann Abbots, Andover hund. Hampsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. from Andover.

Ann Grove, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Stokesley.

Ann Little, Wharwell hund. Hampsh. 2 m. S.W. from Andover.

Ann's Hill, Allendale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Cockermouth.

Ann's Side, Allendale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 7 m. S. from Raven-glass.

Ann's St. Broxton hund. Nottinghamsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Nottingham.

Ann's St. Chapel, Brainton hund. Devonsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Barnstaple opposite Appledore.

Ann's St. Heath, Godly hund. Surry; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Staines.

Ann's St. Hill, Godly hund. Surry; 3 m. S. from Staines.

Ann's St. Hill, Potters and Cunnings hund. Wiltsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Devizes. Ed's, Aug. 6 for horses, sheep, and cheese.

Annables, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 7 m. S.E. from Dunstable.

Annam, Claro wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Aldborough.

Annard, Westbury hund. Gloucestersh. 9 m. S. from Colford; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Chep-tow.

Anney, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bideford.

Anney, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bideford.

Annesleigh Mary, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from South Molton.

Annesley, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Mansfield.

Annesley Wood House, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Mansfield.

Annet, one of the Scilly Isles, but without any inhabitants. On it are many stone hacons cut and used by the Druids in their religious worship. The whole of the island is scattered over with rocks, and the land between them serves for pasture. It has been larger, and at low water the foundations of ruined habitations are visible, which are supposed to have been destroyed by the sea. See *Scilly Isles*.

Annington, Bramber rape, Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Steyning.

Annon, a river in Pembrokesh. which runs into the Irish Sea at Newport.

Ansel's End, Citchon hund. Hertfordsh. 8 m. S.W. from Seceyange.

Anster, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. W. from Nuneaton.

Ashby Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Nuneaton.

Ashby Park, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. W. from Nuneaton.

Ashby, Othow hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Parton upon Trent.

Asted Farm, Wootton hund. Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Poking.

Astley, Edwinstree hund. Hertfordsh. 12 m. N. from Ware.

Astley East, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 9 m. E. from South Molton.

Astley West, South Molton hund. Devonsh. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from South Molton.

Aston North, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 12 m. S.E. from Sheffield.

Aston South, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 13 m. S.E. from Sheffield.

Astrea, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 9 m. N.W. from Atherstone.

Astic, Alton hund. Hampsh. 1 m. N.E. from Alton.

Astley, West Goswote hund. Leicestersh. 4 m. N.W. from Leicester.

Astley, Coventry county, Warwicksh. 6 m. N.E. from Coventry.

Astley, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. 12 m. S.W. from Wilton.

Astley Lower, Whiteway hund. Dorsetsh. 9 m. S.W. from Blandford Forum.

Astley Turnpike, Lewes rape, Sussex; 2 m. S. from Cuckfield.

Astley Upper, Whiteway hund. Dorsetsh. 10 m. S.W. from Blandford Forum.

Anthony East, East hund. Cornwall; 4 m. W. from Plymouth, has a noted fish

pond, which lets in the sea, and furnishes the inhabitants with plenty of fish.

Anthony St. East hund. Cornwall; 5 m. W. from Plymouth.

Anthony St. Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 8 m. E. from Helston.

Anthony St. Powder hund. Cornwall; 9½ m. S. from Truro.

Anthony's Cross. Botloe hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. S. from Newent.

Anthony's Cross. St. Rothwell hund. Northamptonsh. 2 m. N. from Rothwell.

Anthorn. Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 8½ m. N.W. from Wigton.

Antingham. North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. N.W. from North Walsham.

Anton, a river in Hampsh. rising to the N.N.E. of Andover from two sources; one of which passes Whitechurch, and meeting the Test at Wherwell, proceeds nearly S. to Stockbridge and Romsey; and being joined by several small streams from the New Forest at Redbridge forms the head of the Southampton Water.

Anton, East. Andover hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. N. from Andover.

Antrobus. Bucklow hund. Chesh. 7 m. S. from Warrington.

Anwick. Flexwell hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. N.E. from Sleaford.

Apchild Park. Dunmow hund. Essex. 3 m. S.E. from Dunmow.

Aperlen. Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6½ m. S.E. from Corbridge.

Apthorpe. Wilbybrook hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. N.W. from Oundle.

Apin End. Flit hund. Bedfordsh. 7 m. N.E. from Luton.

Apington. Sutton lathe, Kent; 5 m. S.E. from Bromley.

Aples. East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 7 m. N.E. from Newport, I. W.

Apley Castle. South Bradford hund. Salop; 2 m. N.W. from Shiftnall.

Appl'well. Gore hund. Middlesex; 6½ m. N.W. from London.

Appleby. Chipping warden hund. Northamptonsh. 6½ m. N.E. from Banbury.

Applebury Street. Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Waltham Abbey.

Appleby. Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 5 m. S.W. from Barton.

Appleby. East ward, Westmoreland; 270 m. N. from London, contains 122 houses, and 723 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This privilege was granted in 2d Edward I. and is vested in the inhabitants holding by burgage tenure, who amount to about 120. It is almost encompassed by the river Eden, over which there is a bridge of one arch; and stands on the Roman military way crossing this county. It was formerly a place of great extent, but now consists chiefly of one street running S.E. and N.W. about 40 yards wide, with the

narrow streets running out of it. The church which is an old building standing at the lower end of the town; and the town hall, are the only public buildings. In this borough which is the only one in Westmoreland, the assizes are holden; and its corporation consists of a mayor, recorder and an alderman, 16 common council men, two chamberlains, two serjeants, and two beadles. Appleby has not any manufacture; and only one common brewery; but it is said to be the best corn market in the North. The charitable institutions are, a free school, charity school, and hospital for 13 women. This town was taken by surprise, by William King of Scots, but recovered by King John. It was set on fire by the Scots in the reign of Henry II. and Richard II. and in 1598 suffered greatly by a pestilence. Anciently parliaments were holden in its Old Castle; and the Romans had a station here called Abalaba. *Fairs,* Whitsun Eve, for horned cattle; Whitmonday, for linen cloth and merchandise; June 10, for cattle and sheep; Aug. 10, for horse-heap, and linen cloth. *Markets,* Saturday.

Appleby Castle. East ward, Westmoreland; ¼ m. E. from Appleby, an ancient building, formerly of great strength, where in the reign of Edward I. parliaments were holden.

Appleby, Great. Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 8 m. S. from Ashby de la Zouch.

Appleby, Little. Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 8 m. S. from Ashby de la Zouch.

Appleday. Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4 m. E. from Barnsley.

Appledon. East hund. Cornwall; 6 m. N.E. from Liskeard.

Appledore. Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 3 m. N. from Gideford, standing at the mouths of the Towbridge and the Taw; is the first harbour for vessels within the bar of Barnstaple. Ship building is here carried on to a considerable extent, and it possesses an extensive coasting trade. Here Hubba the Dane, after having laid waste South Wales, landed in the reign of Alfred with 33 sail of ships, but was repulsed at Humborough, where he was slain; and afterwards buried at Huddleston.

Appledore. Scay lathe, Kent; 6 m. S.E. from Tenterden; is situated on the banks of the river Breake up to which the sea formerly flowed. Here is a church built on the foundation of a fort or castle, which had been erected by the Danes who sailed up to this town in the year 893, which it is supposed was destroyed by the French in 1380. It is a small mean village, inhabited by graziers and others employed in the marshes, and had anciently a market.

which has been long disused, but has still 2 *Fairs*, Jan. 11, and June 22 for pedlary and cattle.

Appledore, Green, Scay lathe, Kent; 1 m. N. from Appledore.

Appledore, South, Halberton hund. Devonsh. 7½ m. E. from Tiverton.

Appledram, Chichester rape, Sussex; 2 m. S. from Chichester.

Appleford, Ock hund. Berksh. 5 m. S.E. from Abingdon.

Applegarth; West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 9 m. E. from Brough.

Applegarth, Lonsdale ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. N. from Kirkby Lonsdale.

Appleshaw, Andover hund. Hampsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Andover. *Fairs*, May 23; sheep show, Friday and Saturday before Weyhill, Nov. 4, for sheep.

Appletwaite, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2 m. N. from Keswick.

Appletwaite, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 10 m. N.W. from Kendal; is a hamlet in the parish of Winandermere, to whose inhabitants all the fishery in the Mere belongs, and all the tithe fish to the rector, who has a prescription for each boat, in lieu of all the tithe of fish.

Appleton, Ock hund. Berksh. 6 m. S.W. from Oxford.

Appleton, Freshwell hund. Essex; 1 m. S. from Haverhill.

Appleton, West Derby hund. Lancash. 9 m. S.W. from Newton.

Appleton on the Moor, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. N.E. from Helmsley.

Appleton on the Street, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from New Malton. There was a convent of Cistercian nuns, founded by Adeliza de St. Quintin in the reign of King Stephen, the site of which was granted to Robert Darknall.

Appleton on the Wike, Allerton-chire, Yorksh. 5½ m. S. from Yarm.

Appleton Cross, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 5 m. S.E. from Warrington.

Appleton East, East Ham wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.E. from Richmond.

Appleton Nun, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 7½ m. S. from York.

Appleton Ruchuck, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 6 m. S.W. from York.

Appleton Thorn, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 4 m. S.E. from Warrington.

Appleton West, East Ham wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S. from Richmond.

Appletreewick, Staincliff wap. Yorksh. 12 m. W. from Ripley. *Fair*, Oct. 2, for cattle and horses.

Appley Corner, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 7½ m. S.E. from Bedford.

Appuldurcombe, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 6 m. S.E. from Newport, Isle of Wight; a superb seat of the Worsley family. Appuldurcombe was formerly a monastery of the Benedictine Order, held under the Abbey of Lyra, in Normandy,

and suppressed in the second year of Henry V. in 1414. It was afterwards granted to the abbess and nuns of the Minories of the order of St. Clare, without Aldgate, and at the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. sold to Sir James Worsley, Knt. then captain of the Island, and his heirs.

Apsey Green, Loes hund. Suffolk; 2 m. W. from Framlingham.

Apsey, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. S. from Aylesbury.

Aspsand, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S.W. from St. Albans.

Aqualate Hall, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. N.E. from Newport.

Arallas, Powder hund. Cornwall, 8 m. N.E. from Turo.

Aramstone, Worneloh hund. Herefordsh. 8 m. S. from Hereford.

Arbor, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. N. from Newcastle-under-line.

Arborfield, Sunning hund. Berksh. 5 m. S.E. from Reading.

Arborfield Cross, Charlton hund. Berksh. 5½ m. S.E. from Reading.

Arborfield House, Charlton hund. Berksh. 4½ m. S.E. from Reading.

Arbury Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. S.W. from Nuneaton.

Arcadia House, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 1½ m. N. from Abergavenny.

Arch Hall, Winstree hund. Essex; 6 m. S.E. from Colchester.

Arch, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 5 m. N.W. from Bromesgrove.

Arcliff Fort, Augustine lathe, Kent; 1 m. S. from Dover.

Ardeley, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Bicester.

Arden Hall, Barnstable hund. Essex. 7 m. S. from Billerica.

Arden Hall, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. N.E. from Thirsk.

Arden Hall, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 3 m. N.E. from Stockport.

Ardingly, Lewes rape, Sussex; 4½ m. N.E. from Cuckfield. *Fair*, May 30, for pedlary.

Ardington, Wantage hund. Berksh. 3 m. W. from Wantage.

Ardleigh, Tendering hund. Essex; 4½ m. N.E. from Colchester.

Ardleigh Crown, Tendering hund. Essex; 3½ m. N.E. from Colchester.

Ardleigh heath, Tendering hund. Essex; 5 m. N.E. from Colchester.

Ardleighwick, Tendering hund. Essex; 4 m. N.E. from Colchester.

Ardsey Staincross wap. Yorksh. 3 m. E. from Barnsley.

Ardsey, East, Morley wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. S.E. from Bradford.

Ardsey, West, Morley wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.E. from Bradford.

Ardsey House, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.E. from Bagasley.

A R M

Arduwick, Salford hund. Lancash. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Manchester.
Arley, Duddingtree hund. Worcestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bewdley.
Arley House, Duddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. S. from Kidderminster.
Argham Dickering hund. Yorksh. 5 m. S. from Hunnibury.
Argoed, Ragland hund. Monmouthsh. 3 m. S. from Monmouth.
Argoed, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 9 m. S. from Oswestry.
Arningland, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Reepham. •
Arkendale, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Knaresborough.
Arkendale, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 10 m. W. from Richmond.
Arkeuden, Morley wap. Yorksh. 8 m. W. from Halifax.
Arkesdon, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 5 m. S.W. from Saffron Walden.
Arkeston, Webstree hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. S.W. from Hereford.
Arkholm, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 3 m. N. from Hornby.
Arksey, Strathforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Doncaster.
Arkum Street, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 6 m. W. from Haverhill.
Arleddon, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 5 m. W. from Whitehaven.
Arclid Hall, Norwich hund. Chesh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Sandbach.
Arlescot, Kington hund. Warwick h. 13 m. E.E. from Warwick.
Arleston, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Shrewsbury.
Arleston Bower, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 5 m. S. from Derby.
Arlew, West Hang wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Middleham.
Arley Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Middleham.
Arley Hall, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 5 m. N. from Northwich.
Arley Over, Seisden hund. Staffordsh. $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Wolverhampton.
Arley Street, Henington hund. Warwicksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Nuneaton.
Arlingham, Berkeley hund. Gloucester-h. $12\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. from Gloucester, peninsulated by the river Severn on three sides, is a small village, having a well endowed free school. The Severn is here a mile broad, and near this place is a passage over it. The air is rendered unwholesome by the exhalations from the river.
Arlington, Sherwell hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N.E. from Barnstaple.
Arlington, Godalming hund. Surrey; 2 m. S. from Guildford.
Arlington, Pevensey rape, Sussex; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Lewes.
Armingdes, Normancross hund. Huntingdoush. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Peterborough.
Armathwaite Castle, Leath ward, Cumberland; 84 m. E.E. from Carlisle.

A R R

Armbath, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Kewick.
Armfield, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Stockport.
Arminghall, Henstead hund. Norfolk; 4 m. S. from Norwich.
Armitage, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Rudgley.
Armit y Chapel, Morley wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Leeds.
Armit y Rigg, Morley wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Leeds.
Armistote, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Evesham.
Armston, Potchbrook hund. Northamptonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Oundle.
Armthorpe, Strathforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from Doncaster.
Arnthwaite, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; $21\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Carlisle; 6 m. E.N.E. from Cockermouth.
Armon, Osgodness, Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Snaith.
Arncliffe, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.W. from Whitby.
Arncliffe Staincliff wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N.E. from Settle.
Arncliffe Vet. Ballington hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. S. from Bicester.
Arncliffe Over, Ballington hund. Oxfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bicester.
Arno, Hasilton hund. Dorsetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Wareham.
Arnesby, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 8 m. S. from Leicester.
Arnold, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. N. from Nottingham.
Arnold, Helderness, Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Hudders.
Arnold House, Wootton hund. Surrey; 4 m. S. from Dorking.
Arnold Lodge, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 5 m. N.W. from Nottingham.
Arton Hill, Darlington ward, Durham, 14 m. N.E. from Wolsingham.
Arping Street, Shepway lath, Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Folkstone.
Arpley, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 8 m. N.E. from Stockport.
Arrom, Hartill wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N. from Beverley.
Arroas, Hartill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N. from Beverley.
Arrangrove, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 5 m. N.W. from Thame.
Arreton, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 3 m. S.E. from Newport, Isle of Wight.
Arreton Street, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S.E. from Newport, Isle of Wight. •
Arrington Wetherley hund. Cambridgesh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Caxton.
Arrew, a river in Herefordsh. which runs into the Lug near Leominster.
Arrow, a river in Worcestersh. which runs into the Avon near Bilford Grange.
Arrom, Barclifway hund. Warwicksh. 1 m. S. from Alcester.

Arrow House, Werrall hund. Chesh. 7 m. N.W. from Parkgate.

Arum Hall, Holderness, Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from Hornsea.

Arley, Clifton hund. Bedfordsh. 12½ m. S.E. from Bedford.

Arlton, Beupstone hund. Somerset-sh. 3 m. S. from Axbridge.

Arth, a river in Cardigansh. which runs into the Irish sea at Aberwith.

Arthington, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 5 m. E. from Otley.

Arthington Hall, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. E. from Otley.

Arthingworth, Rothwell hund. Northampton-sh. 13 m. N. from Northampton.

Arthurct, Eskdale ward, Cumberland ; 1 m. S. from Longtown.

Arthur's Hall, Trigg hund. Cornwall : 7 m. N.E. from Bodmin.

Arvan's St., Caldecot hund. Monmouthsh. 3 m. N. from Chepstow.

Arun, a river in Sussex, rising near Crawley, from whence it flows W. to Bucks Green ; here suddenly turning S. it pursues the same course to Stopham bridge where it is joined by the Rother from Petworth, and passing the borough of Arundel unites with the English Channel at Arundel Haven. This river has lately been rendered navigable as far as Stopham. See *Arundel Canal*.

Arundel, Arundel rape, Sussex ; 59 m. S. from London, containing 355 houses, and 1855 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I., and is vested in the inhabitants of this borough paying scot and lot, who amount to 200. This town is delightfully situated on the declivity of a hill on the river Arun, (over which there is a bridge) which is made navigable up to Putburgh, and vessels of 100 tons go above the town with the tide. The town is a borough by prescription (so old it is said as to be mentioned in King Alfred's will ; although it has only sent members to parliament since the 30 Edward I.). The Mayor who is chosen yearly, is judge at the court leet of the lord of the manor (the owner of Arundel Castle for the time being) which is every three weeks, and appoints the collector of the package and stallage, the ale conners, flesh tasters, &c. and no writ can be executed within the borough without his leave. The church is remarkable for two stately monuments of the Earls of Arundel. Here is a manufacture of hop bagging, but the chief business of the town is ship building, the timber being supplied from the neighbouring forests. It also enjoys some foreign commerce, a good deal of coasting trade, and is much resorted to for sea bathing. *Fairs*, May 14, for cattle and hogs ; Aug. 21, for hogs, cattle, and sheep ; Sept. 25, for cattle and sheep ;

Dec. 17, for cattle and pedlary ; second Tuesday in every month for cattle Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.

Arundel Castle, the ancient seat of the Duke of Norfolk, stands on the summit of a hill, on the edge of the noble park adjoining the above borough, and is said to be a mile in compass. The possession of this castle confers an Earldom (without creation) on its proprietor ; and by this right, the Duke of Norfolk is Earl of Arundel. No other spot in England possesses this peculiar privilege. It was given by the Empress Maud to William de Albani, as a recompence for his defence of it against King Stephen. The present Duke of Norfolk has fitted it up in a style of grandeur and magnificence worthy of its noble owner.

Arundel Canal, forms a navigable communication between the river Rother at Stopham meadow, and the Arun at Stopham bridge, and from Stopham bridge to Haslingbourne bridge, in the parish of Petworth.

Arworton, Sæmford hund. Suffolk ; 7 m. S. from Ipswich.

Arworthal, Kirriar hund. Cornwall ; 5½ m. S. from Truro.

Asaph St. Flintsh. 229½ m. N.W. from London, containing 277 houses, and 1515 inhabitants, is seated on the banks of the river Elwy and Clwyd at the point where they unite, over both of which there is a bridge. The houses are principally built of brick, forming one street. It is the smallest city in the kingdom, though the diocese comprehends nearly all Flintsh. Denbigh, Montgomerysh. and a small part of Shropsh. The most remarkable edifice is the cathedral, founded about the middle of the sixth century, and called after Asaph or Hasaph, an eminently holy man, after whose death in 596, there is no account of it. The present building, according to Browne Willis, was raised from the ground in 1284 : but the roof or upper part having been burned down by Owen Glendwr, was, with the inside ornaments, repaired as they now remain, about 1490, by bishop Redeman. The dean and chapter out of a fund vested in them for that purpose, have rebuilt the choir, the eastern window of which is copied from Tintern Abbey. The members of this chapter are, the dean, archdeacon, who is also the bishop, six prebendaries, and 7 canons. The cathedral does not contain any thing worth notice, except the monuments of three bishops. During the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, the post road then lying through this place, the palace and cathedral were much injured by the post-master, one Mill, who kept his office in the former, and made great havoc in the choir, using the font as a trough for watering his horses, and tying up calves

in the bishop's throne. Near the city are the remains of a large Roman camp, with an area of 160 paces. *Fairs*, Easter Tuesday, July 15, Oct. 16, Dec. 26, for cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Asharton, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 8 m. N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Ashby, Grange, East ward, Westmoreland; 4½ m. S. from Appleby.

Ashby, Great, East ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. S. from Appleby.

Ashby, Little, East ward, Westmoreland; 7 m. S.E. from Appleby.

Ascot, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Wendover.

Ascot, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. S. from Chipping Norton.

Ascot, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 2 m. N. from Bridgenorth.

Ascot, Ford hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Ascot, Kingston hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. S. from Shipston.

Ascot, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. S. from Southam.

Ascot Hill, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 5 m. E. from Ivinghoe.

Ascot Place, Cookham hund. Berks. 5 m. S.W. from Windsor.

Ascote, Towcester hund. Northamptonsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Towcester.

Ascott, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 5½ m. N.E. from Uxbridge.

Ascott, Thame hund. Oxfordsh. 10½ m. S.W. from Thame.

Asgarby, Aswardun hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. S.E. from Meaford.

Asgarby, Bolingbroke Stoke, Lincolnsh. 5 m. W. from Spilsby.

Ash, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 10 m. N.E. from Longtown.

Ash, Axminster hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S.E. from Axminster.

Ash, Roborough hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Tavistock.

Ash, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 7 m. N.W. from Tiverton.

Ash, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 16 m. W. from Exeter.

Ash, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 7½ m. S.W. from Derby.

Ash, Chester ward, Durham; 4½ m. N.W. from Durham.

Ash, Overton hund. Hampsh. 6 m. W. from Basingstoke.

Ash, Augustine lath, Kent; 9½ m. E. from Canterbury.

Ash, Sutton lath, Kent; 14 m. N.W. from Maidstone. *Fairs*, April 5, Oct. 10, for pedlary.

Ash, Woking hund. Surrey; 5 m. N.E. from Farnham.

Ash Bottom, Stauncliffe wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. S.W. from Settle.

Ash Brook, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 7½ m. N. from Nantwich.

Ash Cleugh, Tindale ward, Northum-

berland; 5 m. S.W. from Haltwhistle.

Ash End, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 7½ m. N. from Coleshill.

Ash Ford, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. ½ m. S. from Fordingbridge.

Ash Gate, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. W. from Chesterfield.

Ash Green, Cashion hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. W. from Hatfield.

Ash Green, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; 7 m. E. from Needham.

Ash Green, Woking hund. Surrey; 5½ m. N.E. from Farnham.

Ash Green, Coventry county, Warwicksh. 4 m. N. from Coventry.

Ash Grove, Chalk hund. Wiltsh. 12 m. S. from Hindon.

Ash Hall, Chester ward, Durham; 5 m. N.W. from Durham.

Ash Hall, Glainorgansh. 3 m. N. from Cowbridge.

Ash High, Claro wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S. from Ripley.

Ash Hill, Darlington ward, Durham; 12½ m. N.W. from Bernard Castle.

Ash Hill, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 11½ m. N.W. from Sheffield.

Ash House, Loes hund. Suffolk; 6 m. S.W. from Saxmundham.

Ash House, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. E. from Market Weighton.

Ash Ingen, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Ross.

Ash, Little, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Ross.

Ash Magna, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 3 m. S.E. from Whitechurch.

Ash Milk, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 5 m. S.E. from South Molton.

Ash Park, Overton hund. Hampsh. 6 m. E. from Basingstoke.

Ash Park, Arundel rape, Sussex; 8 m. N. from Petworth.

Ash Parva, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Whitechurch.

Ash Priors, West Kingsbury hund. Somersetsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Taunton.

Ash Slack, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5 m. N. from Ulverstone.

Ash Tree, Chester ward, Durham; 10 m. S.W. from Gateshead.

Ashampstead, Moreton hund. Berks. 10 m. N.W. from Reading.

Ashampstead Green, Moreton hund. Berks. 9½ m. N.W. from Reading.

Ashbeach, Hurstlingstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Ramsey.

Ashbocken, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk 7 m. N. from Ipswich.

Ashbourn, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 139½ m. N.N.W. from London, containing

450 houses, and 2006 inhabitants, is delightfully situated in a rich valley watered by the Dove. A small rivulet called the Henmore, divides the town into 2 parts, the principal street being disposed

on the sides of the road from Wirksworth to Leek; and the houses being in general well built and neat. The church, an ancient structure, contains many sepulchral monuments, particularly a very beautiful tomb lately executed by Banks. The principal employ of the inhabitants arises from agriculture, and the manufacture of cotton, which is rapidly spreading through the neighbourhood; and a considerable trade is carried on by means of the Trent, in butter and cheese. Several very considerable charities have been founded here, consisting of a free grammar school, free charity school 6 almshouses, and several hospitals, for the reception of decayed housekeepers, and one for 4 widows of clergymen. The most conspicuous of the eminences in this neighbourhood is Thorp Cloud, a vast hill rising to a great height, and formed like a truncated cone. *Fairs*, Feb. 13, for horses and horned cattle; April 3, May 21, July 5, for horses, cattle, and wool; Oct. 20, Nov. 29, for horses, cattle, and wool. The fairs of horses begin three or four days before the fair day. If the 29th Nov. fall on Sunday, then the fair is kept on the Saturday preceding. *Market*, Saturday.

Ashbourn Green, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 2½ m. N.E. from Ashbourn.

Ashbridge, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. 3 m. N.W. from Bow, or Nymet Tracie.

Ashbrittle, Milverton hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. E. from Wellington. *Fair*, Feb. 25.

Ashbrook, Wootton hund. Surrey; 4 m. S. from Dorking.

Ashburn, a river in Sussex, falling into the British channel at Pevensey.

Ashburnham, Hastings rape, Sussex; 6 m. S.E. from Hailsham.

Ashburnham Park, Hastings rape, Sussex; 7 m. S.E. from Hailsham.

Ashburton, Teignbridge hund. Devonsh. 186½ m. S.W. from London, containing 379 houses, 3080 inhabitants, and returns two members to parliament. This privilege was granted in 26 Edward 1. and is vested in the freeholders holding lands or tenements of the said borough only; and the freeholders of land and tenements called Halsanger and Hallwell lands, lying within and subject to pay the borough rent; who amount to 200. It is situated on the river Dart, in a valley encompassed by hills, except on the E. and W. sides, consisting of one street irregularly built, and is a great thoroughfare in the road from the Land's End to London, there is an handsome church, and a chapel which was anciently a chantry, but now used for a school, as well as the parish meetings, and for the election of the members. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a Port-reve

who is chosen yearly at the court leet and baron of the lord of the manor, and is the returning officer of the members to parliament. This is one of the four stannary courts of Devonsh. (the other three being, Chagford, Plympton, and Tavistock) and is remarkable for its mines of tin and copper, and also for a manufacture of serge, which it is said returns upwards of 100,000 L. per ann. *Fairs*, first Thursday in March, first Thursday in June, Aug. 10, Nov. 11, for horned cattle. *Markets*, Tuesday, for wool and yarn only; Saturday for corn and provisions.

Ashbury, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S.W. from Hatherleigh.

Ashbury Hall, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. S. from Bridgenorth.

Ashby, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Tiverton.

Ashby, Bradley Haverstoe wap. Lincolnsh. 8½ m. N.W. from Louth.

Ashby, Candleshoe wap. Lincolnsh. 1½ E. from Spilshy.

Ashby, Flexwell hund. Lincolnsh. 11½ m. S. from Lincoln.

Ashby, Hill hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.E. from Horncastle.

Ashby, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 8 m. W. from Brigg Glandford.

Ashby, Loddon hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. S.E. from Norwich.

Ashby Cannons, Greens Norton hund. Northamptonsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Towcester.

Ashby Castle, Wymerley hund. Northamptonsh. 7 m. N.E. from Northampton.

Ashby Cold, Guilsborough hund. Northamptonsh. 12 m. N. W. from Northampton.

Ashby de la Zouch, West Goswote hund. Leicestersh. 114 m. N. from London, containing 621 houses, and 2674 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale, on the skirts of Derbysh. it is crossed by a small river called Gilwiskow, over which is an handsome stone bridge. The town consists of several streets, all leading into a large and spacious one, called high street. Here is a large handsome church, and a neat stone cross which has stood for several ages. It is governed by a constable and two headboroughs, who are annually chosen in Oct. Its trade in malt is very considerable, and it has been long noted for its fine ale. The inhabitants are shopkeepers, innkeepers, and manufacturers of woollen and cotton stockings and hats. Its principal charities are, a Latin free school, and a free school for 26 boys. Here was formerly a castle with an high tower, some ruins of which are still remaining; in which the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was confined, and at a subsequent period her son King James I. entertained, with his whole court, at the expence of the Earl of Hun-

Kingdon, during which, dinner was served up by 30 poor knights, with gold chains and velvet gowns: This fortress was garrisoned for King Charles I. during the civil wars; and on its capitulation to the parliamentary forces, was as usual dismantled. *Fairs*, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep; Sept. 4, Nov. 8, for horses and cows. *Market*, Saturday.

Ashby de la Zouch Canal, unites with the Coventry canal at Marston bridge, two miles from Nuneaton; it there passes Hinckley; then to Stoke Golding, Dodlington, through Bosworth field, and near Market Bosworth; then crosses the river Sence to Gospel park, goes to Snareton, and through a tunnel it goes to Measham, Oakthorpe, and across Ashby Would, and through Blackfordby to Ashby de la Zouch, and continues on about 1½ m. farther than the town; and through a tunnel of one mile; a cut is made to Ticknall, on the branch to Ticknall, and near where it begins, a cut is made to Stanton lime works, and another cut goes to Swadlincote colliery. This canal with all its branches is 50 miles long and 252 feet lockage.

Ashby Folville, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 10 m. N.E. from Leicester.

Ashby Lodge, Fawsley hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. N. from Daventry.

Ashby Lodge, Fawsley hund. Northamptonsh. 4½ m. N. from Daventry.

Ashby Moors, Hamford-hoe hund. Northamptonsh. 7 m. N.E. from Northampton.

Ashby Magna, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 9 m. S. from Leicester.

Ashby Parva, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 11 m. S. from Leicester.

Ashby West, Horncastle Soke, Lincolnsh. 2 m. N. from Horncastle.

Ashby, Mutford and Luthingland hund. Suffolk; 6 m. S. from Yarmouth.

Ash Chapelry, Chester ward, Durham; 3½ m. N.W. from Durham.

Ash Clyst, Clyston hund. Devonsh. 6½ m. N.E. from Exeter.

Ashcombe, Exminster hund. Devonsh. 7½ m. S. from Exeter.

Ashcombe, Whitestone hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N. from Bruton.

Ashcombe, Lewes rape, Sussex; 1½ m. S.W. from Lewes.

Ashcombe, Chalk hund. Wiltsh. 17 m. S.W. from Salisbury.

Ashcott, Whithy hund. Somersetsh. 8 m. E. from Bridgewater.

Ashcott, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 19 m. W. from Bristol.

Ashdon, Freshwell hund. Essex; 4½ m. N.E. from Saffron Walden.

Ashdon Street, Freshwell hund. Essex; 5 m. N.N.E. from Saffron Walden.

Ashdown Park, Shrivensham hund. Berksh. 8½ m. S.W. from Wantage.

Ashdown Place, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 13 m. N.E. from Cuckfield.

Ashington, Rochford hund. Essex; 15 m. E. from Billericay.

Ashington Hall, Rochford hund. Essex; 14½ m. E. from Billericay.

Asheldam, Dengy hund. Essex; 9½ m. S.E. from Malden.

Asheley, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 2 m. S. from Wirksworth.

Ashleworth, Botloe hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. S. from Gloucester.

Ashen, Hinkford hund. Essex; 15 m. N.W. from Halstead.

Ashen, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. S.E. from Kenilworth.

Ashen Clough, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 4 m. N. from Chapel in Le Frith.

Ashen House, Hinkford hund. Essex; 5 m. S.E. from Haverhill.

Ashen Hurst, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. S. from Leek.

Ashenlon, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 7½ m. E. from Aylesbury.

Asheridge, Compton hund. Berksh. 2½ m. S.E. from Isley.

Ashes, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 9 m. N.E. from Stockport.

Ashes, Darlington ward, Durham; ¼ m. S. from Walsingham.

Ashes, Whitestone hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N. from Shepton Mallet.

Ashes, Cattlestone hund. Staffordsh. 6½ m. N. from Wolverhampton.

Ashes, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Leek.

Ashes, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. S.E. from Kendal.

Ashes, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Rotherham.

Ashes Cross, Dengy hund. Essex; 5 m. S. from Malden.

Ashes Heath, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 1 m. N. from Presteigne.

Ashes, High, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 6 m. S.S.W. from Chesterfield.

Ashes, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. E. from Newport. Isle of Wight.

Ashfield, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 8 m. S.W. from Bridgenorth.

Ashfield, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 5 m. S.E. from Ixworth.

Ashfield, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S.E. from Debenham.

Ashfield Green, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 8 m. W. from Haleworth.

Ashfield Green, King's Somborne hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. S. from Romsey.

Ashfield Hough, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 6½ m. S.E. from Ixworth.

Ashfield Lee, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 7 m. S.E. from Ixworth.

Ashford, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 2 m. N.W. from Bakewell.

Ashford, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 3 m. N.W. from Barnstaple.

Ashford, Scray lathe, Kent; 58 m. S.E. from London, containing 411 houses, and

2151 inhabitants, is seated on the river Esh, over which it has a bridge. It is a clean well built town, most pleasantly situated, and noted for the salubrity of its air. It is governed by a mayor, and has a court of record every three weeks, for all actions of debt, not exceeding 20 marks. Barracks capable of containing 2000 men have been lately erected here, and it serves as a depot for the neighbouring towns on the coast. The church is a regular Gothic structure, formerly collegiate, and in it is a monument nearly 400 years old, for a countess of Athol. The market-house is an handsome building, with an elegant assembly room over it. Its charities are, an excellent free school, charity school, and Sunday school. *Fairs*, first Tuesday in every month, for cattle; May 17, Aug. 2, for wool and pedlary; Sept. 9, and Oct. 23, for horses, cattle, and pedlary. *Market*, Saturday.

Ashford, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; 3 m. S.E. from Staines.

Ashford Bridge, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. S. from Staines; on the adjoining common reviews are frequently held.

Ashford Boulder, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. S. from Ludlow.

Ashford Carbond, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 3 m. N. from Ludlow.

Ashford-Ford, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. S.E. from Staines.

Ashford-Toms, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 2 m. S.E. from Ludlow.

Ashfordby, East Gornote hund. Leicestersh. 3 m. W. from Melton Mowbray.

Ashgill House, West Haug wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N.W. from Askrigg.

Ashill, Wayland hund. Norfolk; 6 m. S.E. from Swaffham.

Ashill, Abddick hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N.W. from Ilminster, noted for its medicinal spring and bath. *Fairs*, Easter Wednesday, first Wednesday after Sept. 8, for cattle of all sorts and pedlary.

Ashington, Cogdean hund. Dorsetsh. 2 m. S.W. from Wimborne Minster.

Ashington, Bramber rape, Sussex; 5 m. N.W. from Steyning. *Fairs*, June 29, July 21, for sheep, cattle, and goods of all sorts. The last, a statute day for hiring servants.

Ashington, Stone hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S.E. from Ilchester.

Ashland, Portsdown hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Fareham.

Ashleigh Cross, West hund. Cornwall; 8 m. S.E. from Lestwithijel.

Ashley, Cheveley hund. Cambridgesh. 3½ m. E. from New Market.

Ashley, Tiverton hund. Devonsh. 1 m. S.W. from Tiverton.

Ashley, King's Somborne hund. Hampsh. 7 m. N.W. from Winchester.

Ashley, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. N.E. from Market Harborough.

Ashley, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 7 m. N.E. from Drayton. The church was founded by one David Kendrick, who was a soldier under Edward the Black Prince.

Ashley, Bradford hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Bradford.

Ashley, Malm-bury hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N.E. from Tetbury.

Ashley Cross, Ringwood hund. Hampsh. 1 m. W. from Ringwood.

Ashley Green, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Chesham.

Ashley Green, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. N.E. from Bath.

Ashley Hall, Backlow hund. Chesh. 3½ m. S. from Altrincham.

Ashley Heath, Radcliffe hund. Warwicksh. 7½ m. S.W. from Solihull.

Ashley Hill, Levenhurst hund. Berksh. 4½ m. W. from Maidenhead.

Ashley Lodge, New Forest, Hampsh. 3 m. E. from Fordingbridge.

Ashen Park, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; 4 m. S.E. from Chertsey.

Ashling, East, Chichester rape, Sussex; 2½ m. N.W. from Chichester.

Ashlington, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 5 m. E. from Morpeth.

Ashlington, Swanborough hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Devizes.

Ashling, West, Chichester rape, Sussex; 2½ m. N.W. from Chichester.

Ashlin's Hall, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S.W. from Berkhamstead.

Ashmanhaugh, Tunstead hund. Norfolk; 8½ m. S.E. from Aylsham.

Ashmansworth, Evingar hund. Hampsh. 8½ m. N. from Andover.

Ashmoor Hall, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Wallall.

Ashmore, Cranbourne hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. S.E. from Shaftsbury.

Ashmore Green, Reading hund. Berksh. 3 m. N. from Newbury.

Ashmore Lodge, Cranbourne hund. Dorsetsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Shaftsbury.

Asholme, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S.W. from Haltwhistle.

Asholt, Cunnington hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S. from Nether Stowey.

Ashorne, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. S. from Warwick.

Ashover, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 7 m. E. from Matlock. *Fairs*, April 25, Oct. 15, for cattle and sheep.

Ashpreignton, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. S. from Totness.

Ashpurton, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. N.E. from Ledbury.

Ashreigney, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. 10 m. S.E. from Torrington.

Ashridge Park, Cutslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. E. from Tring.

Ashridge Park, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.E. from Hemel Hempstead, heretofore a royal seat.

Ashted, Copthorn and Eppingham hund. Surrey; 2 m. S.W. from Epsom, and

Aston, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 6 m. N.E. from Tideswell.
Aston, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 6½ m. S.E. from Derby.
Aston, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Ludlow.
Aston, Woolphry hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Leominster.
Aston, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S.E. from Stevenage.
Aston, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. S. from Witney.
Aston, Brinstrey hund. Shropsh. 5½ u. E. from Bridgenorth.
Aston, Manslow hund. Shropsh. 10½ m. N. from Ludlow.
Aston, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 3 m. S.E. from Oswestry.
Aston, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 6 m. S. from Bishop's Cleeve.
Aston, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 2 m. S. from Newport.
Aston, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. E. from Walsal.
Aston, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 7 m. S.W. from Newcastle under Line.
Aston, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. N. from Birmingham.
Aston, Chalk hund. Wiltsh. 14 m. S.W. from Salisbury.
Aston, Strafford and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 8 m. S.E. from Rotherham.
Aston Abbotts, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Leighton Buzzard.
Aston Blank, Bradlev hund. Gloucestersh. 5½ m. S.W. from Stowe on the Wold.
Aston Butters, Stoddosdon hund. Shropsh. 10½ m. N.E. from Ludlow.
Aston Burn, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 9 m. N.W. from Hertford.
Aston Castle, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. E. from Chumleigh.
Aston Castle, Flintsh. 8 m. S.E. from Flint.
Aston Chetwynd, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 2 m. S. from Newport.
Aston Church, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 1 m. S. from Newport.
Aston Clifton, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Tring.
Aston Coal, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 6½ m. N. from Chesterfield.
Aston Cold, Puckle church hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. W. from Marshfield.
Aston Cross, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. 3½ m. S. from Sherborne.
Aston End, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Stevenage.
Aston Flamville, Sparckenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 2½ m. S.E. from Hinckley.
Aston Grange, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 3 m. S. from Warrington.
Aston Green, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.E. from Ivinghoe.
Aston Green, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 6½ m. N.E. from Whitechurch.

Aston Hall, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 7½ m. N.W. from Northwich.
Aston Hall, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 3 m. S. from Oswestry.
Aston Hall, Brinstrey hund. Shropsh. 1 m. E. from Shiffhall.
Aston Hall, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Walsal.
Aston Hall, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. S. from Stone.
Aston Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. N. from Birmingham.
Aston Ingham, Gresty hund. Herefordsh. 5½ m. E. from Goss.
Aston in the Walls, Chipping Walden hund. Northamptonsh. 7 m. N. from Banbury.
Aston, Little, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. S. from Stone.
Aston Lodge, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. E. from Stone.
Aston, Middl, Wotton hund. Oxfordsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Deddington.
Aston Mollins, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. N.E. from Thame.
Aston Mordrun, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 4 m. N. from Nantwich.
Aston, North, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 2 m. S.E. from Deddington.
Aston-on-Curran, Tewksbury hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. N.E. from Tewksbury.
Aston Pigot, Chirbury hund. Shropsh. 11½ m. S.W. from Salop.
Aston Rogers, Ford hund. Shropsh. 11 m. S.W. from Salop.
Aston Rowant, Lewknor hund. Oxfordsh. 5½ m. S. from Thame.
Aston Sandford, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Thame.
Aston Samerwell, Kift-gate hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. S. from Evesham. Great quantities of fossil have been found here, and a salt spring has been lately discovered, but is not worked.
Aston Steple, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 1 m. S.E. from Deddington.
Aston-Suh-Edge, Kift-gate hund. Gloucestersh. 6½ m. S.E. from Evesham.
Aston Tico'd, Moreton hund. Berks. 3½ m. S.W. from Wallingford.
Aston Upton, Moreton hund. Berks. 5 m. S.W. from Wallingford.
Aston Wheaton, Cattle ton hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Penkridge.
Aston White Lady, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. S.E. from Worcester. Here was formerly a nunnery of Celestines, who, from their cloathing, were called White Ladies, and from which circumstance this village had its name: here Bishop Lloyd founded a charity school for boys and girls.
Astrop, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. W. from Brackley; noted for its wells, which were recommended many years ago by physicians, for the cure of scorbutic eruptions.

Astell, King Sutton hund. Northamp-
tonsh. 5 m. S.W. from Towcester.

Astwick, Biggleswade hund. Bedfordsh.
3½ m. N.W. from Baldock.

Astwick, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh.
2½ m. N.W. from Hatfield.

Astwick, King Sutton hund. Northamp-
tonsh. 4 m. S. from Brackley.

Astwick, Stanielife and Ewecross wap.
Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Settle. *Fair*,
Thursday before Whitsunday, for horned
cattle.

Astwith, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 6 m.
S.E. from Chesterfield.

Astwood, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh.
5 m. N.E. from Newport Pagnel.

Astwood, Bury, Newport hund. Buck-
inghamsh. 6 m. N.E. from Newport Pagnel.

Ascarby, Aswardhun hund. Lincolnsh.
3½ m. N. from Folkingham.

Aswarby, Hill hund. Lincolnsh. 6½ m.
N.E. from Horncastle.

Atfield, Conover hund. Shropsh. 4 m.
S. from Salop.

Aiford, Bradford hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m.
N.W. from Melksham.

Athaus, St. Gammorgansh. 4 m. S. from
Cowbridge.

Athelhampton, Piddletun hund. Dorsetsh.
6 m. N.E. from Dorchester, is said to
have been the residence of some of the
Saxon kings.

Athelington, Hoxue hund. Suffolk; 4½ m.
S.E. from Eye.

Atherfield, West-Mendham hund. Hampsh.
6 m. S.W. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Atherington, North Tawton hund. Devonsh.
8½ m. S.W. from South Molton.

Atherstone, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh.
108½ m. N.W. from London, containing
586 houses and 2650 inhabitants, is
situated on the river Anker, and the Co-
ventry canal; and consists chiefly of one
street, and a neat square market place, in
the midst of which has lately been erected
a very good market house, on pillars,
with an elegant assembly room over it.
The greater part of the inhabitants are
employed in manufacturing hats, ribbons,
shalloons, and tammies. The charities
are a free grammar school and charity
school. *Fairs*, April 7, for cows and
sheep; July 18, an holiday fair only;
Sept. 19, for horses, cows, sheep, and
cheese, for which it is noted; Dec. 4, for
horses and fat cattle. *Market*, Tuesday.

Atherstone, Barlichwae hund. War-
wicksh. 3 m. S. from Stratford upon
Avon, is a small market town, situated
on the Stour a little before it falls into the
Avon. Here was formerly a monastery
of mendicant friars, the only one in this
county. It has a free school, and a spin-
ning school for girls. *Market*, Tuesday.

Atherstone Hall, Hemlingford hund.
Warwicksh. ½ m. N. from Atherstone.

Atherton, see *Arretton*.

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Atherton Hall, West Derby hund. Lan-
cash. 7½ m. N.E. from Newton.

Atley Hill, East Gilling wap. Yorksh.
6½ m. N.E. from Richmond.

Atlow, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 4½ m.
N.E. from Ashborn.

Atre, A river in Cornwall, running
into the Tamer, near the hill of Brom-
welly.

Attenborough, Broxton hund. Notting-
hamsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Nottingham.

Atteby, Aslacre hund. Lincolnsh. 9½ m.
S. from Bigg Glandford.

Attercliffe, Snaforth and Tickhill wap.
Yorksh. N.E. from Sheffield.

Atterley, Wedlock franchise, Shropsh.
2½ m. S.E. from Much Wenlock.

Atterton, North Bradford hund. Shropsh.
7½ m. S. from Drayton.

Atterton, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh.
6 m. N.W. from Huckley.

Attingham, South Lifford hund.
Shropsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Salop.

Atthorought, Shropham hund. Norfolk;
94 m. N.E. from London, is an ancient
town, and was not only a city, but the
metropolis of the county; at present it
is a small place. *Fairs*, April 11,
Thursday after Holy Thursday, Aug. 15,
for cattle and toys. *Market*, Thursday.

Atteborough, Hemlingford hund. War-
wicksh. 1½ m. S. from Nuneaton.

Attebridge, Taverham hund. Norfolk;
8½ m. N.W. from Norwich.

Attek, Holderness hund. Yorksh. 2 m.
N. from Hornsea.

Aubin, Huckford hund. Essex; 1 m.
S.W. from Sudbury.

Aubin, St. Isle of Jersey, Hampsh.
is situated at the west end of St. Aubin's
Bay, and is the second chief town in the
island. It has a good stone pier, carried
far into the sea, where mops of consider-
able burthen lie safe under the guns at the
adjoining fort; and is prime port inha-
bited by the merchants and masters of
ships, whom the neighbourhood of the
port has invited. Here is a neat chapel,
the parish church being at some distance.

Aubourn, Boothby Crago hund. Lin-
colnsh. 8 m. S.W. from Lincoln.

Auburn, see *Althorn*.

Auckland Bishop, Darlington ward, Dur-
ham, 57½ m. N. from London, contain-
ing 413 houses, and 1961 inhabitants, is
delightfully situated on an eminence,
bounded on the N. by the Wear, and on the
S.E. by the Gaules, which joins the
Wear a little above the town. The ground
on which it stands is nearly 140 feet above
the level of the town below; the descent
on each side being partly covered by hang-
ing gardens, and the building occupying
the brow and remaining portion of the
declivity. The parish church is situated
at St. Andrew's, Auckland; but the
Bishop of Durham have a beautiful palace

here, which has lately received the addition of an elegant Gothic gateway and screen, designed by Wyatt. The demesne lands contain 800 acres, and the ground near the mansion has been judiciously laid out in slopes and terraces, so as to command a great variety of prospect; at the bottom of the lawn, the Gauness is crossed by a lofty bridge. Here are considerable manufactures of muslin and other articles of cotton. *Fairs*, Ascension Day, for horned cattle, swine, and all sorts of wares; day following, for sheep and horses; Corpus Christi, for sheep and horses; Thursday before Oct. 10, for sheep and horses. *Market*, Thursday.

Auckland, St. Andrew, Darlington ward, Durham; 1 m. S. from Bishop's Auckland, was anciently a collegiate church, under a vicar, with a chantry, and the mother church to all this district, which goes by the name of Aucklandshire; but Dr. Beck, bishop of this see, gave the vicar the title of dean; having 12 prebendaries under him.

Auckland, St. Helen's, Darlington ward, Durham; 3 m. S. from Bishop's Auckland.

Auckland, West, Darlington ward, Durham; 3½ m. S. from Bishop's Auckland.

Aulton, Arundel rape, Sussex; 4½ m. S. from Arundel.

Aulenshaw, Salford hund. Lancash. 4½ m. W. from Manchester.

Auland, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 6½ m. S.E. from Kendal.

Audlem, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 6¼ m. S. from Nantwich.

Audley, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Newcastle under Line.

Audley End, Uttlesford hund. Essex; ½ m. S. from Saffron Walden; was once a Royal palace, the largest in England, of which there still remains one large court. It was built out of the ruins of Walden abbey; by Thomas Lord Audley, son of the Duke of Norfolk, who designed it for King James I. who had made him lord treasurer, and created him Earl of Suffolk; but when it was finished in all the grand taste of those times, His Majesty turned it upon the Earl's hands, saying, "It might do well enough for a lord treasurer, but was too much for a king." King Charles II. purchased it for a Royal palace, as the builder intended it, and mortgaged the hearth tax to James Earl of Suffolk, to answer the purchase; but upon the Revolution, when this tax was taken off, and the kingdom not in a condition to spare the purchase money, King William regranted the house to the family; upon which, Henry Earl of Suffolk, and Bindon, pulled down a great part of it. It now belongs to Lord Howard, of Walden, who, in 1761, caused the ground in the front of the house to be elegantly laid out, and a Gothic bridge built over a

piece of water, which divides the entrance from the lawn. Its internal grandeur, and external beauties, replete with all the varieties of hill and vale, wood and water, are rarely to be found combined within such limits.

Audzun, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N.W. from Worksop.

Aughton, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.E. from Lancaster.

Aughton, West Derby hund. Lancash. 12½ m. S. from Ormskirk.

Aughton, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N.E. from Selby.

Aughton, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. E. from Sheffield.

Aughton Moss, West Derby hund. Lancash. 12 m. S. from Ormskirk.

Augmering, Arundel rape, Sussex; 5 m. S.E. from Arundel. In the reign of Henry VIII. here lived Edward Palmer, Esq. whose wife was delivered of three sons after a fortnight's labour, who all lived to be knighted for their bravery and successes.

Augmering Park, Arundel rape, Sussex; 3 m. E. from Arundel.

Aukborough, Mabley wap. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N. on Burton-upon-Stather, where are the remains of a Roman castle, 500 feet square.

Aukby, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.E. from Doncaster.

Aukley, Mabley wap. Lincolnsh. 9½ m. N.W. from Gainsborough.

Aulston, Tewksbury hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. E. from Tewksbury.

Aulton, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 5½ m. S.W. from Chesterfield.

Aulton Park, Tondering hund. Essex; 12 m. S.E. from Colchester.

Aunemy, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.W. from Kingsbridge.

Aunshy, Aswardhun hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. S.W. from Sleaford.

Aust, Henbury hund. Gloucestersh. 13 m. N. from Bristol. Here is established a passage boat to cross the Severn. It was formerly called Aust Clieve, from the high cliff that reaches upwards of a mile along the shore. It is now generally called the Old Passage, to distinguish it from another called the New Passage, about 2½ m. lower down. As the crossing either of the passages depends on the winds, it is necessary to observe, that they distinguish but two winds for passing, viz. winds below, and winds above. Winds below, are when it blows up the river, S. or W. with these, the passage may be crossed, during the ebb or going out of the tide, which is 7 hours. Winds above are, when it blows down the river northerly, or easterly; with these there is 5 hours passing, on the flood, or coming in of the tide. According to Camden, King Edward the elder passed over from hence to Beachley, to hold a

conference with Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, who had refused to obey the king's summons to cross the Severn, which condescension effectually humiliated the arrogant pride of the Welsh Prince. See *Passage New* and *Passage Old*.

Aust End, Hinckford hund. Essex; 7 m. N.W. from Halstead.

Ausky, St. Powder hund. Cornwall; 249 m. W. from London, containing 707 houses, and 3789 inhabitants, is daily improving, and becoming a town of consequence, though but formerly of little note. The streets are very narrow, and not having any pavement for foot passengers, are unsafe. Its buildings are not deserving of consideration, with the exception of its market house and church. In the environs are considerable mines of tin, and quarries of China stone, of the latter many hundred tons are annually sent to Liverpool, Bristol, and the potteries of Staffordshire. Its manufactured commodities are trifling, except in coarse woollens, but its commerce in various branches is very considerable. Large concerns in the pulchard trade are carried on upon the coast; the season for fishing commencing in August, and lasting till October. The holding of the Blackmore court here, which is the most considerable of the Stannary courts; and the turning the turnpike road through it, by which it is become the regular thoroughfare for travellers from Plymouth to the Land's End, have also very much contributed to augment its prosperity. At the W. end of the town are the only blowing houses in Cornwall for smelting the tin ore; these are three in number, and very spacious. In this place is held annually a parish feast, which begins on Trinity Sunday, and lasts the three following days. Here are three meeting houses, for Calvinists, Armuians, and Quakers. *Fairs*, Whit Thursday, Nov. 30, for oxen, sheep, and cloth. *Annual Market*, the day preceding Good Friday, equal to a fair.—*Market*, Friday, which is plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions.

Austerfield, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N. from Bawtry.

Austerland, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 14 m. S.W. from Huddersfield.

Autherley, or *Aldersley*, Seisdon hund, Staffordsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Wolverhampton.

Authorpe, Calceworth hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. W. from Alford.

Avebury, Selkley hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. W. from Marlborough.

Awley, Chafford hund. Essex; 8 m. S.E. from Romford.

Avon, A river in Devonsh. rising on Dartmoor, and reaching the sea in the S. projection of the Devonsh. coast.

Avenbury, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 2 m. S.E. from Bromyard.

Avenbury Court, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. S. from Bromyard.

Avenham House, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 1 m. S. from Preston.

Avening, Longtrees hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. S. from Minchinhampton.

Averham, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Newark.

Averham Park, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Newark.

Averley Hall, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 6 m. S.W. from Hadleigh.

Averton, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. S.W. from Safford.

Arlington, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 3 m. E. from Hungerford.

Arlington, Fawley hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N.E. from Winchester.

Arvisford Place, Arundel rape, Sussex; 4 m. W. from Arundel.

Arishays, South Petherton hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. N.E. from Chard.

Avon, A river in Wiltsh. and Hampsh. pursues a course directly S. from the junction of its three heads; one of which rises at the edge of Saverlake forest, near Marlborough; the two others between that tract, and the downs near Devizes; descending S. by Auesbury, and under Old Sarum, to Salisbury; on one side of which city, it is joined by the Willey, increased by the Deverell near Wootton Bassett, and united with the Nadder on the N. and the Bourne on the S.W.; after which the Avon continues in a S. direction through a part of the New Forest by Fordingbridge and Ringwood, till the Stour meets it at Christchurch, where it falls into the English channel. By the aid of the tide, large ships go up to Christchurch; a few miles above which the navigation by locks commences, and continues to the vicinity of Salisbury.

Avon, A river, which rises near Tetbury, a market town in Gloucestersh. and enters Somersetsh. near a village called Claverton, about 4 miles from the city of Bath. Near its entrance into this country, it is joined by the Frome; augmented by this stream, it passes by the cities of Bath and Bristol, separating this country from Gloucestersh.; and falls into the Severn Sea at King's Road.

Avon, A river, which rises in the north part of Glamorgansh. not far from the source of the Ogmore; and running south, falls into the Severn Sea at Aberavon, S.E. of Neath.

Avon, A river, in Monmouthsh. which runs into the Uske by Caerleon.

Avon, A river in Merionethsh. derives its source from the range of hills encircling the lake of Bala, not far from the source of the Dee; and flowing through a fine vale from the N.E. about a mile below Dolgellau, is joined by the Mowddoch: when thus united, these rivers form a grand estuary, inclining to the S.W. but turning

abruptly to the W. beneath the rock of Abermaw or Barmouth, fall into the Irish sea. *Avon, Little, A* river in Gloucestersh. falling into the Severn, after its junction with the Upper Avon.

Avon, Upper, rising on the borders of Leicestersh. brings a large influx of water past the castle and town of Warwick: it then glides through a fine country to Stratford on Avon; and traversing the great level of Worcestersh. by Evesham, having received the Little Stour near the latter town, turns to the S. at Pershore, and falls into the Severn, near Tewksbury.

Avon Bridge, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S. from Ringwood.

Avon Cottage, Ringwood hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Ringwood.

Avon Vachen, Merionethsh. 6 m. S.W. from Bala.

Awbriidge, Thorngate hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Romsey.

Awdwark, Bulmer hund. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.E. from Aldborough.

Awliscombe, Hemiock hund. Devonsh. 2 m. N.W. from Honiton.

Awre, Blidestow hund. Gloucestersh. 5½ m. S.E. from Newnham. Here the Severn is nearly two miles over, and upon the first turn of the tide to the sands near this place, it makes an hideous noise.

Awesworth, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 6 m. N.W. from Nottingham.

Axbridge, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 130½ m. S.W. from London, containing 153 houses, and 819 inhabitants, is a small but neat town, situate under the Mendip hills, near the great road from Bristol to Plymouth; and takes its name from the river Axe, over which it has a wooden bridge, erected on stone piers. It has a corporation, consisting of a mayor, bailiff, 8 capital burgesses, and 22 common-councillors, granted by Henry VIII. Queen Elizabeth, and King James I. and sent members to parliament, till excused at the request of the inhabitants. The church is a very large Gothic structure, containing several ancient sepulchral monuments. The only manufacture it possesses is one for knit stockings; and in the vicinity are many valuable mines of lapis caliminaris, which are not however wrought to much advantage. The principal charity is a well-endowed almshouse. *Fairs*, Feb. 3, March 25, June 11, for cattle, sheep, cheese, and toys. *Market*, Thursday.

Axe, A river which rises near Chidlington, in Dorsetsh. and enters Devonsh. at Ford; 5 m. below, it is joined by a pretty large stream at Axminster, falling into the British Channel at Axmouth, 8 m. below that town.

Aze, A river in Somersetsh. rising in two small branches on the W. side of the Mendip hills, one of which has its source in Wokey Hole; its short course is to the

N.W. and being joined by a small stream, issuing from Cheddar cliffs, it flows past the little town of Axbridge, after which it flows through a tract of marshes to fall into the Bristol channel.

Axford, Ramsbury hund. Wiltsh. 3¼ m. N.E. from Marlborough.

Axholme, Manly wap. Lincolnsh. is a river island, formed by the Trent, Idle, Dun, and other rivers that encompass it. It is about 10 m. long, 4 broad, and 20 m. in circumference, producing good corn and flax.

Axminster, Axminster hund. Devonsh. 147 m. S.W. from London, containing 406 houses, and 2,154 inhabitants, is situated on the river Axe, the streets being in general open, but the houses of various architecture, and not remarkable for elegance. The church is a large venerable building, exhibiting specimens of several kinds of architecture. Axminster is chiefly famed for its manufactures, which consist of carpets equal to any imported from Turkey and Persia; broad and narrow cloths; cotton tapes; leather breeches; and gloves. In the neighbourhood of a town, King Athelston defeated the Danes; and according to tradition, is reported to have erected the Minster for seven priests, whom he appointed to pray for the souls of seven earls, slain in the battle. *Fairs*, Feb. 24; April 25; June 24; first Wednesday after Michaelmas. *Market*, Saturday, at which great quantities of corn are sold.

Axmouthe, Axminster hund. Devonsh. 7½ m. S.S.W. from Axminster, is a considerable village, chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

Axwell, Chester ward, Durham; 4 m. S.W. from Gateshead.

Axwell Park, Chester ward, Durham; 4½ m. W. from Gateshead.

Aycliffe, Darlington ward, Durham; 6 m. N. from Darlington.

Aycliffe Head, Chester ward, Durham; 1 m. N. from Durham.

Aycombe, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. N.W. from Corbridge.

Aydon, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 1½ m. N.E. from Corbridge. *Fair*, July 21, and three days afterwards.

Aydon Castle, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 1½ m. N. from Corbridge.

Aylburton, Blidestow hund. Gloucestersh. 7½ m. S.W. from Newnham.

Aylesbeare, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 8 m. E. from Exeter.

Aylesbury, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 40½ m. N.W. from London; contains 679 houses, 3,186 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 1 Queen Mary, and the right of election vested in all the householders of the borough not receiving alms, amounting at present to 450. This town is situated near the centre of the

county, on a small eminence rising gradually on all sides, from the rich and extensive tract distinguished as the vale of Aylesbury; a little stream which runs into the Thame, nearly touching its E. S. and W. sides. The principal streets leading to Buckingham on the N.; to Tring on the S.E.; to Wendover on the S.S.E.; to Thame on the S.W.; and Bicester on the N.W. meet on the different sides of the spacious market place, which is much disfigured by its ruinous market house. The public buildings are, the church and town hall; the former a spacious and ancient structure, which, from its elevated situation, compared with the surrounding flat, may be seen for many miles, every way; and the latter an handsome modern structure, in which the Lent assizes and quarter sessions are holden. Its government was formerly vested in a bailiff, 9 aldermen, and 12 burgesses, who elected the representatives; but the corporation being dissolved for neglect; the police is now under the jurisdiction of constables, chosen at the court leet of the lord of the manor. Lace making is the only manufacture of this town; but its inhabitants derive great advantages by its six annual fairs, the market, and by their peculiar skill in breeding and rearing early ducks for the metropolis. The only charity is a free grammar school. About the year 600, Aylesbury became famous as the burial place of a female saint of the name of Osyth, who was born at Quarendon, but beheaded in Essex by the Pagans. In after times it was a manor Royal, belonging to William the Conqueror; who invested his favorites with some of the lands, under the singular tenure of providing straw for his bed and chamber, and three eels for his use in winter; and in summer, straw, rushes, and two green geese; thrice every year, if he should so often visit the town. *Fairs*, first Friday after Jan. 18; the eve of Palm Sunday; May 8, June 14, Sept. 25, Oct. 12, principally for cattle and sheep. *Market*, Saturday, well supplied with corn, calves, and poultry.

Aylesbury Vale. See Buckinghamshire.

Aylesby, Bradley Haverstowe wap. Lincolnsh. 4 m. N.W. from Grimsby.

Aylesford, Ford lathe, Kent; 4 m. N. from Maidstone. Here is an hospital for 6 poor people, and a charity school.

Ayleston, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 2½ m. S. from Leicester.

Ayley, Stretford hund. Herefordsh; 6½ m. S.E. from King-ton.

Aylmerton, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 6 m. N.E. from Holt.

Aylsham, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 192 m. N.E. from London, containing 330 houses and 1667 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the borders of

the river Bure which is made navigable up to it, and by means of which it carries on some trade. The whole of the property is copyhold, holden chiefly under the Duchy of Lancaster, the manor having by Edward III. been granted to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in knitting stockings. The only charity is a free school founded in 1517. *Fairs*, March 23, and the last Tuesday in September. *Markets*, Tuesday and Saturday, which are very considerable for the sale of Corn.

Aylton Chapel, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. W. from Ledbury.

Aymestrey, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 10 m. S.W. from Ludlow.

Aynhor, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. S.E. from Banbury. Here are a grammar school, and a charity school.

Aunt Green, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. N. from Hatfield.

Aunt St. Lawrence, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. S.W. from Stevenage.

Aunt St. Peters, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Hatfield.

Ayholme, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 9 m. N.E. from Richmond.

Aysgarth, West Haug wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from Askrigg, is situated on the river Ure, and celebrated for its beautiful and romantic water fall, called Aysgarth Force. The whole river, which is of a considerable breadth, pours down an irregular ledge of rocks in several places, into a fine hollow, surrounded by hills covered with trees. Over the river is a bridge, of one arch, which rises 32 feet, and spans 71. The first fall is near the bridge, and is seen through the arch; and there are three more lower down the river.

Ayston, Martinsley hund. Rutlandsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Uppingham.

Ayston House, Martinsley hund. Rutlandsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Uppingham.

Aystrope, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Tring.

Ayton, Drubi sh. 6 m. S.W. from Wrexham.

Ayton Bank, Chester ward, Durham; 2½ m. S. from Gateshead.

Ayton, East, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from Scarborough.

Ayton, Great, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Stokesley.

Ayton, Little, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Stokesley.

Ayton, Low, Chester ward, Durham; 3 m. S.W. from Gateshead.

Ayton, West, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Scarborough.

Aywood, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 5 m. P. from Church Stretton.

Azerby, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.W. from Ripon.

B.

BABCARY, Catash hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. N.E. from Ilchester.

Babe Bridge, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from New Brentford.

Babergh Heath, Babergh hund. Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Sudbury.

Babel Green, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 3 m. N.E. from Haverhill.

Babtherick, East hund. Cornwall; 4 m. S.E. from Cullington.

Babington, Kilmersdon hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. N.W. from Frome.

Bablick Hith Ferry, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Whitney.

Babling Green, Loes hund. Suffolk; 1 m. N.E. from Framlingham.

Babraham, Chilford hund. Cambridgesh. 4 m. N.W. from Linton.

Babthorp Ouse and **Derwent wap.** Yorksh. 4 m. N.W. from Howden.

Babworth, Bassedlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from East Retford.

Bacap, Blackburne hund. Lancash. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Rochdale.

Bacap Booth, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 8 m. N. from Rochdale.

Bach, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hereford.

Bacher, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Watford.

Bacher Heath, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Watford.

Backersgate Farm, Woking hund. Surrey; 5 m. N.W. from Guildford.

Backford, Wirral hund. Chesh. 3 m. N. from Chester.

Backford Cross, Wirral hund. Chesh. 5 m. N. from Chester.

Backnall, Tavistock hund. Devonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Tavistock.

Backwell, Hartcliffe and Bedminster hund. Somersetsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bristol. *Fair*, Sept. 21 for cattle, sheep, and colts.

Backworth, Castle ward, Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Newcastle.

Bacons, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Hertford.

Bacon's Inn, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Birmingham.

Bacon's Thorpe, South Eppingham hund. Norfolk; 9 m. N. from Reepham.

Bacon, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N.E. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Barton, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hereford.

Barton, Tunstead hund. Norfolk; 5 m. N.E. from North Walsham.

Barton, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; 4 m. N.W. from Rendlesham.

Barton Green, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; 5 m. W. from Rendlesham.

Barton Hall, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Rendlesham.

Badbury, Kingsbridge hund. Wiltsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Swindon. Here was formerly a castle, which was the seat of the West Saxon Kings.

Badby, Fawsley hund. Northamptonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Daventry; here is a Roman encampment called Arbury, on the top of one of the highest hills in the county.

Baddesley, Mansbridge hund. Hampsh. 3 m. N.E. from Romsey.

Baddley, New Forest, Hampsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Lymington.

Baddish South, New Forest, Hampsh. 4 m. E. from Lymington.

Baddiley, Nantwich hund. Chesh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Nantwich.

Baddiley Hulce, Nantwich hund. Chesh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Nantwich.

Baddington, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 7 m. S.W. from Bylesworth.

Baddington Green, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Halesworth.

Baddington Bank, Nantwich hund. Chesh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Nantwich.

Baddon, Great, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 2 m. S.E. from Chelmsford, is an extremely pleasant village, inhabited by many genteel families.

Baddow Little, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 1 m. N.E. from Chelmsford.

Baddow Park, Chelmsford hund. Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Chelmsford.

Badesley Clinton, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 7 m. N.W. from Warwick.

Badger, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 7 m. S.E. from Stockport.

Badger, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Bridgenorth.

Badger Doob, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from Sedburgh.

Badger Gate, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Huddersfield.

Badger Hall, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Masham.

Badgmoor, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Watlington.

Badgworth, Dudston and King's Barton hund. Gloucestersh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Gloucester, is noted for the great quantities of barley produced in its neighbourhood, and for a spring of mineral water called Cold Pool, possessing properties nearly similar to those of Cheltenham.

Badgworth, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. S.W. from Axbridge.

Badhauck, East hund. Cornwall; 6 m. N.W. from Launceston.

Badingham, Plom-gate hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N.W. from Saxmundham.

Badley, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; 1½ m. N. from Needham.

Badley Green, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; 2 m. N.W. from Needham.

Badley Hall, Tendring hund. Essex; 5 m. N.E. from Colchester.

Badminton, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 6 m. S.W. from Fareham.

Badminton, Grumbald's Ash hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. N.E. from Chipping Sodbury.

Badminton Castle, Grumbald's Ash hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. N.E. from Chipping Sodbury.

Badminton Park, Grumbald's Ash hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. N.E. from Chipping Sodbury.

Badminton Park, Chippenham hund. Wilth. 7 m. S.W. from Malmesbury.

Badmonsfield Hall, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 8 m. S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Badsell, Ford lathes, Kent; 4 m. S.E. from Tunbridge.

Badsey, Blakenhurst hund. Worcestersh. 2 m. S.E. from Evesham.

Badshot Green, Farnham hund. Surrey; 2 m. N.E. from Farnham.

Badsworth Hall, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 4½ m. S. from Pontefract.

Badwell Ash, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. S.E. from Ixworth.

Badwell Green, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 5 m. S.E. from Ixworth.

Badween, Powder hund. Cornwall; 5 m. N.W. from Lestwithiel.

Bagaladio, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 10½ m. S.W. from Hereford.

Bagborough, East, Taunton and Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. N.W. from Taunton.

Bagborough, West, Taunton and Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 9½ m. N.W. from Taunton.

Bagby Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.E. from Thirsk. Here was an hospital for the sick and poor founded in 1200.

Bagden, Staincross hund. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Barnsley.

Bagdons, Braxash hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. N.E. from Hereford.

Bagendan, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. N. from Cirencester.

Baghall Hall, Flintsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Holywell.

Bagins, Stoddosdon hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N. from Cleobury Mortimer.

Bagington, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Kenilworth.

Bagington Hall, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.E. from Kenilworth.

Baglan, Glamorgansh. 3½ m. S. from Neath.

Baglan Hall, Glamorgansh. 3½ m. S. from Neath.

Baglane, West Derby hund Lancash. 7 m. N.E. from Newton.

Bagley, Pim-hill hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. S. from Ellesmere.

Bagly, Bempstone hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. W. from Wells.

Bagnall, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. S.W. from Leek.

Bagner, Falcross hund. Berksh. 3 m. N.W. from Newbury.

Bagots Park, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. N. from Abbots Bromley.

Bagrave, Conquetdale ward, Northumberland, 8½ m. N. from Bellingham.

Bagrave, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 4 m. N.W. from Ireby.

Bagshot, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 3 m. S. from Hungerford.

Bagshot, Woking hund. Surrey. 9½ m. S.W. from Staines and 26 m. S. from London, is noted for the neatness and good accommodation of its inns, and its excellent mutton. The church was destroyed by lightning in 1676, and rebuilt by the parishioners. It was formerly called Holy Hall; and here our Kings had anciently a palace and a park, which were destroyed and laid open after the civil wars. The heath which surrounds this town is a barren desert; but upon its borders are a considerable number of handsome seats.

Bagshot Park, Woking hund. Surrey; 8½ m. S.W. from Staines.

Bagthorpe, Gallow hund. Norfolk; 8½ m. N.W. from Fakenham.

Bagthorpe, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 10½ m. N.W. from Nottingham.

Baguley Green, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 3 m. N.E. from Knutsford.

Baguley Hall, Leyland hund. Lancash. 1½ m. E. from Chorley.

Baguley Hall, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 3 m. E. from Altrincham.

Bagworth, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 10½ m. N. from Hinckley.

Baldon, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Otley.

Bailey, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 7 m. N. from Blackburn.

Bailey Hill, Minckford hund. Essex; 4 m. S.E. from Haverhill.

Bailey House, Cogden hund. Dorsetsh. 8½ m. N.W. from Poole.

Bailey Place, Farnham hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S. from Farnham.

Baitrigg, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2½ m. S. from Lancaster.

Bainbridge, West ward, Westmoreland; 9½ m. N.W. from Appleby.

Bainbridge, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S. from Askrigg.

Bainbridge Holme, Fasington ward, Durham; 1½ m. S.W. from Bishop's Wearmouth.

Bainton, Nasaburgh hund. Northamptonsh. 4½ m. E. from Stamford.

Bainton, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.W. from Great Driffield.

Bailings Moreley wap. Yorksh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Halifax.

Baker Street, Barnstable hund. Essex; 9 m. S.E. from Romford.

Baker Street, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Enfield.

Baker's Bridge, Odiham hund. Hampsh. 5 m. N.E. from Odiham.

Baker's Cross, Whitechurch Canonorum hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. N.E. from Lyme Regis.

Baker's Lane, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. N.E. from Henley in Arden.

Bakewell, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 152 m. N.W. by N. from London, containing 280 houses, and 1412 inhabitants, situated on the Wye is the best town on the north side of the Peak. The church is an elegant building, with a lofty spire, of great antiquity; and the parish is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction. Here is a large manufactory of cotton employing nearly 400 people, and the neighbourhood abounds with numerous very rich mines of lead and zinc. This town is a place of great resort for anglers, the river Wye producing great quantity of trout, grayling, &c.; and provisions of every kind, as well as coals are plentiful and cheap. It is supposed to have been a Roman town, altars, &c. having been dug up near it at Haddon House. The principal charity is a free school supported by subscription. *Fairs*, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, Aug. 13, for cattle and horses; Monday after Oct. 10, for cattle and horses; Monday after Nov. 22, for cattle and horses. *Market*, Monday.

Bala, Merionethsh. 203 m. N.W. from London, containing 310 houses, and 1163 inhabitants; consists of but one street, seated on a flat near Pembre Meer, on the Pool of Bala, which is 4 miles in length, one in breadth, and 12 m. in circumference, abounding with a fish called the guinad, resembling the salmon in shape, and trout in flavour. The Dee runs through this lake. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and has been many years incorporated, the government being vested in two bailiffs and a common council; and is endowed with many valuable privileges. Here is a good market for corn, and it has likewise manufactures of flannels and knit stockings. The principal charity is a school for 30 boys. Near it are the remains of three Roman camps, which seem to have been used as exploratory stations, before the Ordovices were subdued. *Fairs*, first Thursday after June 17; first Thursday in Lent; Holy Thursday; Thursday after Trinity Sunday; Aug. 12; Thursday after Oct. 10; Oct. 29. *Market*, Thursday; the best in the country.

Bala Sala. See *Man, Isle of*.

Balam, Brixton hund. Surrey; 5 m. S. from London.

Balaras Lane, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from London.

Balby, Strassforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Doncaster.

Balcomb, Lewes rape, Sussex; 4 m. N. from Cuckfield. *Fair*, June 4, for pedlary.

Baldersby, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Ripon.

Balderston, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.E. from Preston.

Balderston Chapel, Blackburn hund. Lancash. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Preston.

Balderton, Newark hund. Nottinghamsh. 2 m. S.E. from Newark.

Balderton Bridge, Broxtow hund. Chesh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Chester.

Balding Gate, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. S.W. from Newcastle under Line.

Baldock, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. $37\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from London, containing 226 houses, and 1283 inhabitants, is situated near the source of the river Rhee on the Great North Road; its principal streets being dispersed on the roads from Hatfield to Biggleswade and from Hitchin to Royston; many of the buildings are respectable. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, occupying the site of a former church erected by the Knights Templars in the reign of King Stephen. This town is a great thoroughfare, and besides the trade occasioned by this circumstance, many of the inhabitants are extensively concerned in malting, and corn-dealing, the adjoining country being peculiarly calculated for the growth of barley. Besides considerable benefactions, here are 6 alms-houses well endowed. Baldock is a place of considerable note and antiquity; having been built by the Knights Templars before the time of Henry III. its situation at the intersection of the great N. road, with the Icknild way, even in those days rendering it particularly convenient for inns. *Fairs*, March 7; last Thursday in May; Aug. 5; Oct. 2; Dec. 11; for horses and cheese. *Market*, Thursday, very considerable for the sale of corn.

Baldon Marsh, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Oxford; through this village passes the Roman way from Alcester to Wallingford.

Baldon Foot, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. S.E. from Oxford.

Baldon House, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Oxford.

Ball, Holt hund. Norfolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Holt.

Balidon, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 5 m. W. from Wirksworth.

Balingdon, Hinckford hund. Essex; 2 m. W. from Sudbury.

Balk High, Tindale ward, Northumberland ; 4 m. N. from Corbridge.

Balck Hobne, Howdenshire, Yorksh. 2½ m. E. from Howden.

Bullems Green, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 4½ m. S.W. from Kirkham.

Ballards Gorr, Rochford hund. Essex ; 4 m. N.E. from Rochford.

Ballesden End, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Ampthill.

Ball Hay, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. ½ m. N. from Leek.

Ball Hill, Evingar hund. Hampsh. 15 m. N.E. from Andover.

Ball Park, Arundel rape, Sussex ; 4 m. N.W. from Arundel.

Ballhope, Darlington ward, Durham ; 4½ m. W. from Walsingham.

Ballingdon, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ N.W. from Hemel Hempstead.

Ballingham, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. N.W. from Ross.

Balls, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S.E. from Hertford.

Balls, West Derby hund. Lancash. 7 m. N.W. from Ormskirk.

Ball's Hut, Arundel rape, Sussex ; 3 m. W. from Arundel.

Balls Pond, Ossulston hund. Middlesex ; 2 m. N. from London, between Kingsland and Islington.

Balner, Lewes rape, Sussex ; 3 m. W. from Lewes.

Balne, Osgoldness wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.W. from Snaith.

Balramsley, New Forest, Hampsh. 3 m. N. from Lymington.

Ballsall Temple, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. N.W. from Kenilworth, formerly belonging to the Knights Templars who obtained a market for it and two yearly fairs ; it afterwards came to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and at the general dissolution was given to the Earl of Warwick. Here is an hospital for poor women, founded in the year 1677, by Lady Catherine Leveson.

Ballsall Street, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.W. from Kenilworth.

Balscot, Bloxham hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Banbury.

Balsdean, Lewes rape, Sussex ; 4½ m. N.E. from Brighthelmstone.

Balsham, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berks. 4 m. S.E. from Hungerford.

Balsham, Radfield hund. Cambridgesh. 7 m. S.E. from Cambridge.

Balston, Condever hund. Shropsh. 3 m. S. from Shrewsbury.

Balterty, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. ; 7 m. N.W. from Newcastle under Line.

Balton Green, Leyland hund. Lancash. 7 m. N.W. from Wigan.

Baltonsbury, Glaston hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S.E. from Glastonbury.

VOL. I.

Bamber Green, Uttlesford hund. Essex ; 3 m. N.W. from Dunmow.

Bamber Green, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 5½ m. S.E. from Preston.

Bambrough, Halmbrough ward, Northumberland ; 5 m. E. from Belford, though now only an inconsiderable village, was once a royal burgh, and sent two members to parliament ; and it even gave name to a large tract extending southward, which was called Bambroughshire. It had also three religious foundations. Its very ancient castle stands on an almost perpendicular rock close to the sea, and accessible only on the south east side, on a spot where according to the Monkish Historians, stood the castle or palace of the Kings of Northumberland ; built as it is said by King Ina, who began his reign about the year 559. Part of the present ruins are by some supposed to be the remains of King Ina's work. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir John Forster, warden of the marches, was made governor of it after the battle of Musselburgh, and his Grandson John obtained a grant of both castle and manor from James I. His descendant Thomas fortified both in 1715 ; but his maternal uncle Nathaniel Crew, Bishop of Durham, purchased and bequeathed them to charitable uses. The ruins are still considerable ; but in the year 1757, the trustees for the Bishop's charity began the repairs of the keep or great tower ; the direction and management being committed to Dr. Sharp, Archdeacon of Durham, one of their number ; who made a most judicious and humane application of his Lordship's generous bequest. The upper parts of the building have been formed into granaries ; whence, in times of scarcity, corn is sold to the indigent without any distinction at 4s. a bushel. Among the variety of distressed who find relief from the judicious disposition of this charity, are the mariners navigating this dangerous coast, for whose benefit a constant watch is kept on the top of the tower ; from whence signals are made to the fishermen of Holy Island, when any ship is discovered in distress ; these fishermen, by their situation being able to put off their boats when alone from land can get over the breakers. The signals are so regulated as to point out the particular place where the distressed vessel lies. Besides which, in every great storm, two men on horseback patrolle the adjacent coast from sun set to sun rise, who in case of any shipwreck are to give immediate notice at the castle. Premiums are likewise paid for the earliest information of any such misfortune. Nor does this benevolent arrangement stop here ; the ship-wrecked mariner finds an hospitable asylum in this

castle, and is here maintained for a week or longer, as circumstances may require. Here likewise are store-houses for depositing the goods which may be saved; instruments and tackle for weighing and raising the sunken and stranded vessels; and to complete the whole, at the expense of this fund, the last offices are decently performed to the bodies of such drowned sailors as are cast on shore.

Bambury, Ilfton hund. Devonsh. 10 m. S.W. from Oakhampton.

Bamfield Weston, Catash hund. Somersetsh. 6½ m. N.E. from Ilchester.

Banford, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 6½ m. N.E. from Tideswell.

Banford Hall, Salford hund. Lancash. 3 m. S.W. from Rochdale.

Bampton, Bampton hund. Devonsh. 178½ m. W.S.W. from London; containing 279 houses, and 1364 inhabitants, is situated in a bottom near the little river Bathern, which flows into the Exe, at the distance of a mile. The houses are all built with stone, and irregularly disposed over an extent of about ½ m. the principal one being disposed on the sides of the road from Tiverton to Dulverton: the church, a spacious structure is pleasantly situated in a large church yard. Bampton is governed by 2 portreeves, 2 constables, and some inferior officers, all chosen by the inhabitants; who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of serges: the sheep fed in the neighbourhood are remarkable for their size and flavour. A chalybeate spring at this place has been much frequented, and is highly celebrated for its medicinal properties. This town gave birth to John de Bampton, a Carmelite, who studied and first read Aristotle publicly at Cambridge: he seems to have been beneficed in Yorksh. and died in 1391. The most memorable incident occurring in this neighbourhood, was the defeat of the Saxons, by the Britons, in 614; above 20,000 of the former being slain. *Fairs*, Whit-Tuesday; last Thursday in Oct. for cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Bampton, West ward, Westmoreland; 10 m. N.W. from Orton.

Bampton in the Bush, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 69½ m. W.N.W. from London, containing 207 houses, and 1003 inhabitants, is situated on a stream running into the river Isis. The church is a spacious structure having a lofty spire; and it is said to have been a place of some importance before the conquest: the remains of a castle yet exist. Here also is a charity school for 20 poor children of the two neighbouring villages, Auston and Coat. *Fairs*, Aug. 26, for horses and toys; *Market*, Wednesday, noted for fellmongers wares, no town in England having

such a trade for leather jackets, gloves, breeches, stockings, &c.

Banbury, Osenlston hund. Middlesex; 4 m. N. from Old Brentford.

Banbury, Banbury hund. Oxfordsh. 75½ m. N.W. from London, contains 502 houses, and 2755 inhabitants, and returns 1 member to parliament. This privilege which was granted by the 1 Queen Mary, is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and capital burgesses of Banbury only, who amount to 19. It is a large town situated on the river Charwell, and the Oxford canal, having a fine spacious handsome church, and several good streets, disposed on the roads leading to Warwick, Southam, Daventry, Brackley, Oxford, and Chipping Ongar: Many of the houses are respectable buildings, particularly the inns. The government is intrusted to a mayor, high steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, 6 capital burgesses, and 30 assistants, a town clerk and 2 sergeants at mace. This town has a canal communication with Coventry and Oxford, by which means it carries on a considerable trade; and its chief manufactures are hair, shag and worsted plush. The pasture land in the neighbourhood has been ever reckoned to produce an abundant quantity of cheese of the first quality, and its town is noted for its cakes and ale. Its castle, built in 1125, is now totally demolished. *Fair*, Thursday after January 17, for horses, cows, and sheep; first Thursday in Lent, for horses, cows, sheep, and fish; Holy Thursday, for cattle and sheep; Thursday in Trinity week, Old Lammas Day, for horses, cows, and sheep; Thursday after Oct. 10, for hogs and cheese, and hiring servants; Oct. 29, for cheese, hogs, and cattle. *Market*, Thursday, which is very large, and generally allowed to be the best in the county, and in the adjacent country.

Bane, a river in Lincolnsh. running into the Witham below Tattershal.

Bane End, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. S.E. from Great Marlow.

Banfo'd, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5½ m. N.E. from Macclesfield.

Banger, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. S.W. from Uxbridge.

Bangers Green, West Derby hund. Lancash. 9 m. N.W. from Ormskirk.

Bangor, Uwchgwrfai hund. Caernarvonsh. 255 m. N.W. from London, containing 304 houses, and 1770 inhabitants, is a small city and the see of a bishop, pleasantly situated on the Menai Strait; consisting principally of one street ranged on the sides of the road from Aber Conway to Holy-head. The only buildings meriting attention, are the ancient cathedral, and episcopal palace: the former, said to have been consecrated in 516, has

been recently repaired, and has attached to it, a bishop, dean, archdeacon, 2 prebends, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, 3 canons, 3 vicars choral, and inferior officers; the latter having undergone some material improvements, is rendered a comfortable residence. The government of the city is vested in the bishop's steward, who holds the courts. By the Llanai sands, lying off the mouth of the Menai Strait, the entrance to this small port is rendered difficult of access, and sometimes dangerous; consequently its trade can only be carried on with small vessels; but its inhabitants derive considerable emolument from the passage of travellers over its ferry into the Isle of Anglesey. The only memorable incident occurring here, was the partial demolition of the cathedral by Owen Glendwr. *Fairs*, April 5; June 25; Sept. 8; Oct. 28; for cattle and pedlary. *Market*, Wednesday.

Bangor, Flintsh. 7 m. S.E. from Wrexham, where there was one of the most ancient and extensive monasteries in Britain. Here 1200 monks were destroyed by Ethelfred.

Banham, Guiltcross hund. Norfolk; 2 m. S.W. from New Buckenham.

Banhurst Farm, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 5½ m. S.E. from Godalming.

Banister, Theal hund. Berksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Reading.

Bank, Allerdale above Derwent ward. Cumberland; 4 m. S.E. from Ravenglass.

Bank, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 7 m. N.W. from Chesterfield.

Bank, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N.E. from Rothbury.

Bank, Claro wap. Yorksh 5½ m. N.W. from Ripley.

Bank End, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2 m. N. from Maryport.

Bank End, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 7 m. S.E. from Hornby.

Bank End, East ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. S.E. from Appleby.

Bank End, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from Huddersfield.

Bank Hall, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 1½ m. S. from Chapel in the Firth.

Bank Hall, Leyland hund. Lancash. 8½ m. S.W. from Preston.

Bank Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 1 m. S.W. from Warrington.

Bank Head, Castle ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S.E. from Morpeth.

Bank Head, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 3 m. S.E. from Bellingham.

Bank Top, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 9½ m. N.E. from Congleton.

Bank Top, Wirksworth hund. Derbysh. 8 m. N.W. from Winster.

Bank Top, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Cheadle.

Bank Top, Morely wap. Yorksh. 1 m. S.E. from Halifax.

Bank Top House, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S.E. from Barnley.

Bank Top House, Darlington ward, Durham; 2 m. E. from Darlington.

Bankland, North Petherton hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. N.E. from Taunton.

Banks, West Derby hund. Lancash. 9 m. N. from Ormskirk.

Banks Fee, Kiftsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. N. from Stone on the Wold.

Banks Green, Witham hund. Essex; 3 m. S. from Braintree.

Banks Hall, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4 m. W. from Barnsley.

Banner Cross, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.W. from Sheffield.

Bannils House, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. S.W. from Derby.

Banningham, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 5 m. S.W. from North Walsham.

Banstead, Copthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; 3½ m. S.E. from Ewell, a village noted for its abundance of walnut trees, but more for its neighbouring downs, whereon Epsom races are holden, affording at the same time one of the most delightful inland views in the kingdom, and its herbage producing mutton of the very finest flavour.

Banstead House, Copthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S.E. from Ewell.

Banstead Park, Copthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; 4 m. S.E. from Ewell; long noted for the great numbers of walnut trees it contained, a great many of which have however lately been cut down by order of the proprietor.

Banton Abbey, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. W. from Stafford.

Banton Green, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Stafford.

Banton, Little, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 8½ m. W. from Carlisle.

Banwell, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N.W. from Axbridge; *Fairs*, Jan. 18, July 18, for cattle, sheep, and cheese.

Bapchild, Scray lathe, Kent; 6 m. W. from Faversham; here in the time of the Saxons a synod was holden.

Bapchild street, Scray lathe, Kent; 5½ m. N.W. from Faversham.

Bapton, Warminster hund. Wiltsh. 7 m. N.E. from Hindon.

Barfield, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 5½ m. S.E. from Ravenglass.

Bar Gate, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 7 m. N. from Derby.

Barbary Castle, Seikley hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Marlborough.

Barber, Rochford hund. Essex; 4 m. S.E. from Rochford.

Barbon, Lonsdale ward, Westmore-

land; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Kirkby Lonsdale.

Barbridge, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 4 m. N.W. from Nantwich.

Barby, Fawsley hund. Northamptonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Daventry.

Barcheston, Kingston hund. Warwicksh. 1 m. E. from Shipston on Stour.

Barcomb, Lewes rape, Sussex; 4 m. N. from Cuckfield.

Barcroft, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from Keighly.

Barden, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 13 m. S.W. from Ripley.

Barden Mills, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Hexham.

Bardenscote, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Ripley.

Bardfield End Green, Dunmow hund. Essex; 6 m. N.E. from Dunmow.

Bardfield, Great, Freshwell hund. Essex; 7 m. N.W. from Braintree. *Fair*, June 22, for cattle and toys.

Bardfield, Little, Freshwell hund. Essex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Dunmow.

Bardfield Lodge, Freshwell hund. Essex; 6 m. N.E. from Braintree.

Bardfield Salng, Freshwell hund. Essex; 5 m. N.E. from Dunmow.

Bardney, Wrangoe wap. Lincolnsh. 7 m. S. from Wragby. Here was a monastery in which King Oswald was buried.

Bardney Dairy, Wrangoe wap. Lincolnsh. 10 m. E. from Lincoln.

Bardolfs, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ware.

Bardolph, Clackclose hund. Norfolk; 12 m. N. from Downham.

Bardon Hall, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 9 m. N.W. from Leicester.

Bardon Hill, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Leicester.

Bardsea, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5 m. E. from Dalton.

Bardsea, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Tadcaster.

Bardsey Isle, Cardigansh. forming the N. point of Cardigan bay, whereon was formerly a monastery with an ample revenue.

Bardwell, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ixworth.

Bare, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Lancaster.

Bareham. See *Babraham*.

Bareppa, Kirrian hund. Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Helstone.

Barford, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Winborne Minster.

Barford, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; 7 m. S.W. from Norwich.

Barford, Kingston hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. S. from Warwick, has a stone bridge over the Avon.

Barford, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Salisbury.

Barford, Frustfield hund. Wiltsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Salisbury.

Barford, Great, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 5 m. N.E. from Bedford.

Barford, Little, Biggleswade hund. Bedfordsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Biggleswade.

Barford Lodge, Rothwell hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. N.E. from Kettering.

Barford St. John's, Bloxham hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. S. from Banbury.

Barford St. Michael, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 2 m. N.W. from Dedington.

Bargrave Hall, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 9 m. N.E. from Leicester.

Barham, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdoush. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Huntingdon.

Barham, Augustine lathe, Kent; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Canterbury; having in its vicinity those delightful downs, called Barham, or Barton Downs, whereon the Canterbury races are annually holden.

Barham, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ipswich.

Barham, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Tewksbury.

Barham Court, Augustine lathe, Kent; 6 m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Barham North, Augustine lathe, Kent; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Barham Place, Ford lathe, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Maidstone.

Barham Pound, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Chipping Barnet.

Barholm, Ness hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. N.W. from Market Deeping.

Barke Hill, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Buckingham.

Barkeby, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 6 m. N.E. from Leicester.

Barkeby Thorpe, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 4 m. N.E. from Leicester.

Barker Ham, Kings Bridge, Wiltsh. 3 m. S. from Wotton Bassett.

Barker Lane, Blackburn hund. Lancash. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Blackburn.

Barham, Charlton hund. Berksh. 3 m. S.W. from Oakingham.

Barham, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 11 m. S.E. from Barnstaple.

Barking, Becontree hund. Essex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from London, containing 328 houses, and 1585 inhabitants, is situated on the river Roding, which $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. lower down empties itself into the Thames, from whence coals, timber, lime, &c. are brought up in vessels to its quay, for the supply of the adjacent country. The town is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, whose snacks lie at the mouth of the creek. The parish is large, and so much improved by the lands gained from the Thames and Roding rivers on the western side of it, that the great and small tithes are computed at above 600*l.* per annum. It has two chapels of ease, one at Ilford, and another on the side of Epping Forest, called New Chapel. A spacious and

convenient workhouse, and penitentiary house have been lately erected here. The soil all round it is rich, and appropriated to the growth of potatoes for the supply of the metropolis; but the air unhealthy. Near this town, was the famous breach of the river, which inundated 5000 acres of land, but after ten years, the works having been several times blown up, was effectually repaired by captain Perry, in 1735. Barking was in ancient times celebrated for its abbey, of which scarcely any remains are now standing. The Danes destroyed the town in 870, but it was rebuilt when King Alfred retired hither, soon after his coronation; till he had erected forts in London to awe the citizens. *Fair*, Oct. 22. *Market*, Saturday.

Barking, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Needham.

Barking Grove, Scray lath, Kent; $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. from Chatham.

Barking Hall, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Needham.

Barking Side, Becontree hund. Essex; 3 m. S.E. from Barking.

Barking Tye, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S.W. from Needham.

Barksdon Green, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Standon.

Barksland, Morley wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. from Halifax.

Barkston, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 13 m. N. from Melton Mowbray.

Barkston, Grantham with the Soke, Lincolnsh. 9 m. S.W. from Sleaford.

Barkston, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 3 m. E. from Abberford.

Barkston Ash, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 2 m. E. from Abberford.

Barkway, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ware, is a great thoroughfare from London to the northern counties; well inhabited, in a flourishing condition, and has a large handsome church. It was anciently a market town, privileged by King Edward I. to hold a market on Tuesday; but in the 39 Queen Elizabeth, the market day was altered to Friday; and at last discontinued, on account of its being so near to Royston. *Fair*, July 20, for pedlary ware.

Barkwith, East, Wraggoc wap. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N.E. from Wragby.

Barkwith, High, Wraggoc wap. Lincolnsh. 4 m. N.E. from Wragby.

Barkwith, West, Wraggoc wap. Lincolnsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Wragby.

Barlaston, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Hinckley.

Barlaston, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. S.E. from Newcastle-under-Line.

Barlaston Hall, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. S.E. from Newcastle-under-Line.

Barlavington, Arundel rape, Sussex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Petworth.

Barlborough, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 8 m. N.E. from Chesterfield, is a neat and pleasant village.

Barlborough Hall, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Chesterfield.

Barlby, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.E. from Selby.

Barlestrer, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. E. from Hereford.

Barlestrer Court, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Hereford.

Barley, A small river in Devonsh. which runs into the Dunsbroke, near Exmoor.

Barley, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Standon.

Barley, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 7 m. N.W. from Blackburn.

Barley Bears, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 7 m. S.W. from Stevenage.

Barley Bridge, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Kendal.

Barley Chapel, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.E. from Selby.

Barley Green, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 6 m. S.E. from Eye.

Barley Hole, Strassforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.W. from Rothram.

Barley House, Wowford hund. Devonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Exeter.

Barley Lane Houses, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.E. from Selby.

Barley Park, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Witney.

Barley Ridge, Yetminster hund. Dorsetsh. 7 m. S. from Sherborne.

Barleycote End, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.E. from Standon.

Barleythorpe, Oakhamsoke hund. Rutlandsh. 2 m. N.W. from Oakham.

Barling, Rochford hund. Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Rochford.

Barling, Lawress wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.E. from Lincoln.

Barling Green, Ford lath, Kent; 5 m. N.W. from Smarden.

Barlings, Corringham hund. Lincolnsh. 10 m. S. from Burlington-upon-Strather.

Burlington, Fremington hund. Devonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Torrington.

Barlow, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Chesterfield.

Barlow, Chester ward, Durham; 6 m. E. from Gateshead.

Barlow, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S.E. from Bishop's Castle.

Barlow Castle, Pevensey rape, Sussex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Hailsham.

Barmer, Gallow hund. Norfolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Burnham Westgate.

Barming, Ford lath, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Maidstone.

Barming Cross, Ford lath, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Maidstone.

B A R

Barmoor, Glendale ward, Northumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Wooler.

Barmouth, Merionethsh. See *Abber-mawc*.

Barmton, Darlington ward, Durham; 4 m. N.E. from Darlington.

Barmston, Chester ward, Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Sunderland.

Barmston, Holderness, Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bridlington.

Barn Cross, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Sherborne.

Barn Cross, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Rotherham.

Barn Green, Doddington hund. Worcestersh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Worcester.

Barn Green, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. N.E. from Bromesgrove.

Barn Hill, King's Bridge hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. S. from Wotton Bassett.

Barn Moor Green, Barlichway hund. Walswicksh. 6 m. W. from Warwick.

Barn Park, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Leicester.

Barnack, Nasaugh hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. S.E. from Stamford.

Barnack, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Coventry.

Barnaker, Amounderness hund. Lancash. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Garstang.

Barnard Castle. See *Bernard Castle*.

Barnardston, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 4 m. N.E. from Haverhill.

Barnawick, Staincliffe and Eweross wap. Yorksh. 12 m. N.W. from Settle.

Barnbow, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Leeds.

Barnbrough, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Barnsley.

Barnbrough Grange, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Barnsley.

Barnby, Mutford and Lotherland hund. Suffolk; 4 m. E. from Beccles.

Barnby, Harthill wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Pocklington.

Barnby, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from Barnsley.

Barnby Bottom, Mutford and Lotherland hund. Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Beccles.

Barnby, East, Langborough wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Whitby.

Barnby Ferry, Howdenshire, Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Howden.

Barnby in the Willows, Newark hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. S.E. from Newark.

Barnby Moor, Bassettam hund. Nottinghamsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from East Retford.

Barnby on the Marsh, Howdenshire, Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Howden.

Barnby upon Don, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.W. from Thorn.

Barnby, West, Langborough wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Whitby.

Barnby Le Wold, Yarborough hund.

B A R

Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.E. from Brigg Glandford.

Barnes, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Watford.

Barnes, Guilsborough hund. Northamptonsh. $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Northampton.

Barnes, Blackheath hund. Surrey; $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Guildford.

Barnes, Brixton hund. Surrey; 3 m. N.E. from Richmond, is almost surrounded by the Thames, and is most pleasantly situated. The church is an ancient structure, and on the outside of the S. wall is a stone tablet, enclosed by pales, with rose trees planted on each side of the tablet: This is dedicated to the memory of Edward Rose, citizen of London, who died in 1653, and left 20*l*. to the poor of Barnes, for the purchase of an acre of land, on condition that the pales should be kept up, and the rose trees preserved.

Barnes Elms, Brixton hund. Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Richmond, is so called from its majestic trees, and consists of two houses only; the one called Queen Elizabeth's dairy, and the other the manor house. The former noted as being the residence of Tonson the bookseller, and the occasional retreat of the most celebrated wits of the time; and the latter as being the residence of the great Sir Francis Walsingham.

Barnes, West, Kingston hund. Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Kingston.

Barnet, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 1 m. W. from Cartmel.

Barnet, Chipping, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 11 m. N. from London, containing 245 houses, and 1258 inhabitants, is situated on the highest hill in the county, from whence it is sometimes called High Barnet; the principal street being formed by the great north road. It takes its name of Chipping Barnet, from the privilege granted to the Monks of St. Alban's, of holding a market here, the word cheap being the Saxon name for a market. From its situation, it is exceedingly healthy, and the neighbouring country noted for its abundance of excellent hay. Here Queen Elizabeth built a free school, and there is also a good row of almshouses, for widows. Near this place the decisive battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1471, in which the great Earl of Warwick was slain. To commemorate this event, a stone column was erected on the spot, where the Hatfield and St. Alban's roads meet, by Sir Jeremy Sambroke, Bart. This parish enjoys a most extensive common right over the adjoining wastes and chace. Near the race ground, on Barnet Common, is a mineral spring, formerly much frequented. *Fairs*, April 8, 9, 10, for linen drapery, mercery, toys, &c. The harvest fair, commonly called the Welsh fair, Sept. 4, 5,

for Welsh cattle and horses; Sept. 6, mercery, &c. and sometimes a few horses and pigs. *Market*, Monday.

Barnet, East, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 10½ m. N. from London, is a pleasant village, situated between Whetstone and Enfield Chase; and was formerly much resorted to on account of the medicinal spring on a neighbouring common.

Barnet Fryern, Ossulston hund. Middlesex, is situated between Finchley and Whetstone; 1 m. S.E. from the latter place.

Barnet Gate, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. S.W. from Chipping Barnet.

Barney, A river in Yorksh. which falls into the Swale near Bladen.

Barney, North Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 5½ m. N.E. from Fakenham.

Barnham, Arundel rape, Sussex; 5 m. S.W. from Arundel.

Barnham Broom, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; 10 m. W. from Norwich.

Barnhams, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S. from Thetford.

Barnhill, Broxtown hund. Chesh. 10 m. S.E. from Chester.

Barningham, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 6 m. S.E. from Holt.

Barningham, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N.E. from Ixworth.

Barningham, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 10 m. N.W. from Richmond.

Barningham, North, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 5 m. S.E. from Holt.

Barningham Park, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 6½ m. N. from Ixworth.

Barningham Park, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 9 m. N.W. from Richmond.

Barningham Town, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 6½ m. S.E. from Holt.

Barnoldswick, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 9 m. S.W. from Skipton.

Barnothy Le Beck, Bradley Haverstoe rap. Lincolnsh. 7 m. from Grimsby.

Barns, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N.E. from Morpeth.

Barns Ash, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 4½ m. N. from Macclesfield.

Barns Hall, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 2 m. S. from Worcester.

Barns, High, Easington ward, Durham; 11½ m. N.E. from Durham.

Barns, Low, Easington ward, Durham; 12 m. N.E. from Durham.

Barnsman Hall, Northwich hund. Chesh. 7½ m. S.E. from Knutsford.

Barnside, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 8 m. S.E. from Huddersfield.

Barnsley, Brightwell's Barrow hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. N.E. from Cirencester.

Barnsley, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 175½ m. N. from London, containing 710 houses, and 3606 inhabitants, is situated on the acclivity of an hill, having at its base the Barnsley canal and the river Dearne. The streets are formed by the

roads leading to Wakefield, Doncaster, Sheffield, Stockport, and Huddersfield; and are in general narrow, but built with free-stone: the church is a spacious and well-built structure. Barnsley is noted for its manufactures of steel, iron, wire, hardware, glass bottles, linen, checks, and extensive bleaching grounds; the neighbourhood abounding with coals. By its canal, it has a navigable communication with the Calder, on the N. at Wakefield; and by the Dearne and Dove canal, with Rotherham on the S. Being surrounded with brown heathy moors, and almost continually involved in the smoke of the various manufactures, this town has obtained the common appellation of Black Barnsley. *Fairs*, Wednesday before Feb. 28, May 12, Oct. 10, for cattle, horses, hogs, &c. *Market*, Wednesday.

Barnsley Canal, joins the river Calder, below Wakefield; and passes Crofton, Felkirk, Royston, and thence to Barnsley, whence it makes a bend to Barnby Bridge, near the town of Cowthorn: it is 14 m. long, with a fall of 120, from its junction with the Dearne and Dove canal.

Barnsley Hall, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 2 m. N. from Bromesgrove.

Barnsley, Little, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 2 m. N.W. from Bromesgrove.

Barnsley, Old, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.W. from Barnsley.

Barnsley Park, Brightwell's Barrow hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. N.E. from Cirencester.

Barnstable Hall, Barnstable hund. Essex; 5 m. S.E. from Billericay.

Barnstaple, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 195½ m. W.S.W. from London, contains 619 houses, 3,478 inhabitants, and returns two members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I. and the right of election vested in the corporation and burgesses, who at present amount to 385. This very ancient and respectable town is situated on the eastern bank of the river Taw, over which it has a stone bridge, of 16 arches. The streets are spacious and regular, and the buildings generally good; but it very much needs a decent pavement for the accommodation of foot passengers, the streets being now studded with little oval pebbles. The church is a spacious edifice, having an handsome spire, and being furnished with a good organ. Barnstaple is governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, 2 aldermen, 22 common-councilmen, and inferior officers. A noble quay stretches along the side of the river to a great length; but from the great increase of sand in its channel the port is but shallow, and laden vessels, of greater burthen than 200 tons, cannot conveniently enter. From its favorable situation, this town carries on a brisk trade in supplying a

large tract of the adjacent country, as well as ship-building, and fishery: its vessels trade to Newfoundland, Ireland, the Mediterranean, and most of the ports in the Bristol channel; and it has manufactures of tammies, shalloons, baizes, waistcoats, silk stockings, and fishing nets, the latter of which are woven in a loom. The charities are, a free grammar school and charity school; and the amusements, assemblies and a theatre. Previous to the conquest, Barnstaple was a Royal demesne; and King Athelstan is said to have constituted it a borough, and to have built a castle here, near the confluence of Yeo with the Taw. *Fairs*, Friday before April 21, Sept. 19, second Friday in December, for cattle and sheep. *Market*, Friday, amply supplied with all kinds of provisions.

Barnston, Wirral hund. Chesh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Parkgate.

Barnston, Dunmow hund. Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Dunmow.

Barnston, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 11 m. S.E. from Nottingham.

Barnston, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 2 m. N.W. from Northwich.

Barnwell, Flendish hund. Cambridgesh. 1 m. N.E. from Cambridge, had formerly an abbey, though now in ruins, the chapel of which serves the inhabitants for religious service. It is now noted for being the place where the Cambridge Midsummer fair is holden.

Barnwell, *All Saints*, Huxloe hund. Northamptonsh. 5 m. N.E. from Thrapston.

Barnwell, *St. Andrew's*, Huxloe hund. Northamptonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Thrapston.

Barnwood, Dudston and King's Barton hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. S.E. from Gloucester.

Barnwood Court, Dudston and King's Bartoft hund. Gloucestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Gloucester.

Baron Hill, Anglesey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Beaumaris.

Baron House, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. N.W. from Haltwhistle.

Barons, Lambourn hund. Berksh. 4 m. N. from Hungerford.

Barph, East ward, Westmoreland; 15 m. N.E. from Kendal.

Barr, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. N.E. from Market Deeping.

Barr, Castle ward, Northumberland; 3 m. W. from Newcastle.

Barr, Great, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. S.E. from Walsall.

Barrack Lodge, Leath ward, Cumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Carlisle.

Barrel's House, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. N.W. from Henley in Arden.

Barren Wood House, Leath ward, Cumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Penrith.

Barren, Wood Nunnery Leath, ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N.W. from Kirk Oswald.

Barren Wood Park, Leath ward, Cumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Kirk Oswald.

Barresford, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Leek.

Barrington, South Petherton hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N.E. from Ilminster.

Barrington, Wetherley hund. Cambridgesh. 7 m. S.W. from Cambridge.

Barrington Hall, New, Harlow hund. Essex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Dunmow.

Barrington, Great, Slaughter hund. Gloucestersh. 6 m. E. from North Leach: Here is a quarry of stone, so noted for its durability, that much of it has been used in repairing Westminster Abbey, and in building Blenheim House.

Barrington, Little, Slaughter hund. Gloucestersh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from North Leach; separated from Great Barrington, by the river Windrush.

Barrington Park, Slaughter hund. Gloucestersh. 6 m. E. from North Leach.

Barrisford, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Hexham.

Barro, Denbighsh. 10 m. W. from Denbigh.

Barrow, Allerdale, below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2 m. S. from Keswick.

Barrow, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 7 m. S. from Derby.

Barrow, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Bromyard.

Barrow, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. E. from Barton.

Barrow, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 15 m. N.W. from Rothbury.

Barrow, A river in Westmoreland, running into the Burbeck.

Barrow, Alstoe hund. Rutlandsh. 5 m. N.E. from Oakham.

Barrow, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 4 m. E. from Much Wenlock.

Barrow, Hartcliffe and Bedminster hund. Somersetsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bristol.

Barrow, Thingoe hund. Suffolk; 6 m. S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Barrow Burn, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 12 m. N.W. from Rothbury.

Barrow, Great, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Chester.

Barrow Green, Thingoe hund. Suffolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Barrow Green, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 10 m. S.E. from Croydon.

Barrow Head, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4 m. S. from Dalton.

Barrow Hill, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Burford.

Barrow Hill, Chew hund. Somersetsh. 9 m. S.W. from Bath.

Barrow, Little, Eddisburg hund. Chesh. 6½ m. N.E. from Chester.

Barrow Nook, West Derby hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.E. from Ormskirk.

Barrow, North, Catash hund. Somersetsh. 9 m. N.E. from Ilchester.

Barrow, Old Island, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5½ m. S.W. from Dalton.

Barrow, Old, Ramsey, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 6½ m. S.W. from Dalton.

Barrow on Soar, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Mount Sorrel, containing 227 houses, and 1090 inhabitants; is a large and pleasant village, situated on the river Soar, at its junction with the Leicester navigation; and has for many centuries been famed for an hard blue stone, which being calcined makes a very fine lime, producing an hard, firm, and much-esteemed cement, especially for piers, bridges, &c. At the time of building Ramsgate pier, the cement produced by the barrow lime was found to succeed, after the Dutch terras mortar had failed. As the river Soar is made navigable through this parish, and communicates directly with the Trent; the lime stone may now be readily and cheaply conveyed to all parts of the kingdom.

Barrow, South, Sutton lathie, Kent; 2 m. S.E. from Bromley.

Barrow, South, Catash hund. Somersetsh. 8 m. N.E. from Ilchester.

Barrowby, Winnibrigg's and Threw hund. Lincolnsh. 2 m. W. from Grant-ham.

Barrowby, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 6 m. E. from Leeds.

Barrowden, Wrandsike hund. Rutlandsh. 6 m. S.E. from Uppingham.

Barrow's Hedges, Wallington hund. Surrey; 4 m. S.W. from Croydon, situated on the edge of Banstead Downs, and nearly adjoining to the pleasant village of Carshalton.

Barrowsey Head, Pirchill hund. Staffordsh. 6½ m. N.E. from Newcastle-under-Lime.

Barry, Glamorgansh. 8 m. S.E. from Cowbridge.

Barry Island, Glamorgansh. 10½ m. S.E. from Cowbridge, has a creek, affording safe anchorage to small craft, in E. winds.

Bars, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Spalding.

Barsby, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 9 m. N.E. from Leicester.

Barsham, Wangford hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. E. from Bungay.

Barston, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 7 m. N.W. from Kenilworth.

Barston Gate, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 7 m. N.W. from Kenilworth.

Barston Hall, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 2 m. S.W. from Lavenham.

Bartell, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.W. from Preston.

Bartendale, Dickingen hund. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Bridlington.

Barten's Green, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.E. from Watford.

Barth Bridge, Staincliffe and Ewecross wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.E. from Sedbergh.

Barthen Green, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Oswestry.

Bartholomew Green, Hineckford hund. Essex; 3½ m. S.W. from Braintree.

Bartholomew, St., Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Oxford.

Barthomley, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 7½ m. E. from Nantwich.

Bartington, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 4 m. N.W. from Northwich.

Bartley Regis, Redbridge hund. Hampsh. 6 m. S. from Romsey.

Barlow, Chilford hund. Cambridgesh. 2 m. S.E. from Linton.

Barlow Mills, Freshwell hund. Essex; 5½ m. N.E. from Saffron Walden.

Barton, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Buckingham.

Barton, Wetherby hund. Cambridgesh. 3½ m. S.W. from Cambridge.

Barton, Broxton hund. Chesh. 10 m. S. from Chester.

Barton, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 8½ m. S. from Ashburn.

Barton, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. 7½ m. S.E. from Torrington.

Barton, Kift gate hund. Gloucestersh. 6½ m. W. from Stow on the Wold.

Barton, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. E. from Christchurch. *Fair*, July 31, for millinery goods and toys.

Barton, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Ledbury.

Barton, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 5½ m. N. from Preston; situated on the Irwell, over which the canal passes; has a salt spring, little inferior to the springs in Cheshire.

Barton, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 16¾ m. N. from London, containing 404 houses, and 1709 inhabitants, is seated on the Humber, having several straggling streets, rather widely built, and two parish churches. T; easy passage across the Humber to Hull prevent any great trade being carried on at Barton, there being four, and sometimes more market boats which go and return daily, besides two horse boats on market days. *Fairs*, Trinity-Thur-day, for cattle. *Market*, Monday.

Barton, Rushcliffe hund. Nottinghamsh. 6 m. S.W. from Nottingham.

Barton, Winter-take hund. Somersetsh. 15½ m. S.W. from Bristol.

Barton, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 6½ m. N.E. from Litchfield. *Fairs*, May 2, Nov. 28, for cattle and sheep.

Barton, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 3 m. N.E. from Bury-St. Edmunds.

Barton, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 6½ m. S.W. from Stratford-upon-Avon.

- Barton*, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 6½ m. S. from Shipston-on-Stour.
- Barton*, West ward, Westmoreland; 2½ m. S. from Penrith.
- Barton*, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Darlington.
- Barton*, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.W. from New Malton.
- Barton*, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.E. from Askrigg.
- Barton*, The, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 9 m. S. from Worcester.
- Barton Ackland*, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S.E. from Barnstaple.
- Barton Bendish*, Clackclose hund. Norfolk; 6½ m. E. from Downham.
- Barton Bradnick*, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 4 m. E. from Barnstaple.
- Barton Bruckton*, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S.E. from Totness.
- Barton Court*, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berks. 5½ m. W. from Newbury.
- Barton Dockton*, Hartland hund. Devonsh. 10½ m. S.W. from Bideford.
- Barton Down*, Augustine luthie, Kent; 3½ m. S.E. from Canterbury.
- Barton Earls*, Hamsfordshoe hund. Northamptonsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Wellingborough.
- Barton Faston*, Crediton hund. Devonsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Crediton.
- Barton Fields*, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 8½ m. W. from Derby.
- Barton Green*, Hentlingford hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N.W. from Kenilworth.
- Barton Hall*, Clackclose hund. Norfolk; 6½ m. N.E. from Downham.
- Barton Hart*, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. W. from Barnstaple.
- Barton Heath*, Woxford hund. Devonsh. 5 m. W. from Exeter.
- Barton Hill House*, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 5½ m. N. from Laton.
- Barton Lodge*, Colyton hund. Devonsh. 12 m. S.W. from Lyme Regis.
- Barton Holt*, Laughton wap. Yorksh. 6 m. W. from Whitby.
- Barton Hunston*, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. E. from Plympton Earle.
- Barton in the Heans*, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 8½ m. N.W. from Hinckley.
- Barton in the Claps*, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 6½ m. N. from Laton. Here is a noted petrifying spring.
- Barton in the Willows*, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 11 m. N.E. from York.
- Barton, Little*, Huntingdon hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. N.E. from Kington.
- Barton, Little*, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 1½ m. S.E. from Mildenhall.
- Barton Lodge*, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 5 m. N. from Preston.
- Barton, Middle*, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 9 m. N.W. from Bicester.
- Barton Wils*, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 1½ m. S.E. from Mildenhall.
- Barton Ridge*, Crediton hund. Devonsh. 8 m. N.W. from Crediton.
- Barton Sewell*, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 8½ m. N.E. from Bicester.
- Barton Spetrot*, Shebbearhund. Devonsh. 3½ m. S. from Torrington.
- Barton Stafford*, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S.E. from Torrington.
- Barton, St. David*, Catash hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Somerton.
- Barton Steeple*, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 8½ m. N.W. from Bicester.
- Barton Tower*, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.W. from Iluddersfield.
- Barton Turf*, Tunstead hund. Norfolk; 7 m. S.E. from North Walsham.
- Barton Turning*, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 7 m. N.E. from Litchfield.
- Barton-upon-Irwell*, Salford hund. Lancash. 6½ m. W. from Manchester.
- Barton Westcott*, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 10½ m. N.W. from Bicester.
- Burgh, Great*, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N. from New Malton.
- Burgh, Little*, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N. from New Malton.
- Barway*, Isle of Ely, Cambridgesh. 2½ m. S. from Ely.
- Baw*, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 1½ m. N.E. from Hinckley.
- Bawick*, Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker hund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. S. from Yeovil.
- Bawick in Elmer*, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 2 m. W. from Aberford. Here the Kings of Northumberland erected a granary to supply their armies.
- Bawick House*, Smethdon hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. S. from Barnham Westgate.
- Baxan*, Hartland hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Hartland.
- Baschurch*, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Shrewsbury.
- Bascote*, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. N.W. from Southam.
- Base, The*, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Hoddeston.
- Basildon*, Moreton hund. Berks. 8 m. N.W. from Reading.
- Basildon Green*, Reading hund. Berks. 8½ m. N.W. from Reading.
- Basildon Park*, Reading hund. Berks. 7½ m. N.W. from Reading.
- Basford*, Broxton hund. Nottinghamsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Nottingham.
- Basford Gate*, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S.W. from Bishop's Castle.
- Basford Hall*, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 4½ m. E. from Nantwich.
- Bashall*, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.W. from Clitheroe.
- Bashall Hall*, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N.W. from Clitheroe.
- Bashall Town*, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.W. from Clitheroe.
- Basham, East*, Gallow hund. Norfolk; 2½ m. N. from Lakenham.

Basham, North, Gallow hund. Norfolk; 3 m. N. from Fakenham.

Basham, West, Gallow hund. Norfolk; 2½ m. N.W. from Fakenham.

Bashley, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 5 m. N.W. from Lymington.

Basildon, Barnstaple hund. Essex; 3½ m. S.E. from Billericay. Fair, Sept. 14, for toys.

Basing, Sutton lath, Kent; 10½ m. S. from Westerham.

Basing, Old, Basingstoke hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Basingstoke, is celebrated for the resolute stand made here by the Marquis of Winchester against Cromwell.

Basing Park, Buddlesgate hund. Hampsh. 8 m. S.W. from Alton.

Basingfield, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Nottingham.

Basingstoke, Basingstoke hund. Hampsh. 45½ m. S.W. from London, containing 512 houses, and 2589 inhabitants, is a town corporate, and is pleasantly situated in a fine, open, and fruitful country. It has one church, and a newly-erected market-house, with a hall over it, where the sessions for the town are holden twice a year, and where the magistrates meet every Tuesday, to transact business. The corporation consists of a high steward, mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, 7 burgesses, and 2 sergeants at mace. The manufactures of the town are, shalloons and druggets, and the communication afforded by its canal with the Thames has greatly increased its market for corn and malt. The charities are, a school endowed by Henry VIII. with a good estate, for the support of a priest to instruct the youth of Basingstoke, to perform Divine service, but the school and institution have, of late years, been much abused; a free school, three charity schools, and eight alms houses. Fairs, Easter Tuesday, cattle and cheese; Wednesday in Whitsun week, pedlary; Sept. 23, cattle, &c.; Oct. 10, hiring servants, and for cattle. Market, Wednesday, a very considerable one for grain.

Basingstoke Canal, this canal begins at Basingstoke, from the little river Laddon, and at a place called Newman Springs, by the village of Basing; thence passing round and across the road at Newnham, and straight by a tunnel into the little river called Deeford; whence it proceeds round Dugmersfield Park to near Crookham, straight along by Aldershot, over Dradbrook, which divides the counties, and thence turns up to Collingby Moor, and returns by Purbright and Oak Farm, into the river Wey, near the village of Westley. It is something more than 37 m. in length, with a fall of 195 feet. There is a collateral branch over Hook Common to Turgis Green, of 6 miles. This canal

promises to be of great public utility, by furnishing an easy conveyance to the London market, and to the public dock yards, for vast quantities of timber, which have hitherto lain useless in the country, for want of such conveyances.

Basingstoke Downs, remarkable for a bloody battle fought here in 871, between the Danes and West Saxons; and for a good fair, holden here on Easter Tuesday, and Sept. 16.

Basingwerk Abbey, Flintsh. 1 m. E. from Holywell.

Baskerras, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 1½ m. S.E. from St. Ives.

Baskerville, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. E. from Nuneaton.

Basket, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 2 m. S.W. from West Cowes.

Bastlingthorp, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 1 m. N.W. from Leeds.

Barlow, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 8 m. W. from Chesterfield.

Bason, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 5 m. N.E. from Holsworthy.

Bason Hoe, Wickerling lath; 7½ m. E. from Pickering.

Bassaleg, Wentloog hund. Monmouthsh. 2½ m. W. from Newport.

Bassenthwaite, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6 m. N. from Keswick, remarkable for its beautiful prospects, being surrounded by mountains piled on mountains, which form an awful circle, and seem to shut it from the rest of the world.

Bassenthwaite Hall, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 8 m. N. from Keswick.

Bassenthwaite Water. See Cumberland.

Bassel Charney, Giffeld hund. Berksb. 4½ m. N. from Wantage.

Bassel, Lower, Giffeld hund. Berksb. 5½ m. N.E. from Farringdon.

Bassel's Poole, Olfow hund. Staffordsh. 7 m. S.W. from Tamworth.

Basset Berwick, Calne hund. Wiltsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Marlborough.

Bassett Compton, Calne hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. N.E. from Calne.

Bassett Compton House, Calne hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Calne.

Bassingborn, Armingford hund. Cambridgesh. 4½ m. N.W. from Royston.

Bassingborne Hall, Littleford hund. Essex; 4½ m. N.E. from Bishop's Stortford.

Bassingham, Boothby Gaffo hund. Lincolnsh. 8 m. N.E. from Newark.

Bassingham, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 5½ m. S.E. from Holt.

Bassingthorpe, Bettisloe wap. Lincolnsh. 2 m. N.W. from Corby.

Bassington, Augustine lath, Kent; 4½ m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Bassington, Castle ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S.W. from Blyth.

Bassington, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Alnwick.

Busmead, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from St. Neots.

Bassus Green, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Stevenage.

Bustock House, Nantwich hund. Chesh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Sandbach.

Daston, Ness hund. Lincolnsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Market Deeping.

Bastwick, West Flegg hund. Norfolk; 9 m. N.W. from Yarmouth.

Baswick, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Stafford.

Bat Green, Witham hund. Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Braintree.

Bat Green, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 9 m. N.W. from Sheffield.

Bat Rud n Green, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 5 m. S. from York.

Batch, Brent with Wroughton hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. W. from Axbridge.

Batchacre Park, Pitchill hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. S.W. from Eccleshall.

Bathcote Hall, Condover hund. Shropsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Church Stretton.

Batchley Green, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bromyard.

Brtcombe, Yeminster hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. N.W. from Corne-Abbas.

Batcombe, Whitestone hund. Somersetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Bruton.

Bates Cross, Berwick Lounds, Northumberland; 4 m. N.W. from Berwick.

Batford Mill, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from St. Albans.

Bath, Bath Forum hund. Somersetsh. $106\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from London, contains 3619 houses, 27,686 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I. and is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and common-council only, who amount to 30.

This city is seated on the river Avon, in a valley, and being surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, of great height, is, from the reflection of the sun's rays, very hot in summer. The valley in which Bath lies, being too small to contain the numerous splendid buildings which have been erected there within the course of a century, they gradually covered the side of the hill towards the North, and now crown its summit. In splendour and elegance of buildings, it exceeds every town in England, being constructed of a white stone, of which the surrounding soil is chiefly composed; and the houses rising in progressive order behind each other, render its appearance the most picturesque imaginable. The genial springs, for which it is so celebrated, have rendered this city the principal resort (next to the metropolis) of persons of rank, as well as other numerous votaries of dissipation, and the constant residence of opulent invalids.

The result of many analyses of these waters, by the best chemists, prove that they contain a small quantity of carbonic acid gas, and of azotic gas; some sulphate, and muriate of soda; selenite, carbonate of lime, siliceous earth, and a very small portion of oxide of iron. This water, for delicacy, transparency, and other agreeable qualities, appears equal or superior to any hot mineral waters hitherto known. In all chronic distempers, it is used with the most beneficial effects; and is never injurious, except in hæmorrhages, inflammations, or pulmonic complaints; or when taken in too large doses, or combined with too hot a regimen: It is very grateful to the stomach, promotes appetite and spirits, if properly used; strengthens, cleanses, and attenuates; comforts the nerves, and warms and invigorates the constitution, and is almost a specific in bringing the irregular paroxysms of the gout to a proper crisis. Bathing too, when the fit is declining, has been found highly efficacious in renovating the debilitated frame, and promoting the expulsion of gouty matter. The water is generally recommended to be drunk in the morning, fasting, between the hours of six and ten, and again about noon, and should in all possible cases, be drank hot from the pump, or else in as warm a state as it can be conveyed to the patient. As for bathing, some preparations is always necessary before it is resorted to. The blood vessels should not be too full, and the *primæ viæ* should be cleansed, without which precatations, head-aches, fevers, and other dangerous disorders, may result from it.—*Public Buildings and Amusements*. There are three parish churches, numerous chapels, meeting-houses, and charities, and a good bridge over the Avon, erected by the late W. Pulteney, Esq. (afterwards the Marquis of Bath.) The pump-room is situated at the North side of the King's bath, and was erected in 1704, enlarged in 1751, and a handsome portico added in 1786, for the reception of the chairs, that the company in the pump-room might not be incommoded by the chairmen. The nobility and gentry assemble in it every morning, between the hours of seven and ten, to drink the waters; for whose entertainment a good band of music attends during the season, whose pay is derived from the subscriptions to the rooms. The baths are four in number, exclusive of those belonging to the late Duke of Kingston, viz. the King's bath; new private baths adjoining the King's bath; the cross bath; the hot bath. There are two sets of assembly rooms, viz. the lower rooms, on the walks leading from the Grove to the Parades; and the new rooms, East of the Circus. The first, built in the year 1750, is 90 feet in length,

36 in breadth, and 34 in height, with a very fine stucco ceiling. The view of the river, valley, and adjacent hills, makes it one of the most pleasant morning rooms in the kingdom. The card room is 60 feet long, and 30 feet wide; the two tea rooms 40 by 24 feet each. The new assembly rooms, at the East end of the Circus, are spacious and elegant; they were built under the direction of the late John Wood, Esq. and furnished by a subscription of 70 persons, at the cost of upwards of 20,000*l.* begun in May, 1769, and opened in Oct. 1771. The ball room is 106 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 42 feet high. The two card rooms are, one an octagon, of 48 feet diameter, the other 70 feet long, and 27 feet wide. Every room is elegantly and superbly furnished with chandeliers, girandoles, &c. There are two dress balls every week, viz. on Monday at the new rooms, and on Friday at the lower rooms. There are also two cotillion balls every week, viz. at the lower rooms on Tuesday, and at the new rooms on Thursday; and eight concerts in the winter at the new rooms, on Wednesdays. The theatre, situated in Orchard-street, is established by royal patent. The form of it, as far as the pit and boxes extend, is semi-circular; the front on the sides of the stage are adorned with columns of the Doric and Ionic orders, and the ornaments are expressive of, and bear analogy to the amusements of the place. It is furnished with a large lobby or waiting room, with proper retiring rooms, and at the top of the house are ventilators. In short, nothing is omitted that can contribute either to its beauty or convenience. The whole was designed and executed by Mr. Pannet, and is universally allowed, for its size, to be as complete a theatre as any in Europe. The days of performance are, in general, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The Grove, near the abbey church, is called Orange Grove, from an obelisk erected by the late Richard Nash, Esq. in compliment to the Prince of Orange, who came here for his health, just before he married the Princess Royal of England, and received great benefit from the waters. On the other side of the new bridge, is a public garden, called Spring Gardens, very pleasantly and judiciously laid out by Mr. Pritchard, for the summer amusement and recreation of the inhabitants and company in this city. Here are public breakfasts and public tea, attended with horns and clarionets, during the summer, days uncertain; and also are public evenings every week, with illuminations, fire-works, and entertainments, similar to the London Vauxhall. The general hospital in this city is open to the sick and poor of every part of the world, to whose cases the Bath waters

are applicable, (the poor of Bath alone excepted): It is an excellent institution, supported by voluntary contribution, and 113 patients receive every convenience, comfort, and advice, that their conditions may require. It is an elegant pile of building, 100 feet in breadth, and 90 in depth. The Old Guildhall of this city, which was built after a plan of the celebrated Inigo Jones, was situated in the High-street, directly between the present green market and the Christopher Inn; but the corporation finding this hall and its offices too small, and its situation very inconvenient for carriages passing through the city, came to a resolution a few years since, to erect a new one on the East side of High-street, and the first stone was laid by the right worshipful the mayor, attended by the rest of the corporation, in Feb. 1766. From Queen's Square, which is a beautiful area, an ascending street called Gay-street, conducts to the King's Circus, a grand circular pile of uniform houses, built after the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, and decorated with every ornament of each. On the west side of the Circus, Brook-street forms the avenue to the Royal Crescent, an admirable and august semblance of buildings, of an elliptical form, with a single order of Ionic pillars, supporting the superior cornice. This Crescent consists of 30 houses, and has a most pleasing prospect of a great part of the city. At the west end stands a noble range of buildings, called Marlborough Buildings, and beyond them to the north, are two other Crescents. This city is governed by a mayor, recorder, and aldermen, besides 20 common-councilmen. The number of aldermen (out of which the mayor and two justices are chosen) is not to exceed 10, or be less than 4, and a town clerk. From among the common-council (except the senior, who is always chamberlain) are yearly chosen two bailiffs, or sheriffs, and constables. By its situation on the Avon, this city enjoys a navigable communication with every part of the kingdom. Bath has been famous from the time of the Romans, for its hot springs, which were by them called *aquæ solis*; by the Britons, *Ær Ennaint Twynin*, the warm bath; and *Ciêr Badon*, the city of Bath. The discovery of the springs is, by ancient historians, attributed to Bladud, son of Lud Hudibras, who was king of this country 890 years before the birth of Christ; but the antiquity of the city, and the baths themselves, are not to be referred to any higher period than the arrival of the Romans, A.D. 44. That this city was a place of consequence in very early ages, we cannot doubt, as King Edgar was crowned here. *Fairs*, Feb. 14, July 10, in the city, and Aug. 10, on Lansdown,

for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese, reckoned one of the best fairs in England. *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday, which are plentifully supplied with every kind of provisions, generally at moderate prices. Fresh butter, equal to any in England, is brought in from the country every morning. *Fish Market*, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, which are thought to excel those of any inland town in the kingdom, both in goodness and quantity.

Bath, *Easton*, Bath Forum hund. Somersetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Bath, is a large and populous village, containing nearly 200 houses.

Bath Hampton, Bath Forum hund. Somersetsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Bath.

Bath House, Bloxham hund. Oxfordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Banbury.

Bath Pool, Taunton and Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. N.E. from Taunton.

Bathealton, Milverton hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S. from Wiveliscombe.

Batherton Hall, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 2 m. S. from Nantwich.

Bathford, Bath Forum hund. Somersetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Bath. In digging a cellar in this parish, a chequered Roman pavement was discovered, in tolerable preservation.

Bathing House, Candleshoe wap. Lincolnsh. 5 m. S.E. from Wainfleet.

Bathly, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. N.E. from Newark.

Bathwick, Bath Forum hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. E. from Bath.

Batley, Morley wap. Yorksh. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Halifax.

Batley Car, Morley wap. Yorksh. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Halifax.

Batley, Upper, Morley wap. Yorksh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Halifax.

Batlox, Tindale wad. Northumberland; 5 m. N.W. from Hexham.

Batsford, Westminster hund. Gloucestersh. 6 m. N. from Stow on the Wold. The great Roman road from the North, in its way to Cirencester, passes through this place, and there is a small entrenchment, almost entire, supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans.

Batson, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 14 m. S. from Totness.

Battersby, Langborough wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Gillingham.

Battersea, Brixton hund. Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from London, a village remarkable as the birth place of Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, who died here in 1751. Its church has been neatly re-built a few years ago, and its east window is highly valuable, as containing three portraits, one of Margaret Beauchamp, wife of Sir Oliver St. John; the second, that of King Henry VII. and the third, that of Queen Elizabeth. Here is a capital horizontal

windmill, for grinding malt, and at a malt distillery an extensive ox stall, capable of holding 650 fattening oxen. This village has been long noted for its garden grounds, in which asparagus and other vegetables, are cultivated for the use of the metropolis; and has a communication with Chelsea, by means of its wooden bridge, built over the Thames.

Battersea River, Brixton hund. Surrey; 5 m. S. from London.

Battisborough Cross, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S.W. from Modbury.

Battisford, St. John's, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Needham.

Battle, Hastings rape, Sussex; 56 m. S. from London, containing 294 houses, and 2040 inhabitants, takes its name from the battle fought between William the Conqueror and King Harold; the latter losing his life and crown on the 14th Oct. 1066. The town consists of one good street, and is noted for its manufacture of gunpowder, reckoned the best in England. Here are the remains of a magnificent abbey for Benedictine monks, founded by the Conqueror on the spot, where King Harold's body was found; and here also were long preserved King William's sword, his coronation robe, and a roll containing the names of his companions, supposed to be lost at the dissolution. The Gate House is almost entire, and serves for the sessions and other public meetings; the only charity is a school for 40 boys. Near the town is an hill, with a beacon on it, called Beacon Hill, on which the Conqueror set up his standard the day before the battle, and, in ancient times, called from circumstance Standard Hill. *Fairs*, Whit Monday, Nov. 22, for cattle and pedlary; second Tuesday in every month, for cattle. *Market*, Thursday.

Battle Abbey, Hastings rape, Sussex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Battle, a modern building, erected on the site of the once magnificent abbey. See the preceding article.

Battle Bridge, Rochford hund. Essex; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Billericay.

Battlefield, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Salop; where a victory was gained by Henry IV. over the rebels, under Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. See Shrewsbury. *Fair*, Aug. 2, for horned cattle and sheep.

Battlebury Castle, Westbury hund. Wiltsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Warminster.

Battlesden, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Dunstable.

Battlesey Green, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 10 m. W. from Halesworth.

Battlewick, Lexden hund. Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Colchester.

Batts Green, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Atherstone.

B A Y

Baughton Head, Leath ward, Cumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Carlisle.

Baughurst, Evingar hund. Hampsh. 7 m. N.E. from Basingstoke.

Baughurst Burrows, Faircross hund. Berks. 4 m. N.E. from Kingsclere.

Baulking, Shrivenhams hund. Bersk. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Farringdon.

Baumber, Gartree wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. S.E. from Wragley.

Baunton, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Cirencester.

Baven Hill, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Litchfield.

Baverstock, Cawdon and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Salisbury.

Bavington, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 11 m. N.E. from Hexham.

Bavington Castle, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 9 m. N.E. from Hexham.

Bavington, Great, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 12 m. N.E. from Hexham.

Bavington Hall, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Hexham.

Bawburgh, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Norwich.

Bawden, a river in Durham, which runs into the Tees by Cadderston.

Bawdeswell, Lynesford hund. Norfolk; 6 m. N.E. from East Dereham.

Bawdripp, North Petherton hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N.E. from Bridgewater.

Bawdry, Wilford hund. Suffolk; $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Ipswich.

Bawdsey Hall, Wilford hund. Suffolk; $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Ipswich.

Bawsey, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Lynn Regis.

Bawtry, Staforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $15\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. from London, containing 170 houses, and 795 inhabitants, is situated on the river Idle, and although an old and irregular built town, is furnished with good inns, being a port town in the Great North Road. It has a considerable trade in mill-stones brought here by the river from Derbyshire, and lead and iron-ware are brought both from Derbysh. and Yorksh. which are conveyed hence to Stock with, Burton, Hull, &c. It being the centre of all exportation from the West Riding. *Fairs*, Whit-Thurs-day, and 2 following days; *Old Martinmas*, Nov. 22, for cattle and horse. *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday.

Baxenden, Blackburn hund. Lancast. 2 m. N. from Haslingden.

Baxterley, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. W. from Atherstone.

Baxterley Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Atherstone.

Baybridge, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Hexham.

Bay Hall, Ford lathe, Kent; 2 m. W. from Tunbridge Wells.

B E A

Bay Hall, Shirbeck hund. Lincolnsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Boston.

Bay Lane, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 3 m. S.E. from Uxbridge.

Baycot, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{4}$ N.W. from Buckingham.

Baydon, Ramsbury hund. Wiltsh. 7 m. N.E. from Marlborough.

Bayfield, Bishop's Sutton hund. Hampsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Farnham.

Bayfield, Holt hund. Norfolk; 2 m. N.W. from Holt.

● *Bayfield Hall*, Holt hund. Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. from Holt.

Bayford, Ferris Norton hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. W. from Wincanton.

Bayford, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S. from Hertford.

Bayford Bury, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. from Hertford.

Bayford Place, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Hertford.

Baygaie High, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Clitheroe.

Bayham Abbey, Pevensey rape, Sussex; $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. from Tunbridge Wells.

Bayham, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ipswich.

Bayham Street, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk 5 m. N.W. from Ipswich.

Baylis, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 5 m. W. from Maidenhead.

● *Baylis Cock*, Dodingtree hund. Worcester-sh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Worcester.

Baynton, Wholesdon hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. E. from Westbury.

Bays Hill, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. S. from Sherborne.

Bays Water, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. from Oxford.

Baysham, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ross.

Bayswater, Osulston hund. Middlesex; 3 m. W. from London, in the parish of Paddington. Here is a reservoir for the supply of Kensington palace; as also a conduit for supplying Bond-street and the neighbourhood with water; the property of the city of London. The Queen's Lying-in-Hospital, instituted in 1752, for delivering poor women married or unmarried, was removed here from Cumberland-street, in 1791.

Beaithorne End, Hinckford hund. Essex; 15 m. N.W. from Halstead.

Beaithorne Park, Hinckford hund. Essex; 13 m. N.W. from Halstead.

Bayton, Dodingtree hund. Worcester-sh. 7 m. S.W. from Bewdley.

Bayton End, Domesow hund. Essex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Saffron Walden.

Baywill, Penbrokesh. 8 m. N.E. from Fishguard.

Beabridge, Lower, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bridgnorth.

Beabridge, Upper, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S.E. from Bridgnorth.

Beach Hide, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N.W. from St. Albans.
Beach Hide, Upper, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.E. from St. Albans.
Beach Hill, Charlton hund. Berksh. 6½ m. S. from Reading.
Beach Hill, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. ¼ m. N. from Macclesfield.
Beach Hill, Hartcliffe and Bedminster hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. S. from Bristol.
Beachampton, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. S.W. from Stony Stratford.
Beachampton Grove, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3¼ m. S. from Stoney Stratford.
Beachborough, Shepway lathe, Kent; 4 m. N.W. from Folkstone.
Beaches, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 6½ m. N.E. from Standon.
Beachley, Westbury hund. Gloucestersh. 15½ m. S.W. from Newnham, the usual passage from Aust, rendered memorable by the humiliation of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, on his conference with King Edward the Elder. See *Aust*, and *Passage*, *Old*.
Beachey Head, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 2 m. S.W. from East Bourne, is a promontory on the coast between Hastings and Shoreham, projecting perpendicularly over the beach, from which it has its name, and is the highest on all the south coast of England. It is noted for shipwrecks in stormy weather, and has several caverns made in it by the sea, frequented in the breeding season by innumerable aquatic birds. This cape is memorable for the defeat of the English and Dutch fleets near it, by a superior force of the French, June 30, 1690.
Beachwood Park, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. N. from Hemel Hempstead.
Beacon, Denzey hund. Essex; 2½ m. S.W. from Malden.
Beacon, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Stevenage.
Beacon, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 6 m. N.E. from Holt.
Beacon End, Dunmow hund. Essex; 3 m. S. from Dunmow.
Beacon Fell, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 5 S.E. from Garstang.
Beacon 1, Tindale ward, Northumberland; ½ m. E. from Hexham.
Beacon Down, Wotton hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. W. from Exeter.
Beaconsfield, Barham hund. Buckinghamsh. 23¼ m. W. by N. from London, containing 258 houses, and 1149 inhabitants, is situated on a hill, reckoned one of the most healthy situations in the kingdom; consisting of several well built houses, and containing four streets, disposed in the form of a cross. These are extensive and wide, the principal one being formed by the road leading from London to Oxford, and is nearly three quarters of a mile in length. The market

house is in the middle of the town, but is a low, mean building considering the business transacted in it. The church, which was formerly part of the Monastery of Burkhams was the place of interment of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke; and the cemetery, that of the poet Waller. The yeomen and cornfactors of this place, are exceedingly opulent, and in conjunction with those of Uxbridge, are supposed to influence the prices of the London markets. *Fairs*, Candlemas eve, and day; Ascension day, for horses, calves, and sheep. *Market*, Thursday.
Beaconsfield Common, Burkhams hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. S. from Beaconsfield.
Bradham with Naxton, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 2¼ m. F. from Hemsley.
Bradles Hill, Lewes rape Sussex; 4½ m. S.E. from Cuckfield.
Bradlow, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 4½ m. E. from Ampthill.
Bradwell, Bulmborough ward. Northumberland; 11 m. S.E. from Alnwick.
Bradford, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 5 m. S.E. from Torrington.
Bradford, idger, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 3¼ m. S.E. from Torrington.
Bradgate, Osgodness, Yorksh. 6½ m. N.W. from Snaith.
Bradham, Augustine lathe, Kent; 3½ m. S.E. from Canterbury.
Brad, Island-hire, Durham; (although a part of the county of Durham, lies at the northern extremity of Northumberland, 1½ m. N. from Belford.
Brade, a river in Kent, running into the Medway.
Brads Green, Scray lathe, Kent; 3 m. S. from Cranbrook.
Bradings, Great, Carlford hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. W. from Woodbridge.
Bradings, Little, Carlford hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. W. from Woodbridge.
Brans Hill, Fremington hund. Devonsh. 1 m. N. from Torrington.
Brans Hurst, Totnonslow hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Utoxeter.
Beaminster, Beaminster hund. Dorsetsh. 137¼ m. S.W. from London, containing 311 houses, and 2140 inhabitants, is situated on the fertile borders of the river Birt; consisting principally of one long and well built street disposed on the sides of the road from Dorchester to Axminster; the houses are mostly modern and handsome. The public buildings are, the church, a chapel of ease to Netherby, and the town-hall and market-house; the former is a stately structure, with a lofty tower nearly 100 feet high, standing on an eminence on the S. side of the town. The clothing trade was established here at an early period, and is still in a thriving state; as are the manufactures of sailcloth, locks and other iron, tin, copper, and tanning: the various operations be-

ing expedited by machinery driven by water. The charities are, an excellent free school and alms house. The only history of any importance attaching to the town, respects its suffering by fire, and the destructive sword of civil war: the first fire occurred in 1644, at which time Prince Maurice and his army were quartered upon the inhabitants; the second in 1684; and the last in 1781. To these misfortunes, however, Beaminster owes its present respectable appearance. *Fairs*, April 4; Sept. 19; Oct. 19; for cattle and cheese. *Market*, Thursday.

Beamish, Chester ward, Durham; 5½ m. S.W. from Gateshead.

Beamish Row, Chester ward, Durham; 4½ m. S.W. from Gate-head.

Beamsley, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Skipton.

Beantley, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 9½ m. S. from Wooler.

Beans Hill, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 3½ m. N. from Atherstone.

Beanton, Ploughly hund. Oxfordsh. 2½ m. W. from Bicester.

Beanton, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.E. from Borough Bridge.

Bear, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 5 m. N. from Launceston.

Bear Green, Wootton hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S. from Dorking.

Bear Hill, Wargrave hund. Berks. 7½ m. S.E. from Reading.

Bear Lambs, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.W. from St. Albans.

Bear Place, Wargrave hund. Berks. 6½ m. S.E. from Reading.

Bear's Hall, Littleford hund. Essex; 2½ m. S.E. from Saffron Walden.

Beardon, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. N. from Launceston.

Beardon, Lifton hund. Devonsh. 8½ m. S. from Oakhampton.

Barley, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. N.W. from Stratford on Avon.

Bearton, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Aylesbury.

Beckwood Green, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Thorn.

Beeson End, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N. from St. Albans.

Beaston, Hayton hund. Devonsh. 4¼ m. N. from Totness.

Beaton, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Drayton.

Beauchamp, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 3½ m. S. from Worcester.

Beauchamp Compton, Shrivenham hund. Berks. 1½ m. W. from Wansage.

Beauchamp Court, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 1½ m. N. from Alcester.

Beauchamp Grove, Calstow hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. S. from Stony Stratford.

Beauchamp Naunton, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 9 m. S.E. from Worcester.

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Beauchamps, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 6½ m. N. from Standon.

Beaudesert Park, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. S. from Rudgley.

Beaudisert, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. ¾ m. E. from Henley in Arden. Coal is dug here which is a species of jet, and will take a good polish. Here are the remains of a large fortification called Castle Hill, which is supposed to have been cast up by the Danish King Canute, when he ravaged this part of the country. This hill is so high, that it is said to command a view of nine counties.

Beaufront, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 2½ m. N.E. from Hexham.

Beaulieu, New Forest Hampsh. 7 m. N.E. from Lymington, is pleasantly situated on a river of the same name which is navigable to its ancient wooden bridge, for vessels of 50 tons burthen. The trade of the village is confined to coarse sacking. In former times Beaulieu derived celebrity from its Abbey, which possessed very singular privileges, and among others, that of sanctuary: here the courageous Margaret of Anjou found a temporary protection; as did the celebrated fugitive Perkin Warbeck. *Fairs*, April 15, Sept. 4; for cattle and forest horses.

Beaumaris, Anglesea; 254½ m. N.W. from London, contains 267 houses, 1376 inhabitants, and returns 1 member to Parliament. The right of election is vested in the mayor and capital burghesses only, who amount to 24. It is situated at the N. entrance of the Menai strait, and affords a pretty good harbour for shipping. The town is neat and populous, having two streets, a handsome church, and a most commodious and elegant town hall, with handsome shambles and a secure prison under it. Within the hall, the business of the corporation is transacted; and assemblies are held here. Beaumaris is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, 24 capital burghesses; the number of common burghesses being indefinite; two sergeants at mace, town clerk, four constables, &c. This is the only place in Wales where the right of election is confined to the corporation only, the common burghesses having no vote; so that 13 persons, who form a majority of the 24, return the member. The trade is principally confined to coasting, which is still very considerable; and the charities are, a free grammar school and 8 alms houses. This town was built by Edward I. in order to secure his conquest, for which purpose he erected a castle, of which nothing but the shell remains. *Fairs*, Feb. 13, Holy Thursday, Sep. 19, Dec. 19, for cattle, &c. *Market*, Saturday, which is plentifully and cheaply supplied with all sorts of provisions.

Beaumont, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 5 m. N.W. from Carlisle.

Beaumont with Musc, Tendering hund. Essex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Harwich.

Beaumont Green, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hoddesdon.

Beaumont Hall, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. from St. Albans.

Beaumont Hall, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Lancaster.

Beaumont Hill, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. N.W. from Henley in Arden.

Beaumont Hill, Darlington ward, Durham; $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. from Darlington.

Beaumont Hill, *Lurey*, Darlington ward, Durham; 3 m. N. from Darlington.

Beaumont Leys, West Goscoe hund. Leicestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Leicester.

Beaunvale, Broxton hund. Nottinghamsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Nottingham.

Beaunworth, Tawley hund. Hampsh. 6 m. S.E. from Winchester.

Beaunworthy, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hatherleigh.

Beazley End, Hockford hund. Essex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Braintree.

Bebbington Great, Wirral hund. Chesh. 13 m. N.E. from Chester.

Bebbington Little, Wirral hund. Chesh. 11 m. N.E. from Chester.

Bebside, Castle ward. Northumberland; 4 m. W. from Blyth.

Beeches, Wangford hund. Suffolk; 112 m. N.E. from London, containing 601 houses, and 2788 inhabitants; is situated on the river Waveny, and consists of several streets centering in the spacious market place. Most of the houses are built with brick and covered with tiles; and the streets have been recently paved and flagged. The public buildings are, the church and town hall; the former a large and elegant Gothic structure, having an handsome detached tower which contains 10 bells; and the latter a neat and substantial erection in which the quarter-sessions are holden. *Beeches* is governed by a portrieve and 36 assistants, stiled twelves and twenty-fours; the office of portrieve being holden in rotation by the twelves. By its situation on the river Waveny which is navigable to Yarmouth, the inhabitants of this town carry on a considerable trade in supplying the vicinity with coals, grocery, and other commodities. Among the charities, are a free grammar school having 10 exhibitions to Emanuel College, Cambridge; a charity school for 40 boys; and an extensive common devoted to the use of the inhabitants, who have each a limited right of pasturage. A gaol has lately been erected here on the plan recommended by Mr. Howard, and conducted on humane and liberal principles. The amusements of the inhabitants are comprised in a good

theatre which is occasionally used as an assembly room; and in the races holden on the neighbouring course. In 1586 this town was nearly destroyed by a fire which consumed upwards of 80 of the houses. *Fairs*, Holy Thursday; June 29; Oct. 3; for horses, and petty chapmen. *Market*, Saturday, which is well supplied with provisions of all kinds.

Beck, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Longtown.

Beck, Leath ward, Cumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Kirk Oswald.

Beck Bottom, Claro wap. Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Ripley.

Beck Hall, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 1 m. W. from Settle.

Beck Heath, New Forest, Hampsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Lymington.

Beck House, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 8 m. S.W. from Worcester.

Beck Little, West ward, Westmoreland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Appleby.

Beck Ram, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 3 m. N.W. from Mildenhall.

Beck Side, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 3 m. S.E. from Kendal.

Beckin, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Shifnal.

Beckin House, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Abberford.

Beckin'ff, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Dalton.

Beckenham, Sutton lathe, Kent; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from London, is a pleasant village, and the residence of many noblemen and gentlemen of fortune.

Beckermont, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. from Egremont.

Becket House, Shrivensham hund. Berks. 5 m. S.W. from Farringdon.

Beckfoot, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 10 m. W. from Wigton.

Beckford, Tibaldstone hund. Gloucestersh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Tewksbury.

Beckford Cross, Oswaldlow hund. Worcestersh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Tewksbury.

Beckham East, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Holt.

Beckham West, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Holt.

Beckhampton, Selkley hund. Wiltsh. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Marlborough.

Beckholt, Pickering lathe Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Sleights.

Beckingham, Boothby Grasso hund. Lincolnsh. $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Skeford.

Beckingham, Bassettlow hund. Nottinghamsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bawtry.

Beckington, Frome hund. Somersetsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Frome, has a manufactory of fine cloth, but not nearly so extensive as formerly.

Beckley, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Oxford. The Roman

way between Aldchester and Wallingford, is here plainly discernible.

Beckley, Hastings rape, Sussex; 6½ m. N.W. from Rye. This village was once celebrated for its iron forges. *Fairs*, Easter Thursday, Dec. 26, for cattle and pedlary.

Beckley Park, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 7½ m. N. from Oxford.

Beckering, Wraggoc wap. Lincolnsh. 1½ N. from Wragby.

Becks, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 5½ m. N. from Hinckley.

Beckside, Lonsdale ward, Westmoreland; 6½ m. N. from Kirby Lonsdale.

Beckwith Green, Claro wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S. from Ripley.

Beckwith Shaw, Claro wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S. from Ripley.

Beckey Fall Park, Teignbridge hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N.W. from Newton Abbots.

Bed Street, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Newcastle-under-Lime.

Bedale, East Ham wap. Yorksh. 220 m. N. from London, containing 226 houses, and 1005 inhabitants, is situated on a little rivulet which runs into the Swale near Gaterby; and near to the Roman causeway called Laming Lane, leading from Richmond to Barnard Castle. The church is a large handsome structure, and there is a well endowed charity school. The neighbouring country is noted for its breed of hunters and road horses. *Fairs*, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, July 5 and 6, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, leather, pewter, brass, tin, and millinery; Oct. 10, 11, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and leather; last Monday but one before Christmas-day, for horned cattle and sheep. *Market*, Tuesday.

Bedbrooke, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 5 m. W. from Dulverton.

Bedburn, Darlington ward. Durham; 5½ m. N.W. from Bishops Auckland.

Bedburn Hall, Darlington ward, Durham; 4 m. S. from Walsingham.

Bedbury Lane, Potters and Cannings hund. Wiltsh. ½ m. N.E. from Devizes.

Bedchester, Sixpenny Houlcy hund. Dorsetsh. 3 m. S. from Shaftsbury.

Beddington, Pevensy rape, Sussex; 3½ m. S.E. from Lewes.

Beddington, Wallington hund. Surrey; 11½ m. S. from London, is a pleasant village between Carshalton and Croydon; and its church is a handsome Gothic structure, built of stone and flint. Through this village runs one of the most beautiful trout streams in the kingdom. Here are two charity schools, one for boys, another for girls.

Beddington Park, Wallington hund. 11½ m. S. from London, the ancient family seat of the Carews. The Park

abounds with fine walnut-trees, and with copious springs, which are united in front of the house, and form a most beautiful sheet of water.

Beddkerlert, Caernarvonsh. 11 m. S. from Caernarvon; a mean place situated near the Snowden mountains. Snowden may be ascended from this place, and guides procured to accompany the traveller. *Fairs*, Aug. 18, Sept. 23, for mules, horned cattle, and mountain sheep.

Beddlestead Farm, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 9 m. S.E. from Croydon.

Bedon Well, Sutton lathe, Kent; 1½ m. from Crayford.

Bedfield, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. N.E. from Debenham.

Bedfield Green, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 4 m. N.E. from Debenham.

Bedfield Green, Little, Hoxne hund. Suffolk ½ m. N.E. from Debenham.

Bedfont, Spelthorne hund. Mdx; 13½ m. S.W. from London, on the high road from London to the Lands End, Winchester, &c. is chiefly noted for the accommodation afforded by its inns.

Bedfont, West, Spelthorne hund. Mddlesex; 14½ m. S.W. from London.

Bedford, the county town of Bedfordsh. 50 m. N.W. by N. from London, containing 783 houses, 3948 inhabitants, and returning 2 members to parliament, is situated on both sides of the River Ouse. This town was incorporated in 23 Edward I. and the right of election vested in the burgesses, freemen, and inhabitants, being householders of Bedford, not receiving alms, amounting at present to 1000. This town is situated in the midst of a very rich tract of land called the vale of Bedford, on the navigable river Ouse, over which it has an ancient stone bridge, connecting the N. and S. parts of the town. The principal street is nearly a mile in length, having several smaller ones intersecting it at right angles; many of the houses are handsome modern buildings, and the general appearance of the town has been very much improved within the last 20 years. Its public buildings are, 5 parish churches; of which St. Paul's is the principal ornament of the town, and the town hall, an elegant modern structure, in which the assizes and quarter-sessions are holden. The government is committed to a mayor, recorder, deputy recorder, an indefinite number of aldermen, 2 bailiffs, and 13 common council men. By its situation on the Ouse which is navigable from hence to Lynn Regis, the inhabitants enjoy a considerable trade in forwarding the corn of the adjacent productive country to the latter place; and in importing from thence, coals, timber, groceries, wine, &c. for the supply of the neighbouring country. Most of the females are employed in lace making: Bedford

is distinguished by many liberal donations for charitable purposes; the principal of which, are, the free school endowed by Sir William Harpur, in 1566, with 13 acres 1 rood of meadow land, lying in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn; producing in 1668, 40*l.* per annum, but now netting upwards of 5,000*l.* annually: a charity school and 20 new almshouses, founded from the funds of the same charity; an infirmary: and a house of industry opened for the reception of all the poor of the 5 consolidated parishes; who are comfortably maintained by the establishment of a flannel manufactory, without any additional burthen on the inhabitants. A new town gaol, and a county gaol have lately been erected on the plan recommended by the benevolent Howard; to the latter building, the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. contributed the sum of 5,000*l.*; and two new roads have been made at the N. end of the town, one leading to Kettering; the other to Kimbolton. The site of the ancient castle is still to be traced, its keep being converted to a bowling-green; although in former ages its uncertain possession was the cause of frequent scenes of bloodshed. De Brent, the last owner, having both rebelled against his sovereign, and committed numerous depraved villainous acts in the surrounding country, was besieged in this fortress by Henry III. and on his surrender, the castle was demolished. Bedford is a town of great antiquity, and in all probability of considerable importance even in early ages; for Offa the powerful king of the Mercians chose it for his burial-place; being interred in a small chapel seated on the river's brink, which was undermined and swept away by the floods during an inundation. *Fairs*, first Tuesday in Lent; April 21; July 5; Aug. 21; Oct. 11; Dec. 19; for cattle of all sorts. *Markets*, Tuesday, for cattle; Saturday, for provisions.

Bedford, Heyridge hund. Devonsh. 33 m. S.W. from Tiverton.

Bedford, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2½ m. W. from Leigh.

Bedford Level, a large fenny tract comprising upwards of 300,000 acres in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, and Cambridge, and lying nearly useless till drained by William, Duke of Bedford: this great undertaking commenced under the protectorate of Cromwell, in 1619; and in the reign of Charles II. a corporation was established for its government and preservation: by this act 83,000 acres were vested in the manor of East Greenwich, in free and common socage; 10,000 acres in the King; and 2,000 in the Earl of Portland. A great part of this extensive tract is now under cultivation, producing

excellent herbage, and abundant crops of grain, flax, and cole seed. In the lowest part of these fens are several decoys, where innumerable quantities of wild fowls are annually taken.

Bedford, Havering liberty, Essex; 3½ m. N.E. from Romford.

Bedfordshire is bounded on the N. by Huntingdonsh. and Northamptonsh. on the W. by Buckinghamsh. on the S. by Buckinghamsh. and Hertfordsh. and on the E. by Hertfordsh. and Cambridgesh. Its length is 35 m. its breadth nearly 20; and its circumference 96 miles. It contains 430 square miles; 275,200 acres; 1 county town (Bedford); 10 market towns; 9 hundreds; 124 parishes; 11,888 houses; 63,393 inhabitants; returns 4 members to parliament, viz. 2 for Bedford, and 2 for the Shire; is in the province of Canterbury; in the diocese of Lincoln; in the Norfolk circuit; in 1806 paid 591,816*l.* property tax; in 1803, 47,484*l.* poor's rate, at the average of 3*s.* 9*d.* in the pound; provides 200 men for the militia; and pays 7 parts of the land-tax. The surface of this county is pleasingly varied, being broken into small hills and valleys: To the S. a range of chalk eminences rise to a considerable height, sometimes projecting into the lower grounds in a bold and abrupt manner. The extensive tract of land beneath these hills, is hard and sterile, assuming a cold, dreary, and uncomfortable appearance. Some very rich dairy ground, terminated on the N. by sandy hills, extends in a line from the middle of the county to the S.E. corner: the W. side is mostly flat and sandy; yet being well cultivated, produces great quantities of beans. The vale of Bedford is a very rich tract of land; the soil of which being exceedingly fruitful and well cultivated, yields abundant crops of fine wheat, barley, and turnips. The land on the N. side of this vale is a strong clay; that on the S. though in general lighter, is yet a good staple, and its natural fertility is much increased by the overflowing of the Ouse. On the N. and N.E. part, the soil is a deep loam, famous from the goodness of its cultivation, and for growing large crops of corn, particularly barley. A great proportion of the county is however still lying in open or common fields, presenting an insurmountable obstacle to agricultural improvement. A number of fine woods are interspersed throughout the whole of Bedfordshire, the timber of which is occasionally felled and sent to the sea coast by the Ouse. This county partakes as little of the advantages and disadvantages of manufactures and trade as any in the kingdom. The chief employment of the poor is agriculture and lace-making: the manufacture of straw

hats, has considerably increased of late years, but this business extends very little beyond the town and neighbourhood of Dunstable. Its produce is principally corn and butter: much of the former is sent down the Ouse to Lynn Regis; and most of the latter conveyed by land carriage to London. Some of the parishes, particularly that of Sandy, are almost wholly appropriated to the growth of vegetables, with which the metropolis is partly supplied; as well as the surrounding country to a considerable extent. The principal rivers, are, the Ouse and the Ivel: the Ouse rises from two sources, near Middleton Cheney, in Northamptonsh. and flowing S.E. part of the town of Brackley, enters Buckinghamsh. at the village of Westbury, and continues the same course to Buckingham: here turning to the N.E. it washes the town of Stony Stratford, about 2 m. beyond which, at Woolverton, it is joined by the Tow from the N.; in the same direction it flows to Newport Pagnell and Olney, being at the former town augmented by the water of the Lysel from the S.; a mile below Turvey it enters Bedfordshire; and near Sharnbrook turns to the S. running to the town of Bedford in a very devious course: here the Ouse becomes navigable, and being at Tempsford joined by the Ivel, again turns to the N.E. entering Huntingdonshire about 2 m. below St. Neots; and passing the towns of Huntingdon and St. Ives, is near the former town increased by a considerable stream from the W.; near Fenny Drayton the Ouse enters Cambridgeshire, and passing the city of Ely, is on the borders of the county joined by the Lark; about 8 m. below Downham where it is further augmented by the Little Ouse it enters Norfolk, and flowing near that town, falls into the Wash at Lynn Regis. The stream of this river is remarkably slow, except after floods. The Ivel rises from three sources, at Charlton, Toddington Park, and Eversholt, and flowing N.E. passes the town of Biggleswade, from whence it is navigable to its union with the Ouse at Tempsford. The only navigable canal touching this county, is the Grand Junction, which passes the town of Leighton Buzzard. The market towns are, Ampthill, Bedford, Biggleswade, Dunstable, Leighton Buzzard, Luton, Potton, Shefford, Toddington, and Woburn which see. Bedfordshire, was inhabited at the time of the Roman invasion by the Cattioclanii or Cassii, whose chief, Cassiuelanus, was chosen by the unanimous consent of the Britons, to lead their armies against Cæsar: under the Romans it had a station *Salernæ*, at Sandy; and the Icknield and Watling Street passed through it.

Bedgebury, Scray lathc, Kent; 4 m. W. from Cronbrook.

Bedgrove, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Aylesbury.

Bedhampton, Portsdown hund. Hampsh. 1 m. W. from Havant.

Bedhampton Park, Portsdown hund. Hampsh. ½ m. N. from Havant.

Beding Court, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. S. from Slough.

Bedingham, Loddon hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. N.W. from Bungay.

♣ *Bedlam*, Cheltenham hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. N.W. from Cheltenham.

Bedlam, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. E. from Bromyard.

Bedlingfield, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. S. from Eye.

Bedlington, Bedlingtonshire, Durham; 4½ m. N.W. from Blyth. This part of the county of Durham, is situated in the centre of Northumberland, on the sea coast.

Bedminster, Hartcliff and Bedminster hund. Somersetsh. adjoining to Bristol by a continued street all the way from Redcliffe hill, and although formerly considered as a distinct village, is now reckoned as a part of Bristol.

Bedmouls, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from St Albans.

Bednall, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. S.E. from Stafford.

Beduam, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. from Fareham.

Bedon, Kirby, Henstead hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. S.E. from Norwich.

Bedon Stone, Wayland hund. Norfolk; 5½ m. S. from Walton.

Bedruge, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. W. from St. Columb Major.

Bedruggeth, Trigg hund. Cornwall; 3 m. N. from Godmin.

Bedston, ParJow hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.E. from Knighton.

Bedversham, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. S.W. from Padstow.

Bedwas, Wentloog hund. Monmouthsh. 10½ m. W. from Newport.

Bedwell Green, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 2 m. N. from Dunstable.

Bedwell Green, Harlow hund. Essex; 2½ m. W. from Bishops Stortford.

Bedwell Lodge, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 7½ m. N.E. from Clipping Barnet.

Bedwell Park, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 8 m. N.E. from Barnet.

Bedwell Park Farm, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 8½ m. N.E. from Barnet.

Bedwell Plash, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. ½ m. S. from Stevenage.

Bedwelly, Wentloog hund. Monmouth. 10 m. W. from Pontypool.

Bedwin, Great, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. S.S.W. from Hungerford, and 7½ m. W.S.W. from London, returns

2 members to parliament. This privilege was vested in 23 Edward I. in the freeholders and inhabitants of ancient burgage messuages, who amount to 80. It is situated on the side of Kennet and Avon canal, and is a neat clean town, having a large handsome church, in the form of a cross, built of flint strongly cemented. The town is governed by a portreeve chosen by a jury at a courtleet, held yearly by the steward of the lord of the borough, and the portreeve chooses a bailiff and other officers. In the time of the Saxons, this borough was a city with a castle, the ditches of which are still visible.

Bedwin, Little, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. S.W. from Hungerford, situated on the side of the Kennet and Avon canal.

Bedworth, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Coventry. Here are two charity schools, the one for boys, and the other for girls. In the neighbourhood, is a great coal mine, having a canal communication with the Asphy de la Zouch canal.

Beby, East Coscote hund. Leicestersh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Leicester

Beck Farm, Compton hund. Berksh. 8 m. S. from Wallingford.

Beck Hill, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Clipping Baruct.

Beckwood, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N. from Kenilworth.

Beckwithell, St. Mary, Clackclose hund. Norfolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Swaffham.

Beeding, Bramher rape, Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Steyning.

Beed's Hill, Cookham hund. Berksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Workingham.

Beeton, Finicross hund. Berksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from East Hsley.

Beeford, Holderness hund. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Great Driffield.

Beeky, High Peak hund. Derbysh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Bakewell.

Beckby, Bradley Haverstoe wap. Lincolnsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Grimsby.

Berham, Reading hund. Berksh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Reading.

Berham House, Theal hund. Berksh. 9 m. S.W. from Reading.

Beer, Bramton hund. Devonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Barnstaple.

Beer, Colyton hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S.W. from Lynn Regis.

Beer, Wovford hund. Devonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Exeter.

Beer, Beer Regis hund. Dorsetsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Beer Regis.

Beer Aldon, Roborough hund. Devonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Tavistock, returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was in 27 Elizabeth, vested in the freehold tenants of this borough, holding by burgage tenure, and paying 3d. per annum, or more, ancient burgage rent, to

the lord of the said Borough, and in them only. The number of electors depends entirely upon the will of the lord, who may grant burgage tenures, which are usually resigned to their legal owners immediately after the election is concluded. The number of the voters may therefore be said to be efficiently but one, although the burgage tenures have sometimes amounted to 100. This borough became the property of the Earl of Beverley, bequeathed to him by the will of his father the Duke of Northumberland, its representation therefore depends upon the will of that nobleman. It is a small neat place, situated within one mile of the navigable river Tamer; and is governed by a portreeve who is always the returning officer for members to serve in parliament. Here is a large tree, under which a court is annually holden for choosing the portreeve, town officers, and members of parliament, from whence they adjourn to an inn. In this parish are several lead mines, which formerly produced a large quantity of silver.

Beer Feris, Roborough hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S. from Tavistock.

Beer Regis, Beer Regis hund. Dorsetsh. 9 m. S. from Blandford Forum, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from London, containing 200 houses and 936 inhabitants, stands on a rivulet of its own name, and has a large church containing several ancient monuments. The houses are neat modern structures, the town having been consumed by fire in 1788. This small town is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Ibernium*. The Manor of Beer Regis belonged to Queen Elfrida, who had a seat here, to which she retired immediately after the murder of her son-in-law Edward the Martyr. *Fair*, Sept. 18, holden on the site of the Roman fort, *Market*, Wednesday; but little frequented.

Beecrocombe, Abdick hund. Somersetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ilminster.

Beers, Reigate hund. Surrey; 6 m. S.E. from Dorking.

Beerton, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Hitchin.

Bees, St. Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Egremont, is a promontory on the shore, where was formerly a nunnery, whose church yet remains, and is used by the inhabitants for religious worship. It has a good free grammar school, and a library, which has been much improved: the schoolmaster is presented by Queen's College, Oxford. This parish is very large; and from hence to the S.W. the shore trends in gradually, and appears from several ruins, to have been fortified by the Romans at all convenient landing places, against the inundations of the Irish and Scots.

Beesby, Calceworth hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N. from Alford.

Beesthorpe, Thurgarton hund. Nottingham h. 6½ m. N.W. from Newark.

Beeston, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Biggleswade.

Beeston, Launditch hund. Norfolk; 8 m. N.W. from East Dereham.

Beeston, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 6 m. N.E. from Holt.

Beeston, Taverham hund. Norfolk; 4 m. N. from Norwich.

Beeston, Tunstead hund. Norfolk; 6 m. S.E. from North Walsham.

Beeston, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Nottingham.

Beeston, Motley wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.W. from Leeds, has a considerable manufacture of lace, straw hats, and hatbands. Here is an hospital for widows, founded and endowed with 60*l.* a year for ever.

Beeston Bridge, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 1¼ m. N. from Malpas.

Beeston Brook, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 11 m. N. from Malpas.

Beeston Castle, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 14½ m. N. from Malpas, is built on a precipice, fenced all round with mountains, and appears by its ruins to have taken up a vast extent of ground. It was closely besieged by the parliamentary forces, and near it the King was defeated by Poyntz, with considerable loss.

Beeston Cross, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Biggleswade.

Beeston Hall, Taverham hund. Norfolk; 3 m. N.E. from Norwich.

Bethorn, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 10 m. S. from Kendal.

Bethwaite Green, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 5½ m. S. from Kendal.

Bettley, Launditch hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. N. from East Dereham.

Beton, Teignbridge hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Moreton Hampstead.

Bjarnell, West hund. Cornwall; 9 m. W. from Leskeard.

Bjillick, West hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. S. from Leskeard.

Begarington, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N. from Halifax.

Begbrook, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Oxford, is remarkable for an ancient camp, with a subterraneous passage under the Cherwell.

Begbrook Hill, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. N. from Oxford.

Begeley, Pembrokesh. 5 m. S.E. from Narbeth.

Beggar Ley, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 8 m. N.W. from Nottingham.

Beggarmans, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 8 m. S. from Askrigg.

Beggars Brook, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 2 m. S.E. from Much Wenlock.

Reggars Bush, Arundel rape, Sussex; 6 m. N.E. from Petworth.

Brideaux, St. Roborough hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.W. from Plymouth.

Brighton, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 9 m. N.E. from Chesterfield.

Brighton, Walsham hund. Norfolk; 9½ m. S.E. from Norwich.

Brighton, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 4 m. E. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Brilby, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S. from Pocklington.

Brimsdale, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. S. from Marlborough.

Belaugh, Eynesford hund. Norfolk; 4 m. N.E. from East Dereham.

Belaugh, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 7 m. N.E. from Norwich.

Belbroughton, Halfshire hund. Worcesterh. 6 m. S.E. from Kidderminster.

Fairs, first Monday in April, Monday before St. Luke, Oct. 18, for horned cattle, horses, and cheese.

Bilby, Kirtton hund. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. N. from Spalding.

Bilby, Howdunshire, Yorksh. 1½ m. N.E. from Howden.

Belchatchell, Craubourne hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. S. from Sturminster Newton.

Belchamp, Hincford hund. Essex; 4½ m. W. from Sudbury.

Belchamp, St. Paul, Hincford hund. Essex; 9 m. E. from Haverhill. *Fair*, Nov. 30, for cattle and toys.

Belchamp Walters, Hincford hund. Essex; 2½ m. W. from Sudbury.

Belchford, Gartree wap. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Horncastle.

Belkton, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 3 m. S.E. from Sandbach.

Belf, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 12½ m. N.E. from Chesterfield.

Belfield, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 8½ m. N.W. from Kendal.

Belford, Balmboorough ward, Northumberland; 325 m. N. from London, containing 158 houses, and 902 inhabitants, is situated on the ridge of a hill, 1½ m. W. from Budle Bay, and, though small, is one of the nearest towns in the North of England. The church is an handsome building, erected in 1700. Near it are the remains of a Danish camp, surrounded with a deep ditch, which appears to have been a place of considerable strength. *Fairs*, Tuesday before Whit Sunday; Aug. 23; for black cattle, sheep, and horses.

Belgrave, East Goswote hund. Leicestersh. 1½ m. N.E. from Leicester.

Belgreve, Broxton hund. Chesh. 3 m. S. from Chester.

Bellitho, West hund. Cornwall; 12½ m. N.W. from Saltash.

Bell Bar, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. N. from Chipping Barnet.

Bell Bridge, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 8½ m. S. from Carlisle.

BEL

Bell End, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 5 m. S.E. from Stourbridge.
Bell Green, Blything hund. Suffolk; 5 m. W. from Halesworth.
Bell Hall, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 4½ m. S.E. from Stourbridge.
Bell Hall, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S. from York.
Bell House, Chafford hund. Essex; 5 m. E. from Barking.
Bell House, Ongar hund. Essex; 4 m. S.W. from Chipping Ongar.
Bell Mount, Gore hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. W. from Edgeware.
Bell o' the Hill, Broxton hund. Chesh. 3½ m. N.E. from Whitechurch.
Bell Well, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 3 m. S.E. from Ashborn.
Bella Port, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 4½ m. N. from Whitehaven, from whence considerable quantities of coals are shipped.
Bellmore, Pirchill hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. N. from Rudgley.
Bellport, North Bradford hund. Salop; 5½ m. N.E. from Drayton.
Bellsize, Stockton ward, Durham; 4 m. N.E. from Stockton.
Bellsize, Howdenshire, Yorksh. 4 m. E. from Howden.
Bello Hill, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. ¼ m. N.W. from Settle.
Belle Vue, Bishops Waltham hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N. from Southampton.
Belle Vue, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Dudley.
Belle Vue, Aghrig wap. Yorksh. 1 m. S. from Wakefield.
Belleau, Calceworth hund. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. S.E. from Louth.
Bellerby, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S. from Richmond.
Bellfield, Salford hund. Lancash. 1 m. E. from Rochdale.
Bellgate, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Presteign.
Bellhammonds, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 5½ m. N. from Uxbridge.
Bellhill, Cogdean hund. Dorsetsh. is situated in Branksea Isle, lying at the mouth of Poole Harbour.
Bellingham, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 300 m. N. from London, containing 67 houses, and 337 inhabitants, is situated on the North Tyne; and though so small a town, had 25 of its houses burnt down, Aug. 25, 1780. *Fairs*, Saturday after Sept. 13, for horned cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth. *Markets*, Tuesday and Saturday.
Bellinghaugh, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6½ m. N.W. from Bellingham.
Bellingdon Street, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. N. from Chesham.
Belisk, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 1 m. N.W. from Richmond.
Belisk Castle, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 1½ m. S. from Haltwhistle.

BEL

Bellmont, Portsdown hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Havant.
Bellow House, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.E. from New Malton.
Bellow Park, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 8½ m. S. E. from Mansfield.
Bellona Hill, Waltham hund. Essex; 5½ m. N. from Waltham Abbey.
Bellrigg, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 8 m. N.E. from Corbridge.
Bell's Cross, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N. from Ipswich.
Bell's Hill, Balmbrough ward, Northumberland; 2½ m. S.S.E. from Belford.
Bellrick Farm, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Hemel Hempstead.
Belly Bridge, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W. from Halifax.
Belmisthorpe, East hund. Rutlandsh. 3 m. N.E. from Stamford.
Belmont, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 3½ m. N. from Northwich.
Belmont, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 1 m. S. from Hereford.
Belmont, Grantham with the Soke, Lincolnsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Grantham.
Belmont, Portbury hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S.W. from Bristol.
Belmo, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Burton on Trent.
Belmo, Fawley hund. Hampsh. 7 m. S.E. from Winchester.
Belock, Powder hund. Cornwall; 1½ m. N.W. from Grampound.
Beloved, Powder hund. Cornwall; 7½ m. S.W. from Bodmin.
Belper, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 131½ m. N.W. by N. from London, and 8 m. N. from Derby, containing 831 houses, and 1500 inhabitants, is situated on the river Derwent, over which there is a new stone bridge, of three arches, erected in 1795, at the expense of the county. Belper, although only a village, is one of the most flourishing places in Derbyshire. The great increase in its extent and population, had its origin in three large cotton mills; one of which was destroyed by fire in 1803. At these mills, from 1200 to 1300 people are constantly employed, and for their accommodation many small houses, and a chapel have been built by the proprietors. For the instruction of the children, the same gentlemen have also instituted a Sunday school. About 1½ m. lower down the river, the same proprietors have constructed a bleaching mill; an iron forge; two cotton mills; a bridge over the river; several dwelling houses; and a Sunday school. At the latter works between 500 and 600 persons are also employed.
Helper Lane End, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 1½ m. N.W. from Belper.
Belsay, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 13 m. N.W. from Newcastle.
Belsay Castle, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 13½ m. N.W. from Newcastle.

BEL

Belsize, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hampstead, and 4 m. N.W. from London, was raised into notice in 1720, (the famous South-sea year) when it was turned into an academy for music, dancing, and play; and much frequented on account of its vicinity to the metropolis.

Belsize Lodge, Nasaburgh hund. Northamptonsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Market Deeping.

Belstone, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Oakhampton.

Belskains, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Watford.

Bellhorn, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 3 m. S.E. from Blackburn.

Bellingham, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 9 m. W. from Hexham, situated near the influx of the West Aln into the Tyne, once a market town, now a mean village.

Bellot's Oddho, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Burton-upon-Strather.

Belton, Grantham with the Soke, Lincolnsh. 3 m. N. from Grantham.

Belton, Oakhamsoke hund. Rutlandsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Uppingham.

Belton, Mutford and Lotherland hund. Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Yarmouth.

Belton, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 2 m. N.E. from Drayton.

Belton, Great, Conover hund. Shropsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Shrewsbury.

Belton Green, Ford lathie, Kent; 5 m. E. from Tunbridge.

Belton Hall, Mutford and Lotherland hund. Suffolk; 5 m. S.W. from Yarmouth.

Belton Houses, Winnibriggs and Threw hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. N.E. from Grant-ham.

Belvidere, Christ-Church hund. Hampsh. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. from Christ-Church.

Belvidere, Sutton lathie, Kent; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Erith.

Belvoir Castle, Framland hund. Leicestersh. $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Melton Mowbray, the splendid seat of the Manners' family, and now belonging to John Henry Manners, fifth Duke of Rutland, is the greatest ornament of the county; and the whole demesne embraces a large tract of land at the N.E. corner of Leicestersh. and extends into Lincolnsh. The original castle was founded by Robert de Tuden, standard bearer to William the Conqueror. The opulent heiress of this family married Robert de Ros, (or Roos Baron of Hamlake) and thus carried these estates into a new family; and the last Edmond, Lord Ros, dying without issue, his sisters became heirs to his estates; and Eleanor, the eldest, marrying Robert De Manners, conveyed her moiety of the Ros property into the family, who have continued to possess it to the present time.

VOL. I.

BEN

Bembridge, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Brading, Isle of Wight.

Bemerton, Branch and Dole hund. Wiltsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Salisbury.

Bemonds Farm, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. E. from St. Albans.

Bempton, Dickering wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. from Bridlington.

Ben Mill, Ock hund. Berksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Abingdon.

Benacre, Melksham hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. N.W. from Melksham.

Benacre, Blything hund. Suffolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Lowestoft.

Benacre Park, Blything hund. Suffolk; 7 m. S. from Lowestoft.

Benchester, Darlington ward, Durham; 1 m. N. from Bishops Auckland.

Benbon, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from South Molton.

Benfield Burn, Clavering hund. Essex; 4 m. N. from Bishops Stortford.

Benfield End, Clavering hund. Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Bishops Stortford.

Benfield, Polebrook hund. Northamptonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Oundle.

Benfield Plain, Polebrook hund. Northamptonsh. 5 m. W. from Oundle.

Benewar, Wells Forum hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. N.E. from Wells.

Benenden, Seray lathie, Kent; 4 m. W. from Tenterden, is a place of great antiquity, having a neat Gothic church, *Fairs*, May 15, Aug. 4, for horses and cattle.

Benfield Heath, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Henley-upon-Thames.

Benfield Side, Chester ward, Durham; 11 m. S.W. from Gateshead.

Benfleet, North, Barnstable hund. Essex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Billericay.

Benfleet, South, Barnstable hund. Essex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Rochford. *Fair*, Aug. 24.

Bengeworth, Blakenhurst hund. Worcestersh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Evesham. This village is a chapel of Evesham, as well as suburb, and enjoys the privileges of that corporation. There is a charity school for 30 boys, maintained by a legacy of 2000*l*.

Bengio, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Hertford.

Benhall, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Saxmundham.

Benhall Green, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk; 2 m. S. from Saxmundham.

Benhall Lodge, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Saxmundham.

Benham, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 3 m. W. from Newbury.

Benham Hoo, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 4 m. N.W. from Speenham Land.

Benham Place, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 2 m. W. from Speenham Land.

K

B E N

Benham, Alton hund. Hampsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Alton.

Benhowle, Stockton ward, Durham; 9 m. N. from Stockton.

Bentley, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Sheffield.

Bent End, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from High Wycombe.

Bent Head, Leath ward, Cumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Penrith.

Bent Land, Howdenshire, Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Howden.

Bent's Castle, Becontree hund. Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Romford.

Beningbrough, Bolmer wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from York.

Beningbrough Hall, Bolmer wap. Yorksh. 8 m. S.E. from Aldborough.

Beningholme Park, Holderness, Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Beverley.

Bennington, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. S.E. from Stevenage. Here was a palace of the Mercurian Kings; and a convent was holden here in 850. *Fair*, June 29, for pedlary wares.

Bennington, Skitbeck hund. Lincolnsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Boston.

Bennington, Winnibriggs and Threw hund. Lincolnsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Grantham.

Bennington Hall, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Huddesdon.

Bennington, Long, Loveden hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. N.W. from Grantham.

Bennington Park, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Stevenage.

Benningworth, Wraggoc wap. Lincolnsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Horncastle.

Benridge, Castle ward, Northumberland; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Newcastle.

Benridge, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 2 m. N.W. from Morpeth.

Bensham, Chester ward, Durham; 1 m. S. from Gateshead.

Bensington, or *Benson*, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 12 m. S. from Oxford, was once a royal town, though now only a small post town. It is situated on the Thames, a little below its junction with the Isis. In the neighbourhood, near Watlington, was a royal palace, formerly a beautiful Saxon structure, but very much decayed, by its situation near low boggy grounds. The Roman way between Alcester and Wallingford, goes over the Thames here on the W. side of the church, and is now called by the inhabitants Medler's Bank.

Benson Hall, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 2 m. N.E. from Kendal.

Bensons Folly, Amesbury hund. Wiltsh. 7 m. N.E. from Salisbury.

Bent Head, Darlington ward, Durham; 16 m. N.W. from Walsingham.

Bentall Hall, Ford hund. Salop; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Shrewsbury.

B E N

Bentham, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Much Wenlock, has two large potteries.

Bentham Hall, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Much Wenlock.

Bentham, Dudston and King's Barton hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. S.E. from Gloucester.

Bentham, Higher, Staincliffe and Ew-cross wap. Yorksh. $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Settle. *Fair*, June 24, for cattle.

Bentham, Lower, Staincliffe and Ew-cross wap. Yorksh. $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Settle.

Bentley, Appletree hund. Derbysh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Ashborn.

Bentley, Crondal hund. Hampsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Alton.

Bentley, Thorngate hund. Hampsh. 6 m. N. from Romsey.

Bentley, Stoddessedon hund. Shropsh. 2 m. E. from Bridgenorth.

Bentley, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 7 m. N.W. from Worcester.

Bentley, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Beverley.

Bentley, Morley wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Halifax.

Bentley, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.W. from Doncaster.

Bentley Chapel, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 1 m. S.W. from Atherstone. *Fair*, July 20.

Bentley Fenny, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ashborn.

Bentley Grange, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 7 m. E. from Huddersfield.

Bentley, Great, Tendring hund. Essex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Colchester. *Fairs*, Monday after St. Swithin, July 15, for cattle and toys.

Bentley Green, Crondal hund. Hampsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Alton.

Bentley Hall, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. W. from Walsall.

Bentley Heath, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 2 m. N. from Chipping Barnet.

Bentley House, Gore hund. Middlesex; 3 m. S.E. from Watford.

Bentley, Little, Tendring hund. Essex; 8 m. E. from Colchester.

Bentley Lodge, Alderbury hund. Wiltsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Salisbury.

Bentley, Lower, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bromesgrove.

Bentley, Upper, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. S.E. from Bromesgrove.

Benton, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. S. from Cricklade.

Benton End, Cosford hund. Suffolk; 2 m. S. from Hadleigh.

Benton House, Castle ward, Northumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Newcastle.

Bentry Heath, Becontree hund. Essex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Romford.

Bents, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chesterfield.

Bents Green, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Sheffield.
Bentwicken, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 10 m. E. from Barnstaple.

Bentworth, Odiham hund. Hampsh. 3 m. W. from Alton.

Betty Grange, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 11½ m. N. from Ashorn.

Bewell, Castle ward, Northumberland; 3 m. N.W. from Newcastle. Here the proprietors of the adjoining collieries have instituted a charity school, for the instruction of 70 poor children, of the pit-men.

Bewell Lane, Asbendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 8 m. N.W. from Aylesbury.

Bewick, Isle of Ely, Cambridgesh. 6 m. S.W. from March.

Beley, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 7 m. W. from Bromesgrove.

Beley Hall, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 7½ m. W. from Bromesgrove.

Beley Park, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 5½ m. W. from Bromesgrove.

Bpton, Chichester rape, Sussex; 9½ m. N. from Chichester.

Brden, Clavering hund. Essex; 6½ m. N. from Bishops Stortford.

Bere, Thongate hund. Hampsh. 7½ m. S.W. from Stockbridge.

Bere Forest, Port-down hund. Hampsh. includes about 16,000 acres, and contains 200 head of deer. The officers of this forest are, a warden, 4 verdurers, 2 master keepers, 2 under keepers, a ranger, a steward of the Swainmote Court, 12 rangers, and 2 agistors.

Berford, Wootton hund. Devonsh. 14½ m. W. from Exeter.

Berghill, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. W. from Oswestry.

Bergholt, West, Lexden hund. Essex; 9 m. S.W. from Halstead. Here is a circular entrenchment, which Dr. Stukeley thinks was a palace of Camobeline.

Berkley, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W. from Abbotford.

Berkeley, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 113 m. W. from London, containing 97 houses and 635 inhabitants, is a small and now almost dis-used market town, situated on a pleasing eminence in the beautiful vale of Berkeley, surrounded by a branch of the Little Avon, and about a mile and a quarter East from the Severn. The town consists chiefly of one street of mean buildings; its church is a large handsome edifice, having the tower standing at some distance from it. Berkeley is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, and has a court, for the recovery of small debt, held every three weeks, by the steward of the lord of the manor. The mouth of the Little Avon, called Berkeley Pill, forms a safe and convenient harbour for small vessels, and enables the town to carry on a considerable

trade in timber, coal, malt, and cheese. Its origin is remote, but unknown, though certainly anterior to the conquest, as it is stiled a Royal demesne and five borough in the Domesday book. The manor of Berkeley was bestowed by William the Conqueror on Roger, surnamed de Berkeley; a chieftain who had accompanied him to England. Roger, his grandson, taking part with Stephen against Henry II. was deprived of his lands; and Berkeley was given by that monarch to Robert Fitz Marding, governor of Bristol, in reward for his eminent services. This nobleman was descended from the Kings of Denmark; and in his posterity the extensive manor of Berkeley is still vested. This town has the honour of giving birth to Dr. EDWARD JENNER, the celebrated discoverer of the vaccine inoculation, the extraordinary properties of which, in preventing the ravages of the small pox, by rendering its infection harmless, has already been made known to the most distant quarters of the globe; and time will attest the merit of the discovery, till time itself shall be no more. *Fairs*, May 11, for cattle and pigs. *Market*, Wednesday.

Berkeley Castle, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. ¾ m. S. from Berkeley, is the ancient baronial residence of the Berkeley family, and now the seat of George Augustus, Earl of Berkeley. It appears to have been founded by Roger de Berkeley soon after the conquest, but owes one portion of its present form to Henry II. when Duke of Normandy; though various important additions were made by the Berkeleys during the time of that monarch, and in the reigns of Edward II. and III. The form of the castle approaches nearest to that of a circle; and the buildings are included by an irregular court, with a moat. The Keep, the most ancient part, is flanked by three semi-circular towers, and a square one of subsequent construction; its walls are high and massive; the entrance into it is under an arched door way, with ornamental sculpture, in the Norman style, similar to that at Arundel Castle. During the seven centuries that this fortress has bidden defiance to time, it has been the scene of various memorable transactions; the most remarkable, perhaps, was of the murder of Edward II. in Sept. 1327. A small apartment called the Dungeon Room, over the flight of steps leading into the Keep, is shown as the place where the cruel deed was committed; at that time, all the light it received was from arrow slits; the windows have been since introduced. A plaister cast kept here, and said to have been moulded from the king's face, after death, is in reality, a cast from his effigy on the tomb at Gloucester. During the civil wars, Berkeley Castle was held for

from Oxford, almost cuts this county asunder at Reading, and renders its whole Western part much broader than its Eastern. Berkshire, from East to North-West, extends about 50 miles, and from North to South, in its widest part, about 25, though little more than 6 in its narrowest, and is 120 in circumference. It contains 744 square miles; 476,160 acres; one county town, (Reading) 20 hundreds; 12 market towns; 147 parishes; 20,573 houses; 109,215 inhabitants; sends 9 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the Shire; 2 for Reading; 2 for Wallingford; 2 for New Windsor; and 1 for Abingdon; pays ten parts of the land-tax; supplies the militia with 560 men; in 1806, paid 1,220,352*l.* property tax; and in 1803, 96,860*l.* poor's rate, at 4*s.* 11*d.* in the pound: The Lent assize, and the Epiphany Court Sessions, are constantly holden at Reading; the Easter sessions at Newbury; the summer assizes at Abingdon; and the Michaelmas session alternately, at Abingdon and Reading; is in the province of Canterbury; diocese of Salisbury; and within the Oxford circuit. The western and middle parts of the county are commonly regarded as the most fertile. The eastern is principally occupied by Windsor Forest and its appendages, and contains a very great proportion of uncultivated ground. A range of chalk hills, entering the county from Oxfordsh. crosses it in a westerly direction, and bounds the celebrated vale of White Horse, so called from the gigantic figure of an horse, rudely sketched on the naked side of a chalk hill. The face of the county is agreeably varied with gentle eminences, and the soil in the cultivated parts, particularly the vale, produces abundance of excellent grain, especially barley, of which vast quantities are made into malt, and sent to the metropolis. On the grass lands, in the vale, are many good dairy farms, with the refuse of which numerous swine are fattened. The county is well stocked with timber, particularly with oak and beech in the western parts, and in Windsor Forest, which also abounds with wild fowl and other game. The open and common fields of Berkshire are estimated at half the extent of the county, and the proportion of waste lands is also very great. The Forest of Windsor, Maidenhead Thicket, Tytherton Heath, and the numerous commons that are to be found in all directions, contain, without exaggeration, upwards of 40,000 acres; which, in their present wild and uncultivated state, are of very little benefit to the community; but very few manufactures are carried on in this county, the majority of the people being employed in the various branches of agriculture. In the meadows, in the vicinity of Newbury,

many of the labouring class procure a livelihood by digging peat for fuel, the ashes of which constitute a good manure, and are reserved to meliorate, and strew upon the land. The rivers of Berks. are the Thames, the Kennet, the Lamborn, the Ock, and the Loddon. The Thames enters the county about a mile S. of Lechlade; and in its progress, waters the several towns of Abingdon, Wallingford, Reading, Henley, Maidenhead, Windsor, &c. soon afterwards flowing between the counties of Surrey and Middlesex. This noble river, which borders so large a part of the county, is a vast advantage to it, both in bestowing beauty and fertility on so many situations in it; and in affording a ready carriage by water of its commodities, to the great mart of the metropolis. The Kennet enters the county at Hungerford, and passing Newbury, flows through the rich meadows to Reading, and unites with the Thames. The Lamborn rises near the town of that name, and, after a short course of eleven miles, fall into the Kennet, about one mile below Newbury. The Ock derives its source from the vale of White Horse, near Kingston Lisle, and flowing by the side of Abingdon, unites its waters with the Thames. The Loddon rises near Bagshot rails, and passing Oakingham, receives several small streams from the eastern extremity of the county, and empties itself into the Thames near Wargrave. The Forest of Windsor has long been famous for its rural beauties, and for the pleasures of the chase which it has afforded to a long series of our monarchs. It was the theme of the juvenile muse of Pope, who was born within its precincts. Within the Forest is contained the Great Park, covered with noble trees, and stocked with numerous herds of deer. Part of this has been greatly improved, and rendered of public utility, by the establishment of experimental farms, managed with great attention, under the particular directions of his present Majesty. The magnificent castle of Windsor, seated on an eminence above the Thames, and commanding a view of the whole rich country around, was founded by William the Conqueror, and has ever since been a Royal residence. Here was born the victorious Edward III. and here he instituted the illustrious order of the Garter, whose knights are always installed in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. Reading, the capital of this county, is a town of considerable size, and the centre of a genteel neighbourhood. Its chief trade is in malt, and in the export and import of commodities by means of the Thames. It supplies London with a vast quantity of flour, sail and sack-cloth: ribbons and pins are made here in small quantities. Newbury, formerly eminent for the clothing manu-

factory, is now much declined in that respect, but is still a populous place, and possesses a very excellent corn market. Its poor are chiefly employed in spinning. Two battles were fought near this town, with dubious success, between the forces of King Charles I. and the parliament, in 1643 and 1644, in the first of which the gallant and virtuous Lord Falkland was slain. Abingdon and Wallingford, both on the Thames, are noted for making malt. Islej is noted for its great sheep market, frequented by the neighbourhood round, to a considerable distance. Several large fairs for horses, neat cattle, and sheep, are holden in this county.

Berks Lodge, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Rotherham.

Berkeley, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. W. from Coventry.

Berlin, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 7 m. S.W. from Alnwick.

Berling, Ford lathc, Kent; 6 m. N.W. from Maidstone.

Bernersley Green, Pirehill hund Staffordshire; 5½ m. N.E. from Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Bernard Castle, Darlington ward, Durham; 246½ m. N. from London, containing 812 houses, and 2966 inhabitants, is situated on the southern acclivity of an eminence, rising with a steep ascent from the river Tees. Its name, and probably origin, are derived from a once formidable castle, erected on the summit of a rock on the W. side, soon after the conquest, the ruins of which cover an extensive plot of ground. The town is populous, and extends in length about a mile; possessing one of the largest corn markets in the north of England; but the market cross, tolbooth or town-house, and shambles, are very inconveniently situated, being in the very middle of the road. The market cross itself is a neat free-stone building, open at the sides. The church is not remarkable for any thing but its antiquity. The manufactures of the town consist of Scotch camblers or tammies, printed calicoe, the tanning, and knit stocking business. Of late years, the woollen trade has greatly declined, through the rise of the cotton branches. The castle was founded by Bernard, son of Grey Baliol, who came with the Conqueror into England, and who was great grandfather of John Baliol, afterwards king of Scotland. This estate fell to the crown, and the castle, honour, and privileges, with the parks, lands, and appurtenances, were purchased by an ancestor of the present earl of Darlington. Here is an ancient hospital, for three alms women, founded by John Baliol, which survived the dissolution, and still receives proper objects of the charity. **Fairs**,

Easter Monday, Wednesday in Whitsun week, St. James's Day, July 25, for cattle, horses, and sheep. **Market**, Wednesday.

Bernard Heath, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. N. from St. Albans.

Bernard's Green, Pershore hund. Worcestershire; 9 m. S.W. from Worcester.

Bernithen Court, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Ross.

Berrick Prior, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 7 m. W. from Watlington.

Berrick Sulome, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. W. from Watlington.

Berrien, Leath ward, Cumberland; 7½ m. W. from Penrith.

Berrington, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Leominster.

Berrington, Island-shire, Durham; 9 m. N. from Wooller. Two part of the county is situated at the extreme northern point of Northumberland.

Berrington Court, Daddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 2½ m. S.W. from Tenbury.

Berrow, Bent with Wrington hund. Somersetsh. 7½ m. S.W. from Axbridge.

Berrycroft, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 1 m. S.W. from Upton.

Berry, Wilberton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. E. from Dulverton.

Berry Castle, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S. from Newton Abbot.

Berry End, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 5 m. N. from Bedford.

Berry End, High, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Woburn.

Berry End, Low, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Woburn.

Berry Green, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. W. from Bishops Stortford.

Berry Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 1½ m. E. from Solihull.

Berry House, West Derby hund. Lancash. 5½ m. N. from Orm-kirk.

Berry Lane, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3 m. S. from Leigh.

Berry Lane, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 2½ m. E. from Bromesgrove.

Berry Lodge, Hambledon hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Bishops Waltham.

Berry Pomeroy, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 2 m. W. from Totnes. Here is a tolerable good bridge over the Dart.

Berry Strait, Mere hund. Wiltsh. 10 m. S. from Warminster.

Berry Street, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 4 m. N. from Uxbridge.

Berryfield House, Fawley hund. Northamptonsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Daventry.

Berryhill Hall, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. N. from Stone.

Berrymarber, Brantton hund. Devonsh. 7½ m. N. from Barnstaple.

Berrystone, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5½ m. N.E. from Macclesfield.

Berrystead, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Ampthill.

Bersted, Ford lathe, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Maidstone.

Bersted Green, Ford lathe, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Maidstone.

Bersted, North, Chichester rape, Sussex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Chichester.

Bersted, South, Chichester rape, Sussex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Chichester.

Bern, Anglesey, 7 m. E. from Beaumaris.

Berwick, Ugescombe hund. Dorsetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bridport.

Berwick, Chafford hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Ramford.

Berwick, Shrewsbury hund. Shropsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Salop.

Berwick, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 4 m. S.E. from Salop.

Berwick, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 7 m. S.E. from Lewes.

Berwick, Berwick bounds, Northumberland; 340 m. from London, containing 965 houses, 7187 inhabitants, and returning 2 members to parliament, is situated on the N. side of the river Tweed. The right of election, was by Henry VIII. vested in the freemen of Berwick, who amount to 500. The town is large and well built, having a fine modern church, a good town house, exchange, and a beautiful bridge of 15 arches over the Tweed, leading to the suburbs called Tweedmouth, situated on the Southern side of the river. It was incorporated by King James I. though it had several charters long before, some as ancient as the reign of Henry V. and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 4 bailiffs, and a common council. Its language and laws, are a mixture of Scotch and English. The manufactures of Berwick, consist of linen, damask, and diaper, sacking, sail cloth, cotton, and muslins, stockings fine and coarse, carpets, felts, hats, boots, shoes, and gloves; but the salmon fishery for which the river has long been famed, is the chief spring in the trade of the town. Formerly the fish were carried by land to Newcastle, and there cured and shipped for London, where they are even now called Newcastle salmon. About the middle of the eighteenth century, vessels from Harwich fitted with wells, used to carry live Salmon from Berwick to the London markets. The people of Berwick afterwards, however, took the trade into their own hands: Their vessels are fast sailers, stout, well found, and well manned, so that they run in almost all weather, and are remarkable for making quick passages. The excellent invention of carrying fish in pulverised ice enabled them to extend their trade very much; and their dispatch has obtained a decided preference in carrying goods and pas-

sengers, which has lately encouraged them to extend their trade to the Firth of Forth, wherein they are successful competitors with the coasters of Leith and other ports of the Forth. Corn and eggs are the most considerable of the subordinate articles carried from Berwick. The foreign trade which is not extensive, (because the depth of water over the bar does not admit of vessels entering the port which draw more than 13 feet of water) consists chiefly in importing from the Baltic, the wood, iron, &c. required in the construction of vessels, houses, &c. This Town was anciently fortified with a castle, now in ruins, and encompassed with a wall, except on that side towards the sea, with which it is washed. It formerly belonged to Scotland, and was one of the four towns, where the royal boroughs of Scotland held their convention. It was first taken from the Scots by Edward I. since which it has been many times taken and retaken: but since the reign of Edward IV. when it was taken by Sir Thomas Stanley, it has ever continued in possession of the English, and the sheriff's court which was then kept here, removed to a market town called Greenlaw. Fair, Friday in Trinity week, for black cattle, sheep, and horses. Market, Saturday, at which corn, salmon, and most other provisions are plentiful and cheap.

Berwick Court, Pevensey rape, Sussex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Lewes.

Berwick Hall, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 2 m. N.W. from Salop.

Berwick Hill, Castle ward, Northumberland; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Newcastle.

Berwick Hill Green, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 3 m. E. from Stockport.

Berwick, St. James, Branch and Dole hund. Wiltsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Salisbury.

Berwick, St. John's, Chalk hund. Wiltsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Shaftsbury.

Berwick, Upper, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Salop.

Berwicks, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Standon.

Berwood Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.E. from Birmingham.

Berwyn Mountains, near Bala, Merionethshire.

Berscar, West Derby hund. Lancash. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ormskirk.

Bescara, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 4 m. S.W. from St. Columb Major.

Bescoby, Framland hund. Leicestersh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Melton Mowbray.

Besgot, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 8 m. N.W. from Penkridge.

Besford, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 9 m. N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Beskwood Hall, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Nottingham.

Beskwood Park, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. N. from Nottingham.

Beslow, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 7½ m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Bessacarr, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.E. from Doncaster.

Besselsleigh, Horner hund. Berksh. 5 m. S.W. from Oxford.

Besingby, Dickering hund. Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from Bridlington.

Beshorpe, Shropsh. hund. Norfolk; 4 m. N. from New Buckingham.

Beshorpe, Newark hund. Nottinghamsh. 7 m. S.E. from Tuxford.

Besucel, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 7½ m. S.W. from Redruth.

Beswick, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N. from Beverley.

Bethacoth, Wootton hund. Surrey; 2 m. E. from Dorking.

Bethworth Castle, Wootton hund. Surrey; 1½ m. N.E. from Dorking.

Betham, East King-bury hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. N.W. from Chard.

Bethersden, Scray lathe, Kent; 6 m. S.W. from Ashford. *Fair*, July 31, for pedlars' ware.

Bethem, Gull-borough hund. Northamptonsh. 2 m. S.E. from Welford.

Bethnal Green, Ossulton hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. N.E. from London, was once an hamlet of Stepney, from which it was separated in 1713, and formed into a distinct parish, by the name of St. Matthew Bethnal Green. It extends over a considerable part of the suburbs of the metropolis, containing about 490 acres of land not built upon, 3000 houses, and 25000 inhabitants. Its church was founded by the communions of the 50 new churches, the patronage of which is in Brazen Nose College, Oxford. Here is that noble hospital Trinity House, founded in the year 1695, for 28 decayed or ancient seamen who have been masters of ships, or pilots, or their widows; each of whom receives 16s. the first Monday in every month, besides 20s. a year for coals, and a new coat, or gown every second year. The hospital was built by the money arising from the ballast-office, light-houses, buoys, beacons, &c. which is by parliament appropriated to this corporation.

Betty, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Newcastle-under-Lime, noted for its capital gardens which supply the neighbouring potteries with early vegetables. *Fair*, July 31. *Market*, Tuesday.

B Hor, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. N.W. from Tring

Beton, Mauley wap. Lincolnsh. 12 m. S.W. from Burton on Strather.

Bettonmont, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. N. from Chendale.

Bitterton, Wantage hund. Berksh. 2½ m. S.E. from Wantage.

Bettings Dale, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. S.E. from Chapel in the Frith.

Bettiscomb, Whitechurch canonicorum hund. Dorsetsh. 11 m. N.W. from Bridport.

Bettisfield Flintsh. 14½ m. S.E. from Wrexham.

Bettisfield Park, Flintsh. 12 m. S.E. from Wrexham.

Betton, West Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 7½ m. N.E. from A-lby-de-la-Zouch.

Betton, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 3½ m. S. from Shrewsbury.

Betton Green, Augustine lathe, Kent; 8 m. N.E. from Canterbury.

Bettshanger, Great, Augustine lathe, Kent; 6 m. W. from Deal.

Beltom, Sutton lathe Kent; 5½ m. S.E. from Dartford.

Bellus, Purslow hund. Salop; 13 m. S.W. from Bishops Castle.

Bellus Newydd, Ragland hund. Monmouthsh. 3 m. N. from Uske, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Uske.

Bellus, Caernarthensh. 8 m. S. from Llandilowawr.

Bellus, Cardigansh. 7 m. S.W. from Tregaran.

Bellus, Denbighsh. 10 m. N.W. from Denbigh.

Bellus, Glamorgansh. 5 m. N.W. from Bridgend.

Bellus, Merionethsh. 9½ m. S.W. from Ruthin. *Fairs*, March 16, June 22, Aug. 12, Sept. 16, Dec. 12, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

Bellus, Wentloog hund. Monmouthsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Newport.

Bellus, Montgomerysh. 7 m. S.W. from Montgomery.

Bellus Chapel, Radnorsh. 5 m. N. from

Bellus Ffnon, Cardigansh. 10 m. N.E. from Cardigan.

Bellus Garmon, Caernarvonsh. 5 m. S.E. from Caernarvon. In its church is an ancient monument in memory of Dayd, brother to Llewellyn the last Prince of Wales. *Fairs*, May 15, Dec. 3, for black cattle and sheep.

Bellus Trelech, Caernarthensh. 7 m. N.W. from Caernarthen.

Bellus y Cord, Caernarvon h. 4 m. S. from Llanwst.

Bewdian, Lewes rape, Sussex; 4½ m. S.W. from Lewes.

Bevercotes, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Tuxford.

Beverhill Hall, Nasaburgh hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. N. from Peterborough.

Beverley, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 179½ m. N. from London, contains 1335 houses, 6001 inhabitants, and returns two members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I. and 5 Elizabeth, and is vested in the burgage holders, who amount to 1000. The town stands near the river Hull, with which it has a communication by means of a short canal, three-quarters

of a mile in length, of sufficient depth to admit large vessels. It is a large, handsome, well built place, having two parish churches besides the Minster, a market-place containing 4 acres, and with a beautiful cross erected by the late members; and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council. The principal manufactures are, malt, tanned leather, and oatmeal, the poor being much employed in making lace. Its trade is trifling, except the exportation of its manufactures to Hull, and the importation of coals for the use of the town and neighbourhood. The Minster is a neat structure founded by King Athelstan, and was beautifully repaired in 1710. In 1664, the grave of St. John of Beverley, arch-bishop of York, was discovered, with his bones and many relics; and on a plate, an inscription by which it was known, that in 1188 it was consumed by fire, but was then rebuilt, and these bones deposited in the vault where they were found. Here is a free school improved by 2 fellowships, 6 scholarships, and 3 exhibitions in St. John's college Cambridge belonging to it; besides a charity school, a work-house, and 7 almshouses. Every burgess of this borough possesses the exclusive right of keeping 12 head of cattle on the common pastures near the town, which contain near one thousand acres. *Fairs*, Thursday before Old Valentine, Feb. 25, Holy Thursday, July 5, Nov. 5, for beast, horses, and sheep. *Cattle Markets*, April 5, Wednesday before May 12, Sept. 14, and Wednesday after Dec. 25. *Markets*, Wednesday, and Saturday, which are plentifully supplied with fish, fowl, and butcher's meat.

Beverley Park, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S.E. from Beverley.

Beverley Park, Augustine lathe, Kent; 1 m. N. from Canterbury.

Bevern Bridge, Lewes rape, Sussex; 5 m. N. from Lewes.

Beversham Brigg, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk; 6 m. S.E. from Framlingham.

Beverstone, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. N.W. from Tetbury. Here was a castle built in the reign of Edward III. having a tower at each of its four corners, one of which is now remaining. It was garrisoned as lately as the civil wars.

Bewitts Hill, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. S.E. from Stratton.

Bewington Cock, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Alcester.

Bewington Wood, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. S.W. from Alcester.

Bewaldeth, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6 m. N.E. from Cockermouth.

Bewcastle, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 14 m. N.E. from Longtown, standing upon the river Severn, above Bollom Mass,

said to have been built about the time of the conquest.

Bewclay, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N.W. from Carbridge.

Bewdley, Darlington ward, Durham; 8 m. N.W. from Walsingham.

Bewdley, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 125 m. N.W. from London, contains 135 houses, 557 inhabitants, and returns one member to parliament. This town was first incorporated by charter 30, James I. and the right of election vested in the bailiff, and 12 capital burgesses who elect other burgesses to vote with them, and not in all the inhabitants of the borough. A surrender of this charter was procured in the reign of Charles II. and in the next reign it was obliged by the violence of the times to accept of another. This surrender having been deemed void, a new charter was obtained of Queen Anne, which granted the privilege of the old one. In consequence of this, two members were returned to parliament, and two returns made to the sheriff, the one made by the bailiff of the old corporation, and the other by the new; and a petition being lodged in behalf of the old corporation, it occasioned a dispute in parliament, and at law, which after great expence was determined in favour of the new charter, since which, only one member has been elected for this borough. It is pleasantly seated on the Severn, over which it has a stone bridge, and has a neat church situate in the centre of the town, and an handsome modern built market-house. The borough is governed by a recorder, steward, town clerk, 12 capital burgesses, and 2 sergeants at mace. By its situation on the noble river Severn, it enjoys a carrying trade for a great extent of country. Many of the inhabitants are employed in tanning, making a variety of articles of horn, and in making Monmouth, or Dutch caps. The ceremony of Prince Arthur's marriage, in his own proper person, with Katherine the Infanta of Spain, by her proxy, was here performed on Whitsunday, May 19, 1499; and here his corpse rested on the night after St. Mark's day, 1502, in its way from Ludlow to Worcester, the place of its interment, since which time Bewdley has continued in the crown and royal family; and from the reign of Charles II. it has been held by several lessees under the crown. *Fairs*, April 23, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen cloth; Monday before July 26, for cattle, cheese, and all other merchandise; Dec. 10, for hogs only; Dec. 11, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen cloth. *Market*, Saturday.

Bewerley, Claro wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N.W. from Ripley.

Bewholme, Holderness, Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from Hornsea.

Bewick Hall, Holderness, Yorksh. 6 m. S. from Hornsea.

Bewick, New, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 7 m. S.E. from Wooler.

Bewick, Old, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. S.E. from Wooler.

Bezhill, Hastings rape, Sussex; 6 m. S. W. from Hastings.

Bezhill Down, Hastings rape, Sussex; 7 m. S.W. from Hastings.

Boxington, Uggescombe hund. Dorsetsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Abbotbury.

Baxley, Sutton lathe, Kent; 2½ m. W. from Darford. Baxley manor was in the possession of the celebrated Camden, who bequeathed it for the endowment of a professorship of history at Oxford.

Bexton Hall, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 1½ m. S.W. from Knutsford.

Biswell, Clackclose hund. Norfolk; 1½ m. E. from Downham.

Bibsworth, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 7 m. N.W. from Hatfield.

Bibury, Brightwell's Barrow hund. Gloucestersh. 7 m. N.E. from Cirencester.

Bicester, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 35 m. N.W. from London, containing 369 houses, and 1750 inhabitants, is a large well built town, with an handsome church. The parish is in two divisions, called Market End, enclosed, and King's End, open field; each maintaining their own poor, and repairing their roads separately. This town is noted for its ale, and making leather slippers. *Fairs* Friday in Easter week, Whit Monday, first Friday in June, Aug. 5, Dec. 17, for horses, cows, sheep, wool, toys, &c. Friday after old St. Michael, Oct. 10, for hiring servants. *Market*, Saturday.

Bicken Hall, Abdick hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Taunton.

Bicken Hill, Hemlingford hund Warwicksh. 9½ m. N.W. from Coventry.

Bicken Hill Church, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 10 m. N.W. from Coventry.

Bicker, Kirton hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. S.W. from Boston.

Bickerstaffe, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3½ m. S.E. from Ormskirk.

Bickerstaffe Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 4 m. S.E. from Ormskirk.

Bickerton, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Ledbury.

Bickerton, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S.W. from Rothbury.

Bickerton, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 3½ m. N.E. from Wetherby.

Bickham, Roborough hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S. from Tavistock.

Bickham, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S.W. from Dunster.

Bickham Bridge, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.W. from Totness.

Bickington, Fremington hund. Devonsh. 2 m. S.W. from Barnstaple.

Bickington, Teignbridge hund. Devonsh. 5 m. N.W. from Newton Abbots.

Bickington, High, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. 8½ m. N.W. from Chumleigh.

Bickleigh, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. S. from Tiverton.

Bickleigh, Overy hund. Salop; 3½ m. S.W. from Cleobury Mortimer.

Bicklry, Milverton hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. W. from Taunton.

Bickley Town, Broxton hund. Chesh. 4 m. N.E. from Malpas.

Bickmarsh, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. S.E. from Alcester on Arrow.

Bickner End, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 7½ m. N. from Bedford.

Bickner House, Stodden hund. Bedfordsh. 8 m. N.E. from Bedford.

Bicknotter, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S.E. from Watchet.

Bicknor, Scray lathe, Kent; 4½ m. S.W. from Milton.

Bicknor English, St. Briavel's hund. Gloucestersh. 6 m. S.W. from Mitchel Dean, abounding with coal, and iron ore.

Bicknor Welsh, Skenfreth hund. Monmouthsh. 4½ m. S. from Ross.

Bickrings Park, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Ampthill.

Bickton, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.E. from Topham.

Bickton, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Bishop's Castle.

Bickton, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Salop.

Bickton Ash, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. N. from Ringwood.

Bidborough, Ford lathe, Kent; 3½ m. S.W. from Tunbridge.

Bidbrook, Scray lathe, Kent; 1 m. N. from Ashford.

Biddenham, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. W. from Bedford.

Bedderstone, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. W. from Chippenham.

Biddesham, Bempstone hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Axbridge.

Biddleston, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. N.W. from Rothbury.

Biddulph Hall, Pirchill hund. Staffordsh. 8½ m. N. from Newcastle-under-Line.

Biddulph Moor, Pirchill hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Leek.

Bideford, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 204 m. S.W. from London, containing 606 houses, and 2987 inhabitants, is an ancient sea-port, market, and borough town, though not at present possessed of the privileges of being represented in parliament. It is situated on the east and west banks of the river Torridge, which is here of considerable breadth, and with spring tides rises to the height of 18 feet. The greatest part of the town is built on the acclivity of a steep eminence, on the

western side of the river; the other part lies at the foot of a hill on the opposite side. Many of the houses have a mean appearance; being erected of timber, brick, or mud, and covered with bad slate, or thatch; but the streets are mostly of a good breadth; and from their sloping situation, much cleaner than those of sea ports generally are. The parish church is a plain, neat structure; but though it has been twice enlarged since 1715, it is scarcely spacious enough to contain the congregation that usually attends. The two divisions of the town are joined by a bridge which has 24 Gothic arches, and is half a quarter of a mile in length, erected in the middle of the 14th century, by the charitable donations of the principal persons in Devon and Cornwall, particularly those of the Granville family, who were uninterruptedly lords of the place till a few years since. Here is a very excellent quay, a noble river, and every advantage necessary for carrying on an extensive and profitable foreign trade. This town sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and II. but in consequence of poverty, obtained liberty to be released from what in those days, was accounted a grievance. It was incorporated by charter in 1574, but the great exemption and enlargement of its privilege, were granted by James I. in 1610. This charter grants the burgesses of the town a power to arrest in the borough, for any sum without limitation; and appoints for its government, a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, ten capital burgesses, a town clerk, and 2 serjeants at mace. Though the trade of this town with America, and the fishing trade with Newfoundland have declined, there are still more shipping belonging to it, than to any other harbour between Bristol and Talmouth. Great quantities of oak bark are shipped for Scotland and Ireland, and the ship building of the port is very considerable. The manufactures chiefly consist of coarse earthenware, which is sent to various parts of England and Wales. In 1661 Bideford gave a baronial title to John Granville, earl of Bath, and in 1711, to George Granville created Lord Lansdowne. *Fairs*, Feb. 14, July 18, and Nov. 11. for cattle, horses, sheep, pedlary, and toys. *Market* Tuesday, which is large and well supplied with corn, cattle, and all kinds of provision.

Bideford Bridge, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 10½ m. S.W. from Totness.

Bidenen, Scray lathe, Kent; 5 m. N.E. from Cranbrook. This village is at present populous, having an handsome church, which is a regular building, and its tower a structure of considerable eminence and strength. The cloathing manufacture first gave occasion to the po-

pulation of this part of the country in the reign of Edward III. then introduced by the Flewings; but it has failed for many years past. Here is a free grammar school endowed with a good house and garden, and a salary of 20l. a year. Two maiden sisters left some lands, adjoining to the glebe, of the rent of 20l. a year, which is holden by the church-wardens, and the produce distributed in bread to the poor on Easter day, each loaf being impressed with a representation of the donors. *Fairs*, April 5, Nov. 8, for cattle and horses.

Bidick, Easington ward, Durham; 6½ m. S.W. from Sunderland.

Bidick, North, Chester ward, Durham; 5 m. S. from Gateshead.

Bidney, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Leominster.

Bidston, Worrall hund. Chesh. 8½ m. N. from Parkgate.

Bierley Chapel, Morley wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.E. from Bradford.

Bierley, East, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S. from Bradford.

Bierley Hall, Morley wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Bradford.

Bierley Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5½ m. N.W. from Coventry.

Biers Garth, Easington ward, Durham; 2½ m. S.E. from Durham.

• *Bifrons*, Becontree hund. Essex; ½ m. S. from Barking.

Bifrons, Augustine lathe, Kent; 4½ m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Bighury, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Kingsbridge.

Bighy, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. W. from Brigg Glandford.

Biggs, Wicksworth wap. Derbysh. 6 m. W. from Minster.

Biggen Hall, East ward, Westmoreland; 6½ m. N.W. from Appleby.

Biggen Nether, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 5½ m. W. from Ashborn.

Biggen, New, Chester ward, Durham; 8 m. N.W. from Durham.

Biggen New, East ward, Westmoreland; 6 m. N.W. from Appleby.

Biggen Over, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 5 m. W. from Ashbourn.

Biggin, Acheuden hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. S. from Wivelaw.

Biggin, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 6 m. W. from Mansfield.

Biggin, Chester ward, Durham; 5 m. N.W. from Durham.

Biggin, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 7½ m. N. from Standon.

Biggin, Hurstingstone hund. Huntingdonsh. ½ m. W. from Ramsey.

Biggin, Polebrook hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. W. from Oundle.

Biggin, Barkston Ash hund. Yorksh. 5½ m. N.W. from Selby.

Biggin Deans, Lonsdale ward. Westmoreland; 1½ m. N. from Kirkby Lonsdale.

Biggin Hill, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.W. from Selby.

Biggin, New, Langborough wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Whithy.

Biggin, West, Darlington ward, Durham; 4 m. W. from Wolsingham.

Biggins Grove, Brixton hund. Surrey; 8 m. S. from London.

Biggleswade, Biggleswade hund. Bedfordsh. 45 m. N. from London, containing 301 houses, and 1650 inhabitants, is agreeably situated on the river Ivel, which has been made navigable to the town by act of parliament. The most considerable alteration that Biggleswade has undergone of late years, arose from a terrible fire, which raged for some hours with unceasing fury. One hundred and fifty dwelling houses were laid in ashes, besides corn chambers, malt houses, &c. all in the centre of the town, round the market place. The damages were estimated at 24,000*l*. Biggleswade is indebted to this accident for its present improved appearance; the houses having been mostly rebuilt with brick, and agreeable to the modern taste. The church, an ancient and strong edifice, was built in 1230. It was formerly collegiate, and several stalls are still remaining. Being of exempt jurisdiction, the parishioners are free tenants, and all have equal rights to any of the seats. For this privilege however, the inhabitants are constrained to repair or rebuild the church when necessary. Coals, timber and oats, brought by the river for the supply of this place and its neighbourhood, constitute its chief trade; and its only manufacture is one for white thread lace and edging. Here are two charity schools, a baptist meeting house, and several good inns for the accommodation of travellers. The Parish includes the small hamlets of Stratton and Hohen; the King being lord of the manor. On the 25th Feb. 1792, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt here, about half past 8 in the morning. It lasted several seconds, threw down some old houses, and much alarmed the inhabitants, though no lives were lost. The shock was felt northwards as far as Doncaster, whence it extended to the sea coast of Lincolnsh. and Yorksh. In June 1770, a ploughman discovered a yellow earthen pot, containing 300 gold coins of Henry VI. rather larger than half a crown: yet being thin, were not equal by 20 grains to the weight of a guinea. *Fairs*, Feb. 13. Saturday in Easter week. Whit Monday, Aug. 2. Nov. 8, for cattle of all sorts. *Market*, Wednesday, which is one of the greatest in England, for barley, pease, beans, and horse-corn.

Bighton, Bishops Sutton hund. Hampsh. 9 m. N.W. from Winchester.

Bigland, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 10

m. S. from Hawkstead, is pleasantly situated in the neighbourhood of the rivers Ken and Leven, and commands an extensive and charming prospect.

Diglands, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Wigton.

Signal House, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Bicester.

Bignash, Scray lathe, Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ashford.

Bignor, Arundel rape, Sussex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Arundel.

Bignor Park, Arundel rape, Sussex; 6 m. N. from Arundel.

Rigods, Dunmow hund. Essex; 3 m. N. from Dunmow.

Bigon Heath, Ford lathe, Kent; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Maidstone.

Biker, Castle ward, Northumberland; 1 m. E. from Newcastle.

Bilberry, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. N. from Leominster.

Bilberry Camberton, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Leominster.

Bilborough, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. N.W. from Nottingham.

Bilbrook, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Dunster.

Bilbrough, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Tadcaster.

Bilby, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from East Retford.

Bilden End, Uttlesford hund. Essex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Saffron Walden.

Bildeston, Cosford hund. Suffolk; $60\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from London; containing 121 houses, and 744 inhabitants, is a small manufacturing town, meanly built. This town was formerly famous for the manufacture of blue cloths, and blankets; but its chief business now, is the spinning of yarn. *Fairs*, Ash Wednesday, Holy Thursday, for wearing apparel and toys. *Market*, Wednesday.

Bildwas, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 3 m. W. from Modely Market, situated at the foot of the celebrated hill called the Wrekin.

Biley Abbey, Drugey hund. Essex; 2 m. N. from Malden.

Bilhaugh, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Worksop.

Bilham House, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Barnsley.

Bill Hill, Sunning hund. Berksh. 7 m. S.E. from Reading.

Bill Quay, Chester ward, Durham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Gateshead.

Billake, Linton hund. Devonsh. 7 m. N.E. from Llancreston.

Billericay, Barnstable hund. Essex; $23\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from London, is seated on a fine eminence commanding a most beautiful prospect over a rich valley to the Thames. It is an hamlet only, and chapelry of the parish of Great Burstard.

Fairs, Aug. 2, for horses; Oct. 7, for cattle in general. *Market*, Tuesday, which is a very considerable market for corn.

Billesdon, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 95½ m. N. from London, containing 120 houses, and 580 inhabitants, is a place of great antiquity. Here are still to be seen the remains of a strong Roman camp, that incloses 18 acres, and appears to have been fortified with an high rampart and deep ditch. Near it was one of the temples where the Romans sacrificed to their Deities. *Fairs*, April 23, for pewter, brass, and toys. *Market*, Friday.

Billestey, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. N.E. from Stratford on Avon.

Billing Magna, Spelloc hund. Northamptonsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Northampton.

Billing Parva, Spelloc hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. N.E. from Northampton.

Billingborough, Aveclaud hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. W. from Fulkingham.

Billinge, West Derby hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.E. from Wigan.

Billingford, Earsham hund. Norfolk; 5½ m. S.W. from Harleston. Here an hospital was founded by William Beck, in the reign of Henry III. with 13 beds, for the accommodation of poor travellers; but granted at the dissolution, to Sir John Parrot.

Billingford, Eynesford hund. Norfolk; 5½ m. S.W. from Reepham.

Billingford Hall, Eynesford hund. Norfolk; 6½ m. S.W. from Reepham.

Billingham, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. S. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Billingham, Stockton ward, Durham; 2½ m. N. from Stockton.

Billingham Grange, Stockton ward, Durham; 3½ m. N. from Stockton.

Billinghay, Langoe hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. S.W. from Tattershall.

Billinghurst, Arundel rape, Sussex; 14 m. N.W. from Arundel. This is a small but pleasant village, having the noted highway called Stanes-street-causey, passing by it to Arundel. *Fairs*, Whit Monday for horned cattle and sheep; Nov. 8, for bullocks, sheep, hogs, horses, and pedlary.

Billingly, Strassforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. W. from Barnsley.

Billingly Green, Strassforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. W. from Barnsley.

Billings-bare, Wargave hund. Berksh. 8½ m. W. from Reading.

Billingstey, Stoddesdon hund. Salop; 5 m. S. from Bridgenorth.

Billington, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Leighton Buzzard.

Billington, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.E. from Blackburne.

Billington, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Stafford.

Billington, Little, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 1½ m. S. from Leighton Buzzard.

Billockby, West Flegg hund. Norfolk; 13 m. W. from Norwich.

Bilsborough, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 6½ m. N. from Preston.

Billy Row, Darlington ward, Durham; 7 m. S.W. from Durham.

Bilney, East, Launditch hund. Norfolk; 5 m. N.W. from East Dereham.

Bilney, West, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. S.E. from Lynn Regis.

• *Bilsby*, Calceworth hund. Lincolnsh. 1½ m. W. from Alford.

Bilsdale, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. S.W. from Gisborough.

Bilsdine, Condoover hund. Salop; 11 m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Bilsington, Shepway lathe, Kent; 7½ m. W. from Hithle.

Bilsthorpe, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 7 m. W. from Mansfield.

Bilston, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. W. from Ross.

Bilston, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 6½ m. N.E. from Atherstone.

Bilston, Seisden hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. W. from Wolverhampton, supposed to be one of the largest villages in England, being more than 1½ m. in length, and containing nearly 1000 houses. Here are very considerable mines of coal, iron, stone, quarry stone, and clay, all of excellent qualities. Furnaces for smelting iron ore, forges, and slitting mills worked by steam, abound here. Its manufactures consist chiefly of japanned and enamelled goods, and buckle chapes, which are here wrought in great perfection. Here is a deep orange coloured sand, which is sent for by distant artists, used by them for casting their metals. It is also noted for a quarry of remarkable stones, lying horizontally under each other, of which the inhabitants make cisterns, troughs, &c. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Avon, and Thames.

Bilton, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. S.E. from Alnwick.

Bilton, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 1½ m. S.W. from Rugby.

Bilton, Holderness, Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Hull.

Bilton, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 4½ m. W. from Wetherby.

Bilton Hall, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 4 m. W. from Wetherby.

Bilton Hall, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 1½ m. S.W. from Rugby.

Bilton Hall, Claro wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. W. from Knaresborough.

Binall Hall, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 3 m. N. from Bridgenorth.

Binbrook, St. Gabriel, Walshcroft wap.

Lincolnsh. 158 m. N.E. from London, containing 79 houses and 484 inhabitants, is seated on the river Anklam, near the centre of the wolds, in a low valley, on a poor chalky soil. It is now a poor decayed place, with two parish churches, though formerly of great repute. *Fair*, Easter Tuesday.

Binbrook, *St. Mary*, Walshcroft wap. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. N.E. from Market Raisin.

Binchester, Darlington ward, Durham; 3½ m. N.E. from Bishops Auckland; generally supposed to have been Vinovium of the Romans. Two altars were lately dug up here, importing that the 20th legion was stationed in this place, during the wars between the Picts and Caledonians.

Bincomb, Frampton liberty, Dorsetsh. 8½ m. N. from Weymouth.

Bincken Abbey, Bindon liberty, Dorsetsh. 8 m. S.W. from Wareham.

Binderton, Chichester rape, Sussex; 4 m. N.W. from Chichester.

Bine Green, Bramber rape, Sussex; 4½ m. N. from Steyning. *Fair*, June 12, for pedlary.

Binfield, Cookham hund. Berksh. 10½ m. E. from Reading.

Binfield Common, Cookham hund. Berksh. 9 m. S.E. from Reading.

Binfield House, Cookham hund. Berksh. 10 m. S.E. from Reading.

Binfield Place, Cookham hund. Berksh. 9½ m. S.E. from Reading.

Binfolds, North Pertherton hund. Somersetsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Bridgewater.

Binfield, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5½ m. N. from Corbridge.

Bingham, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 130 m. N. from London, situated in the centre of the fertile vale of Belvoir and was formerly much larger than at present. The town consists principally of two streets, which run parallel to each other; one of which terminates in the market place, which is very large; there are however, two or three smaller streets. It is noted for a large old handsome Gothic church, formerly collegiate: the steeple, which consists of a tower and spire, is rather more than 40 yards high, is remarkably strongly built, and has a ring of six bells. *Fairs*, Feb. 13 and 14 for black cattle; Thursday in Whitsun week, town fair, and Nov. 8 and 9, chiefly for fowls and hogs; Easter Thursday, stallion show; last Thursday in Oct. statute. *Market*, Thursday.

Bingham Sutton, Hounsborough, Berwick and Coker, hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. S. from Yeovil.

Binghole, Tiverton hund. Devonsh. 1 m. S.E. from Tiverton.

Bingley, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 206½ m. N. from London, is a small market town, situated on the river Aire. *Fairs*, Jan.

25, for horned cattle; Aug. 25, 26, 27, for horned cattle, sheep, and linen. *Market*, Tuesday.

Binham, North Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 3 m. N.E. from Great Walsingham.

Binley, Evingar hund. Hampsh. 6½ m. N.E. from Andover.

Binley, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. S.E. from Coventry.

Binnegar, Winfrith hund. Dorsetsh. 2½ m. W. from Wareham.

Binniford, Wowsford hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.W. from Crediton.

Binnington, Dickerling hund. Yorksh. 7 m. S.W. from Scarborough.

Binscomb, Godalming hund. Surrey; 2 m. N.W. from Godalming.

Binsoe, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S.E. from Masham.

Binsted, Alton hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Alton.

Binsted, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 5 m. N.E. from Newport.

Binsted, Arundel rap., Sussex; 2 m. S.W. from Arundel.

Binthorpe, Aveland hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. E. from Folkingham.

Bint, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Binty, Eyneford hund. Norfolk; 6 m. N.W. from Reepham.

Binwellton, Cherbury hund. Salop. 7 m. N.E. from Montgomery.

Birch, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 8 m. S. from Bridgenorth. Here in May, 1773, a high bank that lay by the Severn, slipped quite across the river, entirely stopped up the channel, and turned the course of the river over a meadow that lay on the other side. That part, where the river ran, instantly became a high bank, with twenty lofty oaks standing upon it; and where the ground divided, a chasm was left 7 or 8 yards wide, and 5 or 6 deep. The depth of earth that moved, appeared to be 20 yards, and the quantity of land, rather more than 20 acres. The turnpike road was removed several yards, and turned up edge ways: as soon as the bank had stopped up the bed of the river, the vessels below were left dry at the bottom of the channel, and the water took its course over the meadow. About 400 yards from the river's bank, stood an house, where a family dwelt: The man got up about three o'clock in the morning, and hearing a rumbling noise, and finding the ground shake under him, he instantly called up his family; they perceived the ground to begin to move, but knew not which way to run for safety; however, they hastened off the spot, and just as they had got to a neighbouring wood, the ground they had left separated from that on which they stood. The house was left standing, but a barn that stood near it was thrown down.

Birch Bush, Darlington ward, Durham; 13 m. N.W. from Barnard's Castle.

Birch Coppice, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. N.W. from Atherstone.

Birch Gate, Lexden hund. Essex; 5½ m. S.W. from Colchester.

Birch, Great, Lexden hund. Essex; 6 m. S.W. from Colchester.

Birch, Great, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. S. from Hereford.

Birch Hall, Lexden hund. Essex; 4½ m. S.W. from Colchester.

Birch Hall, Pirehill hund. Shropsh. 1½ m. S. from Ellesmere.

Birch Hill, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. N.W. from Walsall.

Birch, Little, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. S.E. from Hereford.

Birch, Little, Lexden hund. Essex; 4½ m. S.W. from Colchester.

Birch Oak, Axminster hund. Devonsh. 9 m. N.E. from Honiton.

Birch-Wood Corner, Sutton lathe, Kent; 4½ m. S.W. from Dartford.

Buchall, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. N.W. from Leominster.

Burcham, Great, Smethden hund. Norfolk; 12½ m. N.E. from Lynn Regis.

Burcham Newton, Smethdon hund. Norfolk; 6 m. S.W. from Burnham Westgate.

Burcham Tofts, Smethden hund. Norfolk; 7 m. S.W. from Burnham Westgate.

Burchamstock, Swanborough hund. Wiltsh. 6½ m. S.E. from Devizes.

Burchanger, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 2½ m. N.E. from Bishops Cleeve.

Birches Green, Beynhurst hund. Berksh. 2½ m. W. from Maidenhead.

Birchfield, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Bedford.

Birchin, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Ledbury.

Birchington, Augustine lathe, Kent; 4 m. S.W. from Margate. Here is an ancient house, where William III. usually abode till the wind was fair for Holland.

Birchley Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.W. from Newton.

Birchley Heath, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.W. from Nuneaton.

Birchmore, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 3 m. S. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Birchover, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 1½ m. N. from Winster. This place is visited by numbers from Matlock and Buxton, to see the famous rolling stone, a great curiosity, which one person can move to and fro with his shoulder, though supposed to weigh about 20 tons; it is 4 yards high, and 12 round. This great stone stands amongst many more of the same kind.

Birchwood, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 6 m. N.E. from Uttoxeter.

Birchwood Nether, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 10 m. E. from Wirksworth.

Birchwood Over, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 10½ m. E. from Wirksworth.

Birch Fields, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 2 m. S.W. from Bromyard.

Birdbrook, Hinckford hund. Essex; 13 m. N.W. from Halstead.

Birdforth, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Easingwold.

Birdham, Chichester rape, Sussex; 5 m. S.W. from Chichester.

Birdhill, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.E. from Otley.

Birdholme, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 2 m. S. from Chesterfield.

Birdingbury, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Southam.

Birdlip, Dudston and King's Barton hund. Gloucestersh. 6 m. S.E. from Gloucester.

Bird's Green, Hinckford hund. Essex; 6 m. N.W. from Halstead.

Bird's Lodge, Wallington hund. Surrey; 1 m. S.E. from Croydon.

Bird's Park, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 1½ m. E. from Kendal.

Birdsall, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.W. from New Malton.

Birdwell, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S. from Barnsley.

Birk Field, Lonsdale ward, Westmoreland; 8½ m. N.E. from Kendal.

Birkby, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2 m. N.E. from Maryport.

Birkby, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N.W. from North Allerton.

Birkby, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Huddersfield.

Birkdale, West Derby hund. Lancash. 7½ m. N.W. from Ormskirk.

Birkdale, East ward, Westmoreland; 7 m. N.E. from Appleby.

Birke Houses, Staincliffe and Eyecross wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Sedburgh.

Birkenhead, Wirral hund. Chesh. 10 m. N.E. from Parkgate.

Birkenshaw, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.E. from Bradford.

Birkin, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.W. from Selby.

Birke, Chester ward, Durham; 8½ m. N.E. from Wolsingham.

Birke, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.W. from Kirkham.

Birke, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 12 m. N.E. from Ulverstone.

Birke, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S. from Corbridge.

Birke, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. E. from Kendal.

Birke, West hang wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S. from Middleham.

Birke Heads, Chester ward, Durham; 10 m. N.W. from Durham.

Birkehead, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 10½ m. N.W. from Hexham.

Birkwith, Staincliff and Fwcross wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N. from Settle.

Birling, Ford lathe, Kent; 6 m. N.W. from Maidstone.

Birlington, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. S.W. from Pershore.

Birlington, South, Blofield hund. Norfolk; 8½ m. S.E. from Norwich.

Birlington, St. Andrew, Blofield hund. Norfolk; 7 m. N.E. from Norwich.

Birlington, St. Peter, Blofield hund. Norfolk; 9½ m. E. from Norwich.

Birmingham, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 116½ m. N.E. from London, containing 16,403 houses, and 73,670 inhabitants, is seated on the side of an hill. The lower part is filled with the workshops and warehouses of the manufacturers, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains many new and regular streets. It has two churches, several chapels and meeting-houses for every denomination of dissenters. The church of St. Philip is justly admired for its architecture and situation. In each steeple is a set of musical chimes, which play every three hours, and a different tune every day in the week. The chapels are all modern handsome edifices, particularly St. Paul's. Here are two crosses, one called the Welsh, and the other the old cross: over the latter, the Court of Requests, and some of the town meetings are holden: here also is an elegant new theatre; the front is of hewn stone, and the arrangement every way worthy the first rational place of amusement in a capital town. For a considerable period, its hardware manufactures have been noted; but of late years by great additions to its trade, from a vast variety of useful and ornamental articles, such as hardware in all its various branches; the endless variety of buttons, buckles, plated articles, toys, trinkets, and jewellery; fire arms, and the ponderous productions of the casting furnace, rolling mill, and smelting work; it has risen to be superior in populousness to most of the other modern trading towns in England, and has filled the surrounding country with industrious inhabitants. It is plentifully supplied with that important article coals, by means of a canal to Wednesbury, in Staffordsh.; and it has a communication with the great trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by means of a branch passing by Wolverhampton. The Birmingham goods are dispersed about the kingdom, but chiefly sent to London by land carriage. They are exported in great quantities to foreign countries, where, in point of cheapness and show united, they are unrivalled; so that this town is become, according to the emphatical expression of the late great Mr. Burke, the toy-shop of Europe. The improved steam engines made here by Messrs.

Bolton and Watt, deserve however, to rank higher than toys, among the productions of human ingenuity: Their application to various mechanical purposes, and particularly to the draining of mines, which were before entirely over-powered by water, places them amongst the most valuable inventions of the age, (see *Soho*.) Yet this great town does not possess any chartered privileges, and is governed only by a high and low bailiff, and two constables, chosen annually, although for wealth and respectability, they are not inferior to the magistrates of almost any city or town in the kingdom. Not possessing any charter, the industry of the place is not interrupted by election politics, and that grand principle which should ever animate a flourishing commercial establishment, universally pervades the great body of the inhabitants, viz. the uninterrupted application of each individual who composes it, to his own peculiar concerns. Mr. Hutton, in his history of this town, (to which the reader is more particularly referred) estimates, apparently upon good data, the fortunes of the principal inhabitants of this great hive of industry, as follows:

3	possessing capitals of £100,000
7	50,000
8	30,000
12	20,000
171	from £5,000 to 10,000

201 Proprietors, of 3½ millions.

The air of this town is naturally, exceedingly pure, and, notwithstanding the disadvantages which must result from its close population, the noxious effluvia of various metallic trades, and, above all, the continual smoke arising from the immense quantity of coals consumed, it is remarked, by that most accurate observer of the probability of human existence, (Dr. Price) to be one of the healthiest towns in England. The foundation being a dry reddish sand, the lowest apartments are perfectly free from damp, and hence it follows, that agues, and the numerous tribe of distempers incidental to moist situations, are here unknown: the instances of longevity are numerous, and every means for the preservation of health has been adopted in this great town, particularly bathing; one of the most extensive and complete set of baths in the kingdom being erected at Lady Well, an oblong piece of water, 36 yards by 18, situated in the centre of a garden, accommodated with 24 recesses for undressing; the whole surrounded by an high wall. Besides these, seven marble baths are at all times ready for hot or cold bathing, and all other suitable conveniences for medical purposes. Duddesdon Gardens, or Vauxhall, within about 1½ m. from the centre of the town, fur-

nishes an agreeable fund of amusement during the summer, being disposed upon a principle somewhat similar to that of London, for music and other entertainments. Here also is a fine bowling-green, billiard-table, &c. In the winter there are concerts and balls, in a superb assembly room at the Hotel, a building deservedly admired for its elegance and convenience. It may seem singular to a modern eye, to view Birmingham in the light of one vast tan yard, there being scarcely any appearance of that necessary article here at present; although it was once a famous market for leather. This market was of great antiquity, perhaps not less than 700 years old, and continued till the beginning of the present century. *Fairs*, Thursday in Whitsun week; Sept. 29, for black cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, &c. *Market*, Thursday, which is most plentifully supplied from the country with every kind of provision, except tea & fish; the inhabitants therefore entered into a public subscription, for a regular supply of this article of luxury twice a week, and a proper shop has been opened in Bull-street, for the sale of the same.

Birmingham Canal Communication; This town derives an important advantage from its navigable communication to most parts of the kingdom, whereby the great expence incurred by land carriage is avoided, and her heaviest products conveyed to the most remote distance, without a material addition to their original price. The old canal, which was made in 1768 and 1769, brings hither various raw materials, and the produce of the Wednesbury collieries, thereby supplying that necessary article, fuel, at little more than half the price formerly paid for it. This cut was, in 1772, extended to Autherby, from whence there is a communication to the Severn, and thereby to Shrewsbury, Gloucester, Bristol, and with the Trent, to Gainsborough, Hull, and London. From this canal, there is likewise a junction with the grand line, running along the pottery, in Staffordshire, and thence extending to Manchester and Liverpool; thus conveying the manufactures of Birmingham and its vicinity, entirely by water carriage, to the principal ports of the British Ocean, the Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel. By the new canal, a communication is opened by Fazely to Fisherwick, Tamworth, Polesworth, Atherstone, Nuneaton, and Coventry, to Oxford, and from thence either by the Canal or Thames, to London, thereby obtaining a navigable conveyance to the S.E. extremity of the kingdom, and diffusing as it were, from a centre, in four grand and opposite points, the various products of British industry, to be dispersed from her chief ports, amongst the inhabitants of every clime.

Birmingham Heath, Memlinsford hund. Warwicksh. 1 m. N.W. from Birmingham.

Birmington, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. S.E. from Skipton-on-Stour.

Birnstones, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5½ m. N.W. from Aldstone.

Birstall, West Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 3½ m. N. from Leicester.

Birstall, Morley wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. N.E. from Halifax. This is a populous village, where Yorkshire broad cloth is manufactured. This place is also famed for dying; and here is made a sort of cloth in imitation of Gloucester whites, which is as good in colour, though perhaps not in fineness.

Birstall Garth, Holderness, Yorksh. 6 m. S.E. from Patrington.

Birtwith, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from Ripley.

Birtheaite Hall, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N. from Barnsley.

Birtles, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 2½ m. N.W. from Macclesfield.

Birtley, Chester ward, Durham; 9 m. from Durham.

Birtley, Darlington ward, Durham; 1 m. N. from Bishops Auckland.

Birtley, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 11½ m. N.W. from Hexham.

Birtley, High, Darlington ward, Durham; 2½ m. N.W. from Bishops Auckland.

Birtley Far, Darlington ward, Durham; 2½ m. N. from Bishops Auckland.

Birvies, Montgomerysh. 3 m. N.W. from Montgomery.

Bisathorpe, Wragg wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.E. from Wragby.

Bivot, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 2 m. N.W. from Luton.

Bisham, Beynhurst hund. Berksh. 4 m. N.W. from Maidenhead. This village is pleasantly situated on the Thames, almost opposite to Great Marlow. Its church, though small, is deserving of notice, as it contains some curious monuments: on the river, not far from hence, are the brass mills for making brass pans, &c.

Bisham Abbey, Beynhurst hund. Berksh. 4½ m. N.W. from Maidenhead.

Bishampton, Oswaldslow hund. Worcstersh. 4½ m. N.E. from Pershore.

Bishbrooke, Wrundike hund. Rutlandsh. 2 m. E. from Uppingham.

Bishop Oak, Darlington ward, Durham; 2 m. N.W. from Walsingham.

Bishop's Auckland. See Auckland.

Bishop's Bourn, Shepway lathc, Kent; 4 m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Bishop's Castle, Parslow hund. Shropsh. 159½ m. N.W. from London, contains 241 houses, and 1076 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred by 17 Elizabeth, and is vested in the bailiff and all the bur-

genes who amount to 100. It is a small town, situated on a branch of the river Clun, having a neat market house, and its streets kept remarkably clean. The corporation consists of a bailiff, recorder, and 15 aldermen. *Fairs*, Friday before Feb. 13; Friday before Good Friday; first Friday after May Day; July 5, Sept. 9, Nov. 13, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. The day preceding the last three fairs is, for sheep and pigs. *Market*, Friday, which is noted for all sorts of commodities, and much frequented by the Welsh.

Bishop's Canning, Pottorn and Cannines hund. Wilts. 2½ m. N.E. from Devizes.

Bishop's Cannell, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. S.E. from Sherborne.

Bishop's Down, Ford lathe, Kent; 6 m. S.W. from Tunbridge.

Bishop's Green, Dunmow hund. Essex; 3½ m. S. from Dunmow.

Bishop's Hull, Taunton and Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. W. from Taunton.

Bishop's Lydiard, West Kingsbury hund. Somersetsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Taunton. *Fairs*, March 25, Sept. 8, for horses, cattle, and toys.

Bishop's Middleham, Stockton ward, Durham; 10 m. S.E. from Durham.

Bishop's Mympston, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 2 m. S.E. from South Molton. *Fairs*, third Monday in April, and Monday before Oct. 25.

Bishop's Stoke, Fawley hund. Hampsh. 6 m. S. from Winchester.

Bishops Stortford, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 30 m. N.E. from London, containing 456 houses, and 2305 inhabitants, is situated on the river Stort, and is built in the form of a cross, the two principal streets intersecting each other at right angles, with the market-house in the centre. The church, which has a fine lofty tower, with eight musical bells, stands on rising ground. This town lies in a rich corn country, having a canal communicating with the river Lea, whereby corn, malt, &c. are conveyed to London, and the country supplied with coals and other heavy articles. No particular manufacture is carried on here, except the conversion of barley into malt, of which very large quantities are annually made. The town, with the manor, formerly belonged to the Bishops of London, from whom it was wrested by King John, who erected it into a borough; and although restored again to the See of London, it returned 2 members to parliament, in the fourth, seventh, eighth, and sixteenth years of Edward II.; and again, in the ninth, twelfth, and fourteenth of Edward III. Since the latter period, no return has been made; and the Bishops

appoint a bailiff to exercise jurisdiction through the extent of their liberty. *Fairs*, Holy Thursday, Thursday after Trinity Sunday, Oct. 10, for horses and cattle. *Market*, Thursday, which is a very large one, for grain.

Bishop's Stortford Park, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Bishops Stortford.

Bishop's Sutton, Bishops Sutton hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. S.E. from New Alresford.

Bishops Waltham, Bishops Waltham hund. Hampsh. 67½ m. S.W. from London, containing 191 houses, and 1773 inhabitants, is a small neat town, chiefly noted for its numerous schools. Its principal trade consists in tanning and in dressing leather, of which it sends large quantities to Guernsey, London, and the neighbouring fairs. The remains of the Bishops' Castle, originally built by Bishop Henry de Blois, brother to King Stephen, still exhibit traces of its ancient magnificence. It was demolished in the civil wars, and the Bishops Park converted into a farm. In the early part of the last century, this neighbourhood was infested by a notorious gang of deer-stealers, who, from the custom of blacking their faces before they sallied forth to commit their depredations in the neighbouring forests, obtained the name of Waltham Blacks, their atrocities gave occasion to the enactment of the Black Act, which comprehends more felonies than any law that has ever been previously framed for domestic regulation. *Fairs*, second Friday in May, July 30, Friday after Oct. 10, for cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, cheese, and toys. *Market*, Friday.

Bishop's Wearmouth, Easington ward, Durham; 27½ m. N. from London, is so intimately united by buildings, and other local circumstances, with Sunderland, that they may be said to form only one town, although the parishes are distinct, and have two separate places of worship. The more ancient part of Bishop's Wearmouth occupies the southern acclivity of an eminence S. of the river Wear, and about 1½ m. distant from its junction with the sea. On the crown of the eminence is the church, beyond which, to the N.E. a range of modern and handsome buildings have been erected on the Pans Fields, and connect with Sunderland; But the principal structure on the Bishop's Wearmouth side, and by far the greatest curiosity in this part of the country, is the magnificent iron bridge, of a single arch, which has been thrown over the river Wear, and connects with the new road leading to Newcastle and Shields. This noble fabric is indebted for its origin to the genuine patriotism of Rowland Burdon, Esq. M.P. who assisted by the scientific abilities of

Mr. Thomas Wilson, engineer, invented, and obtained a patent for the plan on which it is constructed. The arch is the segment of a circle 444 feet in diameter, and is 236 feet 8 inches in its chord, or span. The whole weight of iron forming this immense structure, is 260 tons; of these 46 are malleable, and 214 cast. The piers, or abutments, are piles of almost solid masonry, 24 feet in thickness, 42 in breadth at bottom, and 37 at top. The South pier is founded on the solid rock, and rises from about 22 feet above the bed of the river: on the N. side, the ground was not so favourable, so that the foundation was obliged to be carried 10 feet below the bed. The iron work was cast by Messrs. Walkers, of Rotherham, and the arch was turned upon a very light but firm scaffolding, so judiciously constructed by Mr. Wilson, that not the smallest interruption was given to the passage of the numerous vessels that navigate the busy river of Sunderland. The mode of bracing the ribs was so simple and expeditious, that the whole was put together and thrown over the river, in ten days, and the scaffolding immediately removed. The bridge was opened for general use 9th Aug. 1796, and cost 27,000*l*. The centre of the arch is nearly 100 feet from the surface of the river at low water; so that vessels, from 200 to 300 tons burthen, can pass under it without striking their masts. Here is also a subscription library, containing a variety of valuable books, which promises to become of great utility.

Bishop's Wickham, Thurstable hund. Essex; 3 m. S. from Witham.

Bishopside, Low, Claro wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.W. from Ripley.

Bishopside, High, Claro wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N.W. from Ripley.

Bishopthorpe, Mauley wap. Lincolnsh. 4 m. N.E. from Burton-on-Strather.

Bishopthorpe, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 3½ m. S. from York. Here the archbishop has a palace, the only one remaining to the See: the manor was purchased, and the palace built by Archbishop Gray, about the year 1244; and a neat chapel, in which he founded a chantry, is still standing. Archbishop Scrope was sentenced here by one Fulthorpe, a lawyer, after judge Gascoigne had refused the office, and was executed 1405, in a field between his palace and the city.

Bishopston, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. S. from Aylesbury.

Bishopston, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. N.W. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Bishopstone, Glamorgansh. 6 m. S.W. from Swansea.

Bishopstone, Downton hund. Wiltsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Salisbury.

Bishopstone, Ramsbury hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Swindon.

Bishopstone, Lewes rape, Sussex; 3 m. S.W. from Cuckfield.

Bishopstone, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 3½ m. N.W. from Seaford.

Bishopstone Place, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 3 m. N.W. from Seaford.

Bishopstone, Warminster hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Warminster.

Bishton, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. N.W. from Hereford.

Bishton, Stockton ward, Durham; 5½ m. N.W. from Stockton-on-Tees.

Bishton, Caldicot hund. Monmouthsh. 4½ m. E. from Newport.

Bishton, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. N. from Rudgely.

Bishton Bigg, Brimstrey hund. Salop. 8½ m. N.E. from Bridgenorth.

Bishton Hall, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. N. from Rudgely.

Bisley, Bisley hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. E. from Stroud, is a very extensive and populous parish, in which the broad cloth manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent. The church is very large and spacious, and on account of its situation, may be seen at several miles distance. Here is a free school for boys; and a donation for clothing six widows, yearly. The canal uniting the Thames with the Severn, runs through this parish, and on the verge of it commences that wonderful exertion of art and labour, a tunnel, which conveys the water of the canal 3 miles 5 furlongs under ground. This work was honoured with the presence of their Majesties, in Aug. 1788. *Fairs*, May 4, and Nov. 12, chiefly for sheep.

Bisley, Godly hund. Surrey; 8 m. N.W. from Guildford.

Bisley Green, Godly hund. Surrey; 7 m. N.W. from Guildford.

Bispham, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 3 m. N.W. from Poulton-in-Fylde.

Bispham, Leyland hund. Lancash. 8 m. N.W. from Wigan.

Bispham Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 8½ m. N.W. from Newton.

Bispham, Little, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N.W. from Poulton-in-Fylde.

Bistern, Ringwood hund. Hampsh. 3 m. S. from Ringwood. Here Camden saw the remaining walls and ditches, of an ancient castle of the Bishop of Winchester, half a mile in circumference.

Bitchley, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 3 m. N.W. from Lutterworth.

Bitchcrook, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 13 m. N.W. from Hexham.

Bitchfield, Beltisloe wap. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N. from Corby.

Bitchfield, East, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 12 m. N.W. from Newcastle.

Bitchfield, West, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 12½ m. N.W. from Newcastle.

Bitchley, Scray lathes, Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Cranbrook.

Bitford, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Alcester-on-Arrow.—*Market*, Friday.

Bittadon, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N.W. from Barnstaple.

Bittell House, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 5 m. N.E. from Bromesgrove.

Bitterley, Overs hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.E. from Ludlow.

Bittern Grove, Mansbridge hund. Hampsh. 3 m. S.E. from Southampton.

Bitteswell, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 1 m. N.W. from Lutterworth.

Bittlesdon, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 5 m. N.W. from Buckingham.

Bitton, Langley and Swineshead hund. Gloucestersh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bristol. Great quantities of coal and iron ore are dug up here; and besides a manufacture of pins, it has brass mills, flattening and splitting mill, &c.

Bixbrand, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Henley.

Bixhues, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Henley.

Blaby, Kienstead hund. Norfolk; 3 m. S. from Norwich.

Blaxthorpe, Aylesbury hund. Berksh. 5 m. S.W. from Aylesbury.

Blaby, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Leicester.

Blackbank, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Leeds.

Blackbarrow, Rapsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. N. from Cirencester.

Blackboys, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 8 m. N.E. from Lewes. *Fair*, Oct. 6.

Blackbird, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Watford.

Blackbrook, West Derby hund. Lancash. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Wigan.

Blackbull Hall, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 7 m. N. from Bedford.

Blackbush, Weibree hund. Herefordsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hereford.

Black Castle, Hartcliffe and Bedwinster hund. Somersetsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bristol.

Black Chapel, Chelmsford hund. Essex; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chelmsford.

Blacklock Hall, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Rothbury.

Black Dike, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 8 m. N.W. from Wigton.

Black Ditch, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. 9 m. N.W. from Crediton.

Black Edge, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 6 m. W. from Tideswell.

Black Fen, Sutton lathes, Kent; 5 m. N.W. from Dartford.

Black Green, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from St. Albans.

Black Grove, Hormer hund. Berksh. 4 m. S.W. from Oxford.

Black Grove, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. N.W. from Aylesbury.

Black Grove, Upper, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Aylesbury.

Black Hall, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 10 m. N.E. from Ravenglass.

Black Hall, Darlington ward, Durham; $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Durham.

Black Hall, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. S. from Hexham.

Black-Heath Farm, Copthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; 5 m. W. from Leatherhead.

Black Hill, Easington ward, Durham; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Easington.

Black Hill, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. N.W. from Watford.

Black Hill, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N.E. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Black Horse, Reigate hund. Surrey; 4 m. S. from Reigate.

Black House, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N. from Haltwhistle.

Black House, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 13 m. N. from Skipton.

Black'amb, East ward, Westmoreland; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Brough.

Black-Lead Mines, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 8 m. S.W. from Keswick. See *Borrowdale*.

Black Moor, Leyland hund. Lancash. 7 m. S.W. from Chorley.

Black Moor Foot, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Huddersfield.

Black Nest, Cookham hund. Berksh. 9 m. E. from Oakingham.

Black Park, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh.

Black Park, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 2 m. N.E. from Whitechurch.

Black Pool, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 8 m. N.W. from Kirkham. This is a pleasing little place, with good accommodations, and a fine beach, it is therefore much frequented as a bathing place.

Black Rock, Caldecot hund. Monmouthsh. known by the name of the New Passage.

Black Shield House, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 18 m. N.E. from Longtown.

Black Water, Pydar hund. Cornwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Truro.

Black Water, Hinckford hund. Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Braintree.

Blackbunton, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 6 m. W.N.W. from Dartmouth.

Blackbarrow, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 9 m. N.E. from Ulverstone.

Blackbourn, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bampton in the Bush.

Blackbrook, Fareham hund. Hampsh. 1 m. S. from Fareham.

Blackburn, Blackburn hund. Lancash. $21\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. from London, containing 2,352 houses, and 11,980 inhabitants, is

pleasantly situated on the river Derwent, from the blackness of whose waters it derives its name, and over which it has four stone bridges. It is an ancient but clean town, having three churches. This town was formerly the seat of the manufacture, known in London by the name of the Blackburn Grays; but in consequence of the great increase of printing, the chief manufacture of the place is calico printing, for which it has become famous. *Fairs*, May 11, for horned cattle, horses, and toys; Sept. 11, for toys and small wares; Oct. 29, for horses, horned cattle, and toys. *Market*, Monday.

Blackburn Canal Communication. By the late inland navigation, Blackburn communicates with the rivers Mersey, Dec, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles.

Blackdown, Arundel rape, Sussex; 6 m. N.W. from Petworth.

Blackdown House, Whitchurch Canon-corum hund. Dorsetsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Beaminster. In the neighbourhood is an hill, or heathy ridge, running from Piddletton to Poole; having on its summit a vast number of pits, of various dimensions. They are all of the form of an inverted cone, some being 60 yards wide at the top. Various opinions have been entertained concerning them, some attributing them to the Druids, others to marl taken from the spot.

Blackenburgh, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. N. from Uxbridge.

Blacker, Strailforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from Barnsley.

Blacker Green, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. 6 m. S.W. from Thorn.

Blackford, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 4 m. N. from Carlisle.

Blackford, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 7½ m. N.E. from Ludlow.

Blackford, Bempstone hund. Somersetsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Wells.

Blackford, Whitley hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Wincanton.

Blackfordby, West Goscoe hund. Leicestersh. 2 m. N.W. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Blackheath, Sutton lathe, Kent; 5½ m. S.E. from London, is a fine elevated spot, on the high road to Canterbury, Dover, Margate, &c. commanding, from its immediate elevation above the Thames, one of the most beautiful prospects in the kingdom; and considered in a commercial point of view, in the whole world. At the entrance on the left is Greenwich Park, (which see) and, on the right, Morden College, built by Sir John Mordaunt, or Morden, a Turkey Merchant, for decayed merchants. The edges of the Heath are covered with the villas of the

nobility and gentry, and the numerous parties of archers, cricketers, golf players, &c. frequenting it in summer, contribute greatly to enliven the scene, and to render it one of the most delightful spots imaginable. By the sinking of the earth, in the year 1780, a cavern was discovered on the side of the ascent to the Heath, consisting of 7 large rooms, from 12 to 36 feet wide, each way; communicating with each other by arched avenues, cut through the chalk, out of which the whole are excavated. Some of the apartments have large conical domes, 36 feet high, supported by a column of chalk, 43 yards in circumference. The bottom of the cavern is 50 feet below the entrance, at the extremities 160 feet, and is descended by means of a flight of steps. Its bottom is fine hard sand, and at the extreme end is a well of very fine water, 27 feet deep. *Fairs*, May 12, Oct. 11, for horses, cattle, and toys.

Blackhope, Low, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 7 m. N. from Bellingham.

Blackhouse Wick, Tendring hund. Essex; 10 m. S.E. from Colchester.

Blackhurst Ford, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.W. from Wem.

Blackland, Buddlesgate hund. Hampsh. 5 m. S.W. from Winchester.

Blackland, Calne hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. S.E. from Calne.

Blackland Street, Calne hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. S. from Calne.

Blacklands, Colstow hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. S.E. from Winslow.

Blackley, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N.E. from Aldstone.

Blackley Ton, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S. from Halifax.

Blackmanstone, Shepway lathe, Kent; 6 m. S.W. from Hithe.

Blackmanston, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 1 m. S.W. from Hereford.

Blackmoor, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 8 m. S.W. from Hereford.

Blackmoor, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 7 m. S.W. from Chelmsford; where formerly stood an ancient priory.

Blackmore End, Hinckford hund. Essex; 5 m. W. from Halstead. Here was one of the pleasure houses of Henry VIII. distinguished by the name of Jericho.

Blackmore End, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 7 m. N.W. from Hatfield.

Blackmore Park, Pershore hund. Worcester-sh. 5 m. N.W. from Upton.

Blackmorn, Melksham hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. N.E. from Melksham.

Blackrake, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.W. from Middleham.

Blackrod, Salford hund. Lancash. 4½ m. N. from Wigan.

Blackthorn, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. S.E. from Bicester.

Blackthorn Hill, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 17 m. N.E. from Lewes.

Blacktoft, Howdenshire, Yorksh. 6 m. S.E. from Howden.

Blackwall, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 8 m. S. from Wiuster.

Blackwall, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 4 m. N.W. from Chelmsford.

Blackwall, Ouslston hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. E. from London, between Poplar and the mouth of the Lea, remarkable for the ship yard and wet docks of Mr. Perry. The dock, as formed by this gentleman, was the most considerable private one in Europe, containing, with the embankments, 19 acres. It could receive 28 large East-Indiamen, and from 50 to 60 ships of smaller burthen, with room to transport them from one part of the dock to the other. On the spacious South Quay were erected 4 cranes, for the purpose of landing the guns, and other heavy stores. On the East Quay, provision was made to land the blubber from the Greenland ships; and adjoining were coppers prepared for boiling the same, with spacious warehouses for the reception of the oil and whalebone; and ample convenience for stowing and keeping dry the rigging and sails of the ships. On the West Quay was erected a building, 120 feet in height, for the purpose of masting, and dismasting large ships, and for lifting the rigging; and thereby obviating the necessity of raising speers on the deck, which is both injurious to the ship, and dangerous to the men. By this machine, the masts and bowsprit were lowered down, and fixed in three hours and forty minutes, by half the number of hands usually employed two days in the same service. On each end of the North bunk, are erected houses for the watchmen, who had the care of the ships night and day; with cook rooms, in which the sailors dress their provisions, perfectly sheltered from the inclemency of the weather. The basons without the Dock Gate were so prepared, that ships were laid on the stocks, and their bottoms inspected, without the necessity of putting them into the dry docks, whereby much time and expence were saved. In digging these docks, nuts, and pieces of trees, were found in a sound and perfect state, although they must have lain there for ages. They seemed to have been overset by some convulsion, or violent impulse from the N. as all their tops lay toward the S. These Docks were, in the year 1808, sold to the East-India Company, for the purpose of forming the East-India Docks. See London.

Blackwater, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 2 m. S. from Newport, Isle of Wight. Fair, Nov. 8, for cattle and sheep.

Blackwater, St. Ann's, Witham hund. Essex; 7 m. S.W. from Braintree; near it is Blackwater Bay, so famous for the Wallfleet oysters.

Blackwell, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 6½ m. N.W. from Bakewell.

Blackwell, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 8 m. S.W. from Mansfield.

Blackwell, Darlington ward, Durham; 1 m. S.W. from Darlington.

Blackwell, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 9 m. N.W. from Kendal.

Blackwell, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 2½ m. N.W. from Shipton-on-Stour.

Blackwell Grange, Darlington ward, Durham; ½ m. S. from Darlington.

Blackwell House, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Selby.

Blackwood, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. W. from Leek.

Blaron House, Worrall hund. Chesh. 2 m. N.W. from Chester.

Bladon, Woolton hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. S. from Woodstock.

Blacen Avon Furnace, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Abergavenny.

Blacen Cose, Caermarthensh. 10 m. S.W. from Caermarthen.

Blacen Lir, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 2 m. S.W. from Pontypool.

Blarn Garw, Glamorgansh. 10 m. E. from Nenth.

Blarn Rumneu, Glamorgansh. 5 m. N.E. from Merthyr Tydyl.

Blarn y Pant, Cardigansh. 6 m. S.E. from Cardigan.

Blarn y Wern, Cardigansh. 5 m. N.W. from Llanbeder.

Blarnpenal Chapel, Cardigansh. 6½ m. N.W. from Tregaron.

Blarnporrh, Cardigansh. 6½ m. N.E. from Cardigan.

Blaston, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 6½ m. N.E. from Market Harborough.

Blagden, East, Hartland hund. Devonsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Hartland.

Blagden, West, Hartland hund. Devonsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Hartland.

Blagdon, Castle ward, Northumberland; 9 m. N. from Newcastle.

Blagdon, Taunton and Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S. from Taunton.

Blagdon, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Uxbridge.

Blagdon Lodge, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Axbridge.

Blaisdon, Westbury hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. S.E. from Mitchel Dean.

Blaithewait, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. S.W. from Wigton.

Blakaw Hill, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. S.E. from Bawtry.

Blake Bank, Staincliffe and Eweross wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. N.W. from Settle.

Blake Hall, Ongar hund. Essex; 5 m. N.E. from Epping.

Blake Hall, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 7 m. N.E. from London.

Blake Hall, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 6 m. N. from Preston.

Blake Hall, Morley wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Huddersfield.

Blake Hill, Cogdean hund. Dorsetsh. 8 m. N. from Poole.

Blakehope, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 11 m. N.W. from Bellingham.

Blakeley, Easington ward, Durham; 8 m. S.E. from Durham.

Blakeley, Salford hund. Lancash. 4 m. N. from Manchester.

Blakemoor Hall, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Morpeth.

Blakemore, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hereford.

Blakenhall, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 5 m. S.E. from Hereford.

Blakesham, Great, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; 4 m. N.W. from Ipswich.

Blakenham, Little, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ipswich.

Blakeney, Blidestoe hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. S. from Newnham. *Fairs*, April 12, for horned cattle; Nov. 12, for cattle and hogs.

Blakeney, Holt hund. Norfolk; 5 m. N.W. from Holt.

Blake's Cross, Stratton hund. Cornwall; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Stratton.

Blake's Ware, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Ware.

Blake's Ware, Little, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Ware.

Blakesley, Green's Norton hund. Northamptonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Towcester.

Blakesley Hall, Green's Norton hund. Northamptonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Towcester.

Blakestone, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Doncaster.

Blakiston Hall, Stockton ward, Durham; 5 m. S.E. from Sedgfield.

Blanch, Harthill wap. Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Great Driffield.

Blanches, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 4 m. N.W. from Chipping Barnet.

Blanchland, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 9 m. S. from Hexham.

Blandford Forum, Pimperne hund. Dorsetsh. 1034 m. S.W. from London, containing 408 houses, and 2326 inhabitants, is situated near the centre of the N.E. part of the county, in a fruitful neighbourhood, on a bend of the river Stour, which flows on the N. and W. sides of the town. Having been several times partly destroyed by fire, it has been mostly rebuilt, having an elegant modern church, and a neat town hall; indeed few towns possess such handsome buildings

and good shops. Its charter by James I. incorporates it a free borough, with the addition of certain liberties, besides those they had from time immemorial enjoyed. The town is governed by a bailiff, and 6 capital burgesses, having a power to determine suits in the Borough, not exceeding 10*l*. It has no considerable manufacture, except shirt buttons and thread, although they formerly made lace here, equal, if not superior, to any imported from Flanders. The principal support of Blandford is derived from the passage of travellers, the expenditure and good neighbourhood of the surrounding gentry, its markets and fairs, and the races holden annually in July or August, on a down in the parish of Torrent Monkton, which have existed since the year 1729. At the east end of Blandford are the stately relics of Danory Court, now a farm house. The ancient lords of this demesne, were barons of the realm. Somewhat to the N. of this mansion, about the middle of the last century, stood a remarkable oak, called Danory Oak, which, in the year 1747, measured 75 feet high, and the trunk 12 feet in diameter, 17 feet above the ground: the circumference on the surface of the ground, was 23 feet; the hollow, or cavity at the bottom, was 15 feet wide, and 17 high, and would contain about 20 persons. This oak was sold, and rooted up for fire wood, in the year 1755. *Fairs*, March 7, July 10, Nov. 8, for horses, sheep, and cheese. *Market*, Saturday, which is plentifully supplied with every article of provision.

Blandford Park, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 7 m. N.E. from Burford.

Blandford, St. Mary, Coombe's Ditch hund. Dorsetsh. 1 m. S. from Blandford Forum.

Blands, East ward, Westmoreland; 3 m. S. from Brough.

Blankney, Langue hund. Lincolnsh. 11 m. S.E. from Lincoln.

Blanking Gill, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Cockermouth.

Blannel, Great, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 1 m. N.W. from Chippenham.

Blannerhasset, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 4 m. N.W. from Ireby.

Blansby Parks, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 3 m. N. from Pickering.

Blasted Hill, Chelmsford hund. Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Chelmsford.

Blasterfield, West ward, Westmoreland; 3 m. N. from Orton.

Blatchford, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 15 m. W. from Totness.

Blatchington, Pevensy rape, Sussex; 3 m. N.W. from Sleaford.

Blatherieick, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Oundle.

BLE

Blamith, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 8 m. N. from Ulverstone.

Blaxhall, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk; 7 m. N.W. from Oxford.

Blaydon, Chester ward, Durham; 5 m. W. from Gateshead.

Blaze Castle, Henbury hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. N.W. from Bristol.

Blazey, St., Powder hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. N.E. from St. Austel. Fair, Feb. 2, for cattle and sheep.

Bleach Green, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 6 m. N.F. from Eye.

Bleach Hall, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. N. from Chipping Barnet.

Bleak Hall, Brixton hund. Surrey; 4 m. S. from London.

Bleak Hill, Biggleswade hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. E. from Biggleswade.

Bleakhope Black, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 11½ m. N.W. from Bellingham.

Bleakhope Foot, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 10 m. N.W. from Bellingham.

Blean, Augustine lath, Kent; 3 m. N.W. from Canterbury.

Bleasby, Wraggoc wap. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Wragby.

Bleasby, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Newark.

Blendale, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 3½ m. E. from Garstang.

Bleasle, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 4½ m. S.E. from Kendal.

Bleatarn, East ward, Westmoreland; 5½ m. W. from Ambleside.

Blechingdon, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. S.E. from Woodstock.

Blechingdon Park, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 3½ m. E. from Woodstock.

Blechley, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 5 m. W. from Drayton.

Blegda, Radnorsh. 7 m. N.W. from Prestegyn.

Bledlow, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 7 m. S.W. from Wendover.

Bledlow Bottom, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 6 m. N.W. from High Wycombe.

Bledlington, Slaughter hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. S.E. from Stow on the Wold.

Bleekhall, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. S. from Carlisle.

Blencarn, Leath ward, Cumberland; 8 m. S.E. from Kirk Oswald.

Blencage, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 4½ m. S.W. from Wigton.

Blencow, Leath ward, Cumberland; 5 m. N.W. from Penrith.

Blencrake, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. N.E. from Cockermouth.

Blendon, Sutton lath, Kent; 3 m. W. from Eltham.

Blendon Hall, Sutton lath, Kent; 3½ m. W. from Eltham.

BLE

Blendworth, Finch Dean hund. Hampsh. 7½ m. S. from Petersfield.

Blenheim House, and *Park*, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Oxford. In this park stood a royal palace, where King Ethelred called a parliament; and where the brave Alfred is reported to have translated Boetius. Henry I. enclosed it with a wall, the greater part of which is now remaining. His successor, Henry II. principally resided at this seat, and erected an house in the park, encompassed with a labyrinth of extraordinary contrivance, for the habitation of his concubine, the fair Rosamond Clifford. This romantic retreat, commonly called Rosamond's Bower, was situated on the hill on the N.W. of the bridge, above a remarkable bath or spring, called at present Rosamond's well. The same king received homage at this palace from Rhees, Prince of Wales, and his nobles. He likewise knighted his son Geoffrey here, at his return from Normandy; and soon afterwards he here gave his cousin, the lady Ermengard, daughter of Richard Viscount Beaumont, in marriage to William king of Scotland. In this palace, Edmund, second son of Edward I. was born, and twice denominated Edmund of Woodstock; as was Edward the Black Prince. The Princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, was kept a prisoner here during part of the reign of her sister Mary. This palace retained its original splendour, and was inhabited by our kings till the reign of Charles I. but began to be demolished in the succeeding times of confusion. Its magnificent ruins were remaining within the beginning of the eighteenth century, near the bridge to the N. on the spot where two sycamores have since been planted as a memorial. Near the palace was anciently an hospital or alms-house. The park and manor of Woodstock, with other appurtenances, were granted, with the concurrence of parliament, by Queen Anne, in the fourth year of her reign, to John Duke of Marlborough, and his heirs, as a mark of national gratitude, for the great and illustrious victories obtained under his command, over the French and Bavarian armies, particularly at Blenheim. The grant of the crown, and the services of the duke, are fully specified on the pedestal of a stately column, 130 feet in height, on the top of which is a statue of marble, representing the duke. The house itself was built at the public expence, but the bridge, the columns, and the portal contiguous to the town, were erected solely at the charge of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. The banner of France, which is deposited in Windsor Castle, is annually presented to his Majesty on the 2d of August, by the heir of the great Duke of Marlborough; by the observance

of which tenure, the possession of this magnificent palace and demesne, is continued in the family. The entrance from the town of Woodstock to the Park, is under a spacious and elegant gateway, of the Corinthian order; from whence a noble prospect is opened to the palace, the bridge, the lake, with its valley, and other beautiful scenes. About the middle of the grand approach, is a magnificent bridge, consisting of three arches, the centre one of which is larger than the Rialto at Venice; the water is formed into a spacious lake, which covers the whole extent of a capacious valley, surrounded by an artificial declivity, of a prodigious depth, and is indisputably the most capital piece of water in the kingdom. The front of Blenheim House is extended to the length of 348 feet, from wing to wing, and consists of a variety of beautiful and noble architecture. On the pediment of the S. front, towards the gardens, is a noble busto, larger than the life, of Louis XIV. taken from the gates of Tournay. The E. entrance is through a portal built in the stile of martial architecture, on the top of which is a reservoir, which supplies the house with water from the river. This entrance leads to a quadrangle, chiefly consisting of arcades and offices. The hall, which runs to the height of the house, and is of a proportionable breadth, is supported by Corinthian pillars. The ceiling is painted by Sir James Thornhill, allegorically representing victory crowning John Duke of Marlborough, and pointing to a plan of the battle of Blenheim. Here are ornaments, several marble termini statues, pictures, &c. The bow-window room, the duke's dressing room, the grand cabinet, the saloon, and other apartment, are ornamented with elegant furniture, and capital pictures. The library is a noble room, 163 feet 5 inches in length, exclusive of the book-cases; and contains a large and valuable collection, originally begun by Lord Sunderland. Here are some busts, several portraits, and, at one end, a statue of Queen Anne, by Rysbrack. In the chapel, which occupies one of the wings, is a superb monument to the memory of the duke and duchess, by Rysbrack; the subject of the altar piece is the descent from the cross. The present duke has erected a grand observatory on the opposite wing, and furnished it with the most complete astronomical apparatus, perhaps in the whole world. The gardens are spacious, and have been much enlarged by the present noble possessor. In the new part, near the cascade, there is a fountain erected, which was a present to John Duke of Marlborough; a work executed with consummate taste, under the directions of the celebrated

Voa; I.

Bernini, after a model of the famous one in the Piazza Navona at Rome. The park is 11 miles in circumference, and contains innumerable delightful scenes.

Bletchingley, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 5 m. W. from Reigate, containing about 60 small houses, returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was granted to this borough, in 23 Edward I. and is vested in the borough holders only, who amount to 90, and send the members to parliament, without any officers return. It is situated on a hill on the side of Holmesdale, affording a fine prospect as far as Sussex and the South Downs, but has not any market. Here are the remains of a castle, built, it is said, by Gilbert Earl of Clare. The manor of Bletchingley, upon the Norman survey, was held by Richard de Towbridge, (a relation to William the Conqueror); and his freemen possessed to the value of 73s. and 4d. *Fairs*, June 22, Nov. 2, for horses, bullocks, and toys.

Bletchingley Place, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 1½ m. N. from Bletchingley.

Bletchley, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. W. from Fenny Stratford.

Bletherston, Pembrokesh. 5½ m. N.W. from Narberth.

• *Blethgood*, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Tenbury.

Bletloe, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 5 m. N. from Bedford.

Bletsae Park, Willey hu d. Bedfordsh. 8½ m. N. from Bedford.

Blew House, Easington ward, Durham; 2 m. E. from Durham.

Blew House, Stockton ward, Durham; 5 m. N.E. from Stockton.

Blewberry, Reading hund. Berksb. 5 m. S.W. from Wallingford.

Blewdown, Pevensay rope, Sussex; 5½ m. N.E. from Uckfield.

Bleydon, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. N.W. from Axbridge.

Blicking Park, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 1½ m. N. from Aylham.

Blidworth, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Mansfield.

Blimhill, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Newport.

Blimhill Heath, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Newport.

Blind Corner, Wallington hund. Surrey; 2½ m. N.E. from Croydon.

Blind Pincock, Horner hund. Berksb. 3½ m. W. from Oxford.

Blindheck Row, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Settle.

Blindburn, Coquettale ward, Northumberland; 16 m. N.W. from Rothbury.

Blindley Gate, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 13½ m. S. from Croydon.

Blindsham, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S.E. from Torrington.

BLU

Blisland, Trigg hund. Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Bodmin.

Blunworth, Wymersley hund. Northamptonsh. 5 m. S.W. from Northampton.

Blithbury, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Abbots Bromley.

Blith Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 1 m. N.E. from Coleshill.

Blithfield, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Budgley.

Blitter Lees, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 9 m. N.W. from Wigton.

Block Hill, Barrow hund. Dorsetsh. 6 m. N.W. from Wareham.

Blockley, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 10 m. S.E. from Evesham. Here formerly stood a palace, belonging to the Bishops of Winchester, situated in a small park, which suffered the general fate of all ecclesiastical palaces at the Reformation. It is noted for chalybeate springs, some of an incrusting, others of a petrifying quality. It was, in more ancient times, a Roman station, as the Roman coins dug up here plainly evince.

Fairs, Tuesday after Easter week, for cattle; Oct. 10, for hiring servants.

Blodwell Hall, Oswestry hund. Salop. 5 m. S.W. from Oswestry.

Blolfeld, Blofield hund. Norfolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Norwich.

Bloody Lane End, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 1 m. N.W. from Kirkham.

Bloom End, Reading hund. Berks. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Reading.

Bloomfield Bower, Brixton hund. Surrey; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from London.

Blorr, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. E. from Drayton.

Blorr, Totnonslow hund. Staffordsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Cheddle.

Blorr Dale, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Drayton.

Blossom Hall, Kirton hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. S. from Boston.

Blounce, Odiham hund. Hampsh. 6 m. S.E. from Basingstoke.

Blow Wells, Bradley Haverstoc wap. Lincolnsh. 9 m. N.W. from Saltfleet.

Blowick, West Derby hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.W. from Ormskirk.

Bloxham, Bloxham hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Banbury.

Bloxholm, Flexwell hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. N. from Sleaford.

Bloxwich, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Waball.

Bloxworth, Coombes Ditch hund. Dorsetsh. 6 m. N.W. from Wareham. Near this place is a fortification supposed to be Danish, with several tumuli round it.

Blubber House, Claro wap. Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Ripley.

Blubber Lane, Claro wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.W. from Ripley.

Blue Hoar, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Macclesfield.

BLY

Blue Bridge, Hinckford hund. Essex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Halstead.

Blue Bridge House, Hinckford hund. Essex; 2 m. S. from Halstead.

Blue Dial, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 4 m. N.E. from Maryport.

Blue Gates, Hinckford hund. Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Braintree.

Blue Gates, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Baldock.

Bluchages, Clyston hund. Devonsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Exeter.

B'undeston Hall, Mutford and Lothingland hund, Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Lowestoft.

Blunham, Wexamtree hund. Bedfordsh. 6 m. N.E. from Bedford.

Blunham Closes, Wexamtree hund. Bedfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Bedford.

Blunsdon, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Cricklade.

Blunsdon, Broad, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Cricklade.

Blunsham, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 7 m. N.E. from Aylesbury.

Bluntisham, Hurstington hund. Huntingdonsh. 5 m. N.E. from St. Ives. Here is a free school. A most tremendous hurricane happened here in Sept. 1741, which blew down and over turned every thing in its course, which was from Huntingdon to St. Ives, Erith, between Wisbeac and Downham to Lynn, and S. to Snettisham, not further S.W. than Huntingdon, or N.E. than Downham; amongst other things destroyed by this storm, was St. Margaret's great church at Lynn, which cost the inhabitants 8000*l.* to rebuild.

Blunts Court, Bentfield hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Henley on Thames.

Blunts Green, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. N. from Henley in Arden.

Blunts Green, Totmanlow hund. Staffordsh. 1 m. S. from Uttoxeter.

Blunts Hall, Tending hund. Essex; 6 m. S.W. from Harwich.

Blunts Hall, Witham hund. Essex; 1 m. S.W. from Witham.

Blurton, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Blyborough, Aslucose hund. Lincolnsh. N.E. from Gainsborough.

Blyth, Castle ward, Northumberland; 7 m. S.E. from Morpeth, containing 183 houses, and 1170 inhabitants, situated on the S. side of the river Blyth, was formerly a village of scarcely any note, though now enjoying a considerable portion of the coasting and coal trade. About 50 years after the restoration of Charles II. the vessels loading there were not numerous enough to attract notice; about ten years after, or a little more, they became at least double, though there was not any tolerable town nearer to it than Morpeth. In 1728, it seems to have doubled again, since 207 vessels were that year entered

in the custom-house books, as coming from this place : and its trade has been improving ever since. It is looked upon as a creek to the port of Newcastle, from which it is distant only 13 m. N.E.

Blyth, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 6 m. N.W. from East Retford. The church is the only building worthy of notice ; it is a large Gothic structure, with a fine lofty tower, its chancel containing many very ancient monuments. *Fairs*, Holy Thursday for cattle and horses ; Oct. 20 for sheep and swine. *Market*, Wednesday.

Blyth, a river rising in Northumberland, and emptying itself into the N. Sea, at Blyth Nook.

Blyth, a river in Staffordsh. which runs into the Trent below Rowley Park.

Blyth Garth Chapel, Staincliffe and Ewciass wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. W. from Settle.

Blyth Nook, Bedlingtonshire, Durham ; (this part of the county, lies in the midst of Northumberland) ½ m. E. from Blyth, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, enjoys a great share of the coal and coasting trades. It owes its rise solely to the ingenuity and perseverance of Sir Ralph Delaval, an able admiral of the last age, who was continually contriving new improvements, in the execution of which he never hesitated at expence. Amongst the rest, he made this port on his own plan, and entirely at his own charge, for the benefit of his tenants immediately, but without excluding others who chose to use it. The entrance of the port is secured by a stone pier, and the harbour scoured out every ebb, by the back water, which is kept in by flood-gates, shutting with the flood.

Blyth North, Bedlingtonshire Durham ; 1½ m. N. from Blyth.

Blyth Spital, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 1 m. S. from Blyth. Here was an hospital founded by the Cressy family, from which circumstance, it has taken its name.

Blythburgh, Blything hund. Suffolk ; 8 m. N. from Saxmundham. This village is seated on the river Blyth, between Dunwich and Halesworth, in the road to Yarmouth. It is a place of great antiquity, several Roman urns and coins having been dug up among old buildings in the place. The sessions are supposed to have been holden here in the time of the Saxons, because of its having the gaol for the division of Beccles. Here also are the ruins of an abbey. It was formerly a market-town, but has lost its charter. *Fair*, April 5, for toys.

Blythe a river in Suffolk, running into the German Ocean at Southwold.

Blythe Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 1½ m. N.E. from Ormskirk,

Blythe Marsh, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. N.E. from Stone.

Blythford, Blything hund. Suffolk ; 4 m. W. from Halesworth.

Blyton, Corringham hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N.E. from Gainsborough.

Bo Peep, Sutton lathe, Kent ; 7½ m. S.E. from Bromley.

Boarley, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N.E. from Settle.

Boarley Hall, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 6 m. E. from Settle.

Boars Head Street, Pevensey rape, Sussex ; 9 m. S.E. from East Grinstead.

Boars Huk, Reading hund. Berks. 5½ m. N.E. from Sprenghamland.

Boarsford, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. N. from Presteign.

Boarstall, Ashenden hund. Buckinghamsh. 6½ m. S. from Ricester.

Boathorpe, West Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 2½ m. W. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Boatland, West, Tindale ward Northumberland ; 3½ m. S.E. from Bellingham.

Bobber's Mill, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Nottingham.

Bobbings, Scray lathe, Kent ; 1½ m. N.E. from Milton.

Bobbington, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 7½ m. W. from Dudley.

Bobbingworth, Ongar hund. Essex ; 5½ m. N.E. from Epping.

Bobs Lane, Hinckford hund. Essex ; 4½ m. S. from Haverhill.

Bocheston, Pembroke. 4 m. S.W. from Pembroke.

Bockhampton, Middle, Christ-church hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N. from Christ-church.

Bockhampton, North, Christ-church hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. N. from Christ-church.

Bockhampton, South, Christ-church hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. N. from Christ-church.

Bocking, Hinckford hund. Essex ; 2 m. N. from Braintree.

Bocking Street, Hinckford hund. Essex ; containing 623 houses and 2680 inhabitants, adjoining to the town of Braintree ; is one of the largest villages in England, manufacturing a peculiar kind of baize, which is called after it. See *Braintree*.

Bockington, Lambourn hund. Berks. 6 m. N. from Hungerford.

Bockleton, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 6½ m. S. from Tenbury.

Borker End, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. W. from Great Marlow.

Bod Idris, Denbighsh. 10 m. W. from Wrexham.

Bodrut, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 7½ m. E. from Hay.

Boddington, Tewksbury hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. N.W. from Cheltenham.

From a hill in this neighbourhood called Barrow hill, 36 parish churches may be seen.

Boddington, Lower, Chipping Warden hund. Northamptonsh. 9 m. S.W. from Daventry.

Boddington, Upper, Chipping Warden hund. Northamptonsh. 8 m. S.W. from Daventry.

Boldidyrn, Anglesey; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Holyhead.

Boden, High peak hund. Derbysh., 1 m. N. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Bodenham, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 9 m. N. from Hereford; noted for the fertility of its rich meadows, which are annually overflowed by the river Lug; and for its orchards producing abundance of fruit, which is made into cyder of the finest flavour. The vicarage, which is perhaps one of the best in the kingdom, (amounting to upwards of 2000*l.* per annum) is equally divided between, the bishops of Gloucester, Hereford, and the vicar.

Bodenham, Downton hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. S. from Salisbury.

Bodeon, Caernarvonsh. 6 m. N. from Pwllheli.

Bodfach, Montgomerysh. 2 m. N.E. from Llanyvllin.

Bodgate, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N.W. from Launceston.

Bodham, Holt hund. Norfolk; 3 m. E. from Holt.

Bodichen, Caernarvonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Aberconway.

Bodicot, Bloxham hund. Oxfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Banbury.

Bodiga, West hund. Cornwall; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from East Looe.

Bodiam, Hastings rape, Sussex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Battle; where are the remains of a magnificent castle. *Fair*, June 6, for cattle and pedlary.

Bodilan, Merionethsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Machyn Ilaith.

Bodly, North Boadford hund. Shropsh. 11 m. N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Bodmin, Trigg hund. Cornwall; $23\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from London, contains 278 houses, 1061 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I. and is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and common council, who amount to 36. It is a large town, occupying the N. face of a hill, and consisting principally of one long street, running E. and W. some part of which is unevenly paved, and the E. end of it dangerously narrow. Its church is the largest in Cornwall, but is irregular, badly built, and devoid of any architectural beauty. Bodmin obtained its last charter in 1799, by which its government was invested in a town clerk, 12 aldermen, and 24 common councilmen.

There is not any particular manufacture except that of a few common serge, though it was once the staple of the county for the yarn manufacture; but there are many considerable dealers in unmanufactured wool, which is washed, sorted, and combed here, and sent to the neighbouring parishes to be spun; and the yarn sent to Ashburton, and several other towns in Devon. This gives employment to a great number of poor persons. Here also large quantities of wool are deposited for sale, which bring together many dealers in that article from the other parts of the county. About half a mile N.W. of the town, is a regular commodious county gaol, built after the plan recommended by Mr. Howard. The situation is well chosen, and the judicious designs of the architect (the late Sir John Call) have been rigidly adhered to by the acting magistrates, in preserving cleanliness, strict confinement, and attention to moral and religious duties. The summer assizes, and Michaelmas quarter-sessions, are always holden here, and generally the county meetings. The registry and court of the archdeacon of Cornwall are also kept here. This town appears to have been the principal seat of religion in the W. district, and according to Hall, contained a priory, a Cathedral, and 13 churches, or free chapels. In the neighbourhood of the town, are those monumental stones, called the Hurlers, which Dr. Stukeley makes no doubt are the remains of an ancient Druid temple. *Fairs*, Jan. 25, Saturday so'night before Easter, Palm fair, Tuesday and Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, Dec. 6, for oxen, sheep, and cloths. *Market*, Saturday.

Bodney, South Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Watton.

Bodury Hall, South Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Ditton.

Bodowen, Anglesey; 16 m. N.W. from Beaumaris.

Bodragon, Powder hund. Cornwall; 6 m. E. from Tregony.

Bodrisly, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 4 m. N.W. from Penzance.

Bodsey Hall, Hurstintone hund. Huntingdonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ramsey.

Bodocari, Flintsh. 5 m. N.E. from Denbigh.

Bodwiged, Brecknocksh. 6 m. W. from Merthyr Tydvyl.

Bodwry, Anglesey; 12 m. W. from Beaumaris.

Boddy Moor, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Tanworth.

Bodgarn Chapel, Caernarvonsh. 14 m. S.W. from Pwllheli.

Bog Mill, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Ireby.

Bog Hall, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 7 m. N.E. from Morpeth.

Bog Hall, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 16 m. N.W. from York.

Bogburn, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. N.W. from Longtown.

Bognor, Arundel rape, Sussex; 65 m. S. from London, it is pleasantly situated on the sea coast, and is much frequented in the summer season as a bathing place.

Bogram, Scray lath, Kent; 2 m. S.W. from Faversham.

Bohema, Frustfield hund. Wiltsh. 7 m. S.E. from Salisbury.

Bohun Gate, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. W. from Enfield.

Bois Hall, Ilkinkford hund. Essex; ½ m. N. from Halstead.

Bokidick, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. S. from Budmin.

Bolam, Darlington ward, Durham; 7½ m. N.W. from Darlington.

Bolas, Great, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 7 m. N.W. from Newport.

Bolas, Little, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 8 m. N.W. from Newport.

Bold, West Derby hund. Lancash. 4 m. S.E. from Prescott.

Bold Gate, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. S.W. from Chipping Norton.

Bold Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 4½ m. E. from Prescott.

Bold Mayhote, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2 m. N. from Prescott.

Bolter, New Forest, Hampsh. 2½ m. N. from Lymington.

Bulder Bridge, New Forest, Hampsh. 2 m. N. from Lymington.

Bolderstone Chapel, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N.W. from Sheffield.

Bolterwood Lodge, New Forest, Hampsh. 5 m. N. from Lymington.

Boldon East, Chester ward, Durham; 7 m. S.E. from Gateshead.

Boldon West, Chester ward, Durham; 6 m. S.E. from Gateshead.

Boldron, West Gillling wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Bernard's Castle.

Bole, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 10½ m. S.E. from Bawtry.

Bole Hill, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 9½ m. N. from Chesterfield.

Bole Hill, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Sheffield.

Bolham, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 8 m. S.W. from Morpeth.

Bolham, Bassettlaw hund. 2 m. N. from East Retford.

Bolingbroke, Bolingbroke Soke, Lincolnsh. 128½ m. N.E. from London, containing 72 houses, and 283 inhabitants, is seated at the spring head of a small river which falls into the Bain. The church was formerly very large, but the greater part of it, together with the steeple, was demolished by Cromwell. It is an an-

cient town, and was the birth place of Henry IV. Its only manufacture, is a coarse kind of earthen-ware. The family of St. John formerly took the title of Earl, and it does at present of Viscount, from this place. *Market*, Tuesday.

Bolitre, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. E. from Ross.

Bolhit, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 5 m. S.W. from Penzance.

Bolling, Morley wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Bradford.

Bolling Hall, Morley wap. Yorksh. 1½ S. from Bradford.

Bollinger, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 7 m. N.W. from Truro. *Fair*, March 5, for oxen, sheep, &c.

Bollington, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 3½ m. S.W. from Altrincham.

Bollington, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 3½ m. N. from Macclesfield.

Bollinhey, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5½ m. S.E. from Altrincham.

Bolney, Lewes rape, Sussex; 3 m. S.W. from Cuckfield. *Fair*, May 17, Dec. 11, for cattle and pedlary.

Bolnhurst, Stodden hund. Bedfordsh. 6 m. N. from Bedford.

Bolnhurst Wood End, Stodden hund. Bedfordsh. 7½ m. N.E. from Bedford.

Bolnore, Lewes rape, Sussex; 3 m. S.E. from Cuckfield.

Bolsover, Scar-dale hund. Derbysh. 145 m. N. from London, containing 259 houses, and 1091 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the side of a very steep hill, is large, well built, and commands an extensive prospect. The only manufacture, is one for tobacco pipe, which are reckoned the best in England. The town is governed by a constable and two head-boroughs; and a copyhold court under his Grace the Duke of Portland, is holden every three weeks. In this court, debts within the manor under 40s. are recoverable. At Lady Day and Michaelmas, are two great Courts; a jury of copyholders and freeholders are there impanelled, who take cognizance of all nuisances within the manor. As one side of the town stands on the summit of a very high and steep hill, the other sides, (except where openings have been cut for roads) are surrounded by a very deep ditch, and high bank. This bulwark or entrenchment, extends about half a mile, and at the end of the town next the church, is double. *Market*, Friday, which is well supplied with all kinds of provisions.

Bolsover Castle, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. is situated on the summit of a very high and steep hill, on the N.W. side of the town of Bolsover, and is a most romantic and venerable pile. But one part of it, which was erected by John, the Great Duke of Newcastle, in the reign of Charles II. is now very much out

of repair. The part called the old building, is a most noble and lofty structure, 9 stories high; the floors and roof, which is flat, are all supported by stone pillars, and the most curious Gothic groins. The building is kept in good repair and a part of it furnished, and is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland.

Bolwary, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Kingsbridge.

Bolthby, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Thirsk.

Boltham, Boothby Graffo hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. S.W. from Lincoln.

Bolton, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 1½ m. N. from Ireby.

Bolton, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. S.E. from Kingston.

Bolton, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4½ m. N. from Lancaster.

Bolton, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. W. from Alnwick.

Bolton, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from Pocklington. *Fair*, June 28, for cattle and pedlary.

Bolton, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N. from Bradford.

Bolton, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N. from Clitheroe; is distinguished by the remains of an abbey, and occupies a beautiful and romantic situation on the river Wharfe. It is much visited on account of this Abbey, the surrounding scenery, and a place called the Stride, in which the river roaring amongst impending woods, is so straightened by immense masses of rock, as to render it easy for any one to cross it with a stride.

Bolton, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Leyburn.

Bolton and Adgarly, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2½ m. S.E. from Dalton.

Bolton in the Moor, Salford hund. Lancash. 199½ m. N. from London, containing 2510 houses, and 12,649 inhabitants, is situated in the midst of dreary moors, and has arrived at its present state of opulence from its extensive cotton manufactures. It greatly excels in fustians, dimities, muslins, and fancy articles, which are sent to Manchester by means of its canal. In the neighbourhood is dug the coal, known by the name of the cannel, or candle coal, because it will take fire on a lighted candle being held to it. This coal is also sent to Manchester, and from thence transmitted to London and all parts of the kingdom. The Earl of Derby was beheaded here, Oct. 15, 1651, for proclaiming King Charles II. *Fairs*, July 30, Oct. 13, for horses, horned cattle, and cheese. *Market*, Monday.

Bolton in the Sands, West ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. N.W. from Appleby.

Bolton on Dearn, Straßforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. S.E. from Barnsley.

Bolton on Swale, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from Richmond.

Bolton Bridge, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Skipton.

Bolton Fold, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 6 m. E. from Preston.

Bolton Gares, Darlington ward, Durham; 5 m. S. from Bishops Auckland.

Bolton Hall, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N. from Clitheroe.

Bolton Hall, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Leyburn.

Bolton Head, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 6 m. S.E. from Hornby.

Bolton Hill, Pembroke sh. 3½ m. S.W. from Haverford West.

Bolton, Little, Salford hund. Lancash. 1½ m. N. from Bolton-in-le-Moor.

Bolton Park, Claro wap. Yorksh. 10½ m. S.W. from Ripley.

Bolton Percy, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 7 m. N.W. from Selby.

Bolts Lee, Darlington ward, Durham; 11 m. N.W. from Walsingham.

Bombay, West ward, Westmoreland; 8½ m. N.W. from Orton.

Bonbuck, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Workop.

Bonby, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N. from Brigg Glandford.

Boncharch, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 6 m. S. from Brading, Isle of Wight.

Boncombe, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 2 m. S.W. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Bond, Bampton hund, Devonsh. 4½ m. W. from Bampton.

Bond Gate, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Selby.

Bondons, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 13 m. N. from Standon

Bonds, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 1½ m. S. from Garstang.

Bond Green, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 15½ m. N.W. from Hereford.

Bondy Carr, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 9 m. S.E. from Alnwick.

Bone the, or *Bourn*, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. S.W. from Enfield.

Bone Beck, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2½ m. S.E. from Hornby.

Bone End, Redbourn-stoke hund. Bedfordsh. 7 m. S.W. from Bedford.

Bone End, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 9 m. N.W. from Bedford.

Bone Farm, Gore hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. S.E. from Edgware.

Bone Hall, Cusshio hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. S. from St. Albans.

Bone Hill, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 4 m. W. from Garstang.

Bone Hill, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. S.W. from Tamworth.

Bonchurst Farn, Reigate hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S. from Reigate.

Boney, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N.E. from Whitehaven.

Bongate, East ward, Westmoreland, ad-

joining to the east end of the town of Appleby.

Bonington, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 6 m. S.E. from Shifnal.

Bonington Green, Harlow hund. Essex; 4 m. W. from Dunmow.

Bonnet End, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. S. from Hemel Hempstead.

Bonning Vale, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 3 m. N.W. from Kendal.

Bonnington, Shepway lathe, Kent; 7 m. W. from Hithe.

Bonnington Castle, Rushcliffe hund. Nottinghamsh. 10 m. S.W. from Nottingham.

Bonsal, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 3 m. S.E. from Winsters.

Bonsilston, Glamorgansh. 7½ m. W. from Cardiff.

Bonwick, Holderness, Yorksh. 8 m. S.E. from Great Driffield.

Bon Bank, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N.W. from Barnard's Castle.

Bonker Green, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. S.W. from High Wycombe.

Bookham, Great, Copthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; 8½ m. S. from Ewell. Fair, Old Michaelmas-day, for cattle, horses, and toys.

Bookham Grove, Copthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; 8½ m. S.W. from Ewell.

Bookham, Little, Copthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; 9½ m. S.W. from Ewell.

Bookham, Little, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 9½ m. S.E. from Guildford.

Boomer, North Petherton hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Bridgewater.

Boose's Green, Lexden hund. Essex; 2 m. E. from Halstead.

Booseley, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. N.E. from Leek.

Boot, The, Salford hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N.W. from Bolton.

Booth, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5½ m. N.E. from Ulverstone. Fair, Whitsun Eve; Saturday before Oct. 23, for horses, cattle, and cheese.

Booth, Howdenshire, Yorksh. 2 m. S.W. from Howden.

Booth Barber, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 4 m. N.E. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Booth Green, Macclesfield, Chesh. 5 m. N. from Macclesfield.

Booth Hall, Salford hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N. from Manchester.

Booth Hall, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. N. from Cheadle.

Booth-Lane End, Northwich hund. Chesh. 1 m. S. from Middlewich.

Booth Nether, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 7 m. N.E. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Booth, Old, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N.W. from Sheffield.

Booth, Older, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 5 m. N.E. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Booth, Over, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. N. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Boothby, Candleshoe wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.E. from Spilsby.

Boothby Grasso, Boothby Grasso hund. Lincolnsh. 8 m. S. from Lincoln.

Boothby Pagnal, Winnibriggs and Threw hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. S.E. from Grantham.

Boothland, Reigate hund. Surrey; 8½ m. S.E. from Dorking.

Booths, Langsae hund. Lincolnsh. 8 m. S.E. from Lincoln.

Bootle, Alteredale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 5½ m. S.E. from Raven-glass. Fair, April & Sept. 24, for cloth and corn. Market, Wednesday.

Bootle, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3 m. N. from Liverpool.

Booton, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 1½ m. S.E. from Reepham.

Booton Hall, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 1 m. E. from Reepham.

Borcomb, Colyton hund. Devonsh. 6½ m. S.E. from St. Mary Ottery.

Borden, Scray lathe, Kent; 2 m. S.W. from Milton.

Borden, East Meon hund. Hampsh. 3 m. W. from Petersfield.

Borden Cross, East Meon hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N.W. from Petersfield.

Borden House, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.W. from Howden.

Bordery Green, Godly hund. Sarrey; 7 m. S.W. from Chertsey.

Bordesley Abbey, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 5½ m. S.E. from Bromsgrove.

Bordesley Green, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 1½ m. E. from Birmingham.

Borderley Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. ¾ m. E. from Birmingham.

Borecatton, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 8 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury.

Boreham, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 4 m. N.E. from Chelmsford.

Borcham, Warminster hund. Wilts. 1 m. E. from Warminster.

Boreham House, Warminster hund. Wilts. 1 m. S.E. from Warminster.

Boreham Street, Hasting's rape, Sussex; 6 m. S.W. from Battle. Fair, Sept. 21, for horses, cattle, and toys.

Boreatle, Scray lathe, Kent; 2 m. N. from Tenterden.

Borholme, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.W. from Clitheroe.

Borley, Hinckford hund. Essex; 2½ m. N.W. from Sudbury.

Borley Place, Hinckford hund. Essex; 1½ m. N.W. from Sudbury.

Borough, Gore hund. Middlesex; 3 m. N.W. from Hampstead.

Borough, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 1 m. N. from Wooler.

Borough Chapel, Sonerton hund. Somersetsh.

Borough Green, Radfield hund. Cambridgesh. 4 m. S.E. from Newmarket.

Borough Green, Ford lathe, Kent; 2 m. N. from Tunbridge Wells.

Borough Street, Copthorn and Effingham hund. Surrey.

Boroughbridge, Claro wap. Yorksh. 206 m. N. from London, contains 114 houses, 680 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege is by 1 Mary, vested in the burgage holders, who amount to 65, and the town is by the same charter governed by a bailiff. It does not contain any thing worthy of notice, but its good stone bridge over the Ure. The only manufacture consists of hardware, which is accounted very good of its kind. Many Roman coins have been found here; and in a field, near the bridge, are four large stones standing, at equal distances, supposed to have been placed there by the Romans as a mark where their roads crossed. Near this place two famous battles were fought in 1321 and 1322. *Fairs*, April 27, for horned cattle and sheep; June 22, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hardware; Oct. 23, for horned cattle and sheep. *Market*, Saturday.

Boroby, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. E. from Gisborough.

Borrow Bridge, High, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 8½ m. N. from Kendal.

Borrow Bridge, Low, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. N. from Orton.

Borrowby, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N. from Thirsk.

Burroodale, Alledale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6½ m. S. from Keswick. In the neighbourhood of this place, the black-lead mines are wrought; the only ones in Europe producing lead fit for pencils, &c.

Borrows, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 7 m. N.W. from Derby.

Borrowton, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. N.W. from Rothbury.

Borthwood, Fast Mendham hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Brading, Isle of Wight.

Borths Lane, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 5½ m. S.W. from Altrincham.

Borton, Conover hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. S. from Shrewsbury.

Borncaston, Overs hund. Shropsh. 4 m. S.W. from Cleobury Mortimer.

Borwick, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 9 m. N. from Lancaster.

Bosbury, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. N. from Ledbury.

Boscawen, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. S. from Penzance.

Boscomen Noon, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 4 m. S.W. from Penzance. Here is a remarkable sepulchral monument of the ancient Britons, composed of 19 huge stones, fixed in a circle, about 12 feet distance from each other.

Boscobel Wood, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 6½ m. E. from Shifnal; noted for con-

taining the oak in which King Charles II. was hidden, after the battle of Worcester. The tree was enclosed with a brick wall, but is nevertheless almost cut away by travellers.

Boscombr, East, Amesbury hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Salisbury.

Boscombe, Little, Amesbury hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. N.E. from Salisbury.

Boscovey, Powder hund. Cornwall; 2 m. N.E. from St. Austel.

Bosedon, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 7 m. N. from Wooler.

Rosenmellin, Powder hund. Cornwall; 7 m. W. from Bodmin.

Bosham, Chichester rape, Sussex; 3 m. W. from Chichester, is remarkable for its church which is a spacious, venerable Gothic edifice, built at the sole expence of William Worlewast, Bishop of Exeter, about the year 1119; in the reign of Henry I. it was made collegiate for a dean and prebendaries, and endowed with many privileges, which it enjoyed till the general dissolution, when it was made parochial. The stalls for the prebends are still standing, and over them carvings, of great antiquity. Here, it is said, a daughter of Canute the Great was buried; and here Harold, son of Earl Godwin, had a mansion of retirement.

Boshaven, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 7 m. S.W. from Redruth.

Boshill, Holderness, Yorksh. 6 m. W. from Hornsea.

Bosigan, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 6 m. S.W. from St. Ives.

Boskenuel, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. S.W. from Penzance.

Boskett Hill, Chufford hund. Essex; 3½ m. N.W. from Grays Thurrock.

Boskrigg, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Otley.

Bostamon, Powder hund. Cornwall; 3 m. N. from St. Austel.

Bosley, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5 m. N.E. from Congleton.

Bosmer, De-borough hund. Buckinghamsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Great Marlow.

Bosprennis, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 6 m. S.W. from St. Ives.

Bossall, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N.E. from York.

Bossenden, Augustine lathe, Kent; 3 m. N.W. from Canterbury.

Bossiney, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. N.W. from Camelford; returns 2 members to parliament. The right of election was by 7 Edward VI. then first vested in the freemen of the borough, who at present consist of 20, although it was incorporated and governed by a mayor, so early as the reign of Edward III. The castle, manor, and borough, were settled by that king, on his son the Black Prince, when he created him Duke of Cornwall, and his heirs the princes of the blood, for

ever; and so it has become a parcel of that duchy, and as such is held by this corporation. This place is described by Dr. Maton, as a miserable, shabby group of cottages, about 90 in number, although dignified with the name, and possessing the privileges of a chartered borough; while the country around is so bleak and rugged, as to exhibit a complete picture of desolation.

Bossington, Thorngate hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Stockbridge.

Bossington, Shepway lathe, Kent; 4½ m. S. from Canterbury.

Bossington, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. W. from Minehead.

Bossiton, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 5 m. N. from Penryn.

Bostal, Augustine lathe, Kent; 5 m. N.W. from Canterbury.

Bostock Green, Higher, Northwich hund. Chesh. 4 m. N.W. from Middlewich.

Bostock Green, Lower, Northwich hund. Chesh. 2½ m. N.W. from Middlewich.

Boston, Shirbeck hund. Lincolnsh. 11½ m. N.E. from London, contains 1252 houses, 5926 inhabitants; and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred by Edward VI. and is vested only in the mayor, aldermen, common-council, and freemen of the borough, resident therein, paying scot and lot, and claiming their freedom by birth or servitude. It is situated near the mouth of the river Witham, (over which it is proposed to construct an iron bridge instead of its ancient wooden one,) which constitutes its harbour, and is a large well-built town. The market place is spacious, and ornamented by an handsome market cross, over which is a good chamber, appropriated to the purposes of the corporation meetings, card assemblies, &c. The theatre is a small neat building, with a good company of performers. But the greatest curiosity in the town, is St. Botolph's church, an handsome structure of Gothic architecture; reckoned the largest parochial church without cross aisles, in the universe, being 300 feet long within the walls, and 100 feet wide. Its ceiling is of English oak, supported by tall slender pillars: It has 365 steps, 52 windows, and 12 pillars, answerable to the days, weeks, and months of the year. The tower 282 feet high, was begun to be built in 1309; and has on its top a beautiful octagon lantern, which serves as a guide to mariners, entering the dangerous channels of Lynn Deep and Boston Deep, and is the admiration of travellers who see it at 40 miles distance. The architecture of the whole is light, yet magnificent. Henry VIII. is said to have first incorporated this town, and Queen Elizabeth gave the corporation a court of Admiralty over all the neighbouring sea coasts. It is

governed by a mayor, who is chief clerk of the market, and admiral, a recorder, deputy recorder, 12 aldermen, a town clerk, 18 common-council, a judge and marshal of the admiralty, a coroner, 2 sergeants at mace, &c. The port carries on a considerable foreign and coasting trade, its barges navigate the Witham as far as Lincoln, and its late enclosures have very much contributed to its present prosperity. Boston was formerly supplied with fresh water by pipes, from a pond on the great common, called the West Fen, where a water house and mill were erected by virtue of an act passed in the reign of Queen Anne; but the water being far from excellent, the works were neglected, and the inhabitants have since had recourse to pumps and cisterns. All the neighbouring country is marsh land, which is extremely rich, feeding vast numbers of large sheep and oxen. The fens are very considerable for their extent; reaching 50 miles in length in some places, and in breadth about 30: And as they lie so level, any building of extraordinary height is perceptible at a great distance. The charities consist of several schools; and, for the amusement of the inhabitants, a new theatre has been constructed on a very large scale. *Fairs*, May 4, for sheep chiefly; Aug. 12, town fair; Nov. 30, for horses, lasting four days; Dec. 11, for beasts. *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday, which are well supplied with all kinds of provisions, especially sea and river fish.

Boston House, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 1 m. N. from Old Brentford.

Boswarva, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. N.W. from Penzance.

Boswafe, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 4 m. N.E. from Penzance.

Boswens, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. N.W. from Penzance.

Bosworth Field, Sparkenhoo hund. Leicestersh. 4½ m. N. from Hinckley. Here was fought a bloody battle between Richard III. and Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. wherein King Richard lost his life and crown. This battle put an end to the long and bloody contention between the two houses of York and Lancaster, uniting the claims of both in the intermarriage of Henry, of the Lancaster line, with the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.

Bosworth Husbands, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 6 m. S.W. from Market Harborough.

Bosworth Market, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 6 m. N.W. from Hinckley. This town is situated on an eminence, in the midst of a country exceedingly fertile in corn and grass. Here are shewn several pieces of swords, heads of lances, barbs of arrows, pieces of pole-axes, &c.

said to be found by the country people on Bosworth Field. *Fair*, Oct. 16, for cattle and sheep. *Market*, Wednesday.

Bosworth Park, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 5½ m. N.W. from Hinckley.

Bot-End Green, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Bedford.

Botcherley, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 2 m. E. from Carlisle.

Botesdale, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; 85½ m. N.E. from London, containing 65 houses and 565 inhabitants, is a small ill built town, formerly called Botolph's Dale, from St. Botolph's Chapel, which was for many years disused, but having been lately substantially repaired, is now neatly fitted up for Divine service. *Fair*, Holy Thursday, for cattle and toys. *Market*, Wednesday.

Botesdale Green, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; 1 m. S. from Botesdale.

Botfield, Condover hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. N. from Church Stretton.

Bothall, Morpeth hund. Northumberland; 2½ m. E. from Morpeth.

Bothampstead Green, Faircross hund. Berksh. 6 m. N. from Newbury.

Bothamsell, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. N.W. from Tuxford.

Bothel, Allderdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 4 m. W. from Ireby.

Both nhampton, Loders and Bothenhampton liberty, Dorsetsh. 1 m. S.E. from Bridport.

Botley, Horner hund. Berksh. 1½ m. W. from Oxford, having a good brick bridge over Shire lake, which has rendered this village a considerable thoroughfare.

Botley, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. N. from Henley in Ardon.

Botley, Mansbridge hund. Hampsh. 7 m. S.E. from Southampton.

Botley Grange, Mansbridge hund. Hampsh. 6 m. E. from Southampton.

Botley Street, Buroham hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. N.E. from Chesham.

Botleys, Godley hund. Surrey; 2 m. S.W. from Chertsey.

Botolphs, Bramber rape, Sussex; 1½ m. S. from Steyning.

Botsoford, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 7 m. W. from Glandford Bridge.

Botsye Green, Lexden hund. Essex; 7 m. N.W. from Colchester.

Bottesford, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 13 m. N. from Melton Mowbray; although only a small village, is noted for being the burial place of the Dukes of Rutland.

Bottisham, Staine hund. Cambridgesh. 7 m. N.E. from Cambridge.

Bottle Bridge, Abdick hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. N.W. from Ilminster.

Bottle End, Lexden hund. Essex; 1½ m. S.W. from Colchester.

Bottle Flat, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 10 m. N.W. from Leicester.

Bottle Green, Normancross hund. Hunt-

ingdonsh. 2 m. S.W. from Peterborough.

Bottlesford, Swanborough hund. Wiltsh. 6½ m. E. from Devizes.

Botley Hill House, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 4 m. W. from Westerham.

Bottom House, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Berkhamstead.

Bottom House, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. S.E. from Leek.

Bottomley Fold, Salford hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.E. from Rochdale.

Botwell, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 5½ m. N.W. from Brentford.

Boughill, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 1½ m. N.W. from Stratton.

Boughrood, Radnorsh. 7 m. N.W. from Hay.

Boughton, Broxton hund. Chesh. 2 m. S.E. from Chester.

Boughton, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 2½ m. N. from St. Neots.

Boughton, Scray lathe, Kent; 3 m. S.E. from Faversham. In this parish are two schools, in which 100 children of each sex. are taught to read, write, &c.

Boughton, Clackclose hund. Norfolk; 6 m. E. from Downham.

Boughton, Spelloe hund. Northamptonsh. 3½ m. N. from Northampton.

Boughton, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 13½ m. N.W. from Newark.

Boughton Aluph, Scray lathe, Kent; 4 m. N. from Ashford.

Boughton Hill, Scray lathe, Kent; 4 m. S.E. from Faversham. A tract of land extending from hence 4 miles towards Canterbury, was in ancient times a forest, called Blean, in which were boars, deer, and other animals of chase.

Boughton House, Orlingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. S. from Kettering.

Boughton Lease, Scray lathe, Kent; 2½ m. W. from Ashford.

Boughton Malherb, Ford lathe, Kent; 10 m. S.E. from Maidstone.

Boughton Monchelsea, Ford lathe, Kent; 3 m. S. from Maidstone.

Boughton Monchelsea Place, Ford lathe, Kent; 4 m. S. from Maidstone.

Boughton Mount, Ford lathe, Kent; 2 m. S. from Maidstone.

Boughton Street, Scray lathe, Kent; 2½ m. E. from Faversham.

Boulby, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. N.E. from Whitby.

Bouldner, West, West Menthham hund. Hampsh. 2 m. E. from Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

Bouldsworth Castle, Broxton hund. Chesh. 6 m. N. from Malpas.

Boulge, Wilford hund. Suffolk; 3 m. N.W. from Woodbridge.

Boulker's Green, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3 m. S. from Ormskirk.

Boulney, Lower, Bensfield hund. Oxfordsh. 1½ m. S. from Henley-on-Thames.

Boulney Over, Bensfield hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Healey-on-Thames.

Boulton, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Hereford.

Boulting End, Redbornstoke, Bedfordsh. 3 m. W. from Amptill.

Boulton, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. S.E. from Derby.

Bourn, Long Stow hund. Cambridgesh. 2 m. S.E. from Caxton.

Bourn, Aveland hund. Lincolnsh. 93½ m. N.E. from London, containing 282 houses, and 1474 inhabitants, is a large but dirty and meanly built town, situated near a spring, remarkable for its purity and quantity, called Bourn well Head, the source of a river which runs through the town: here is one parish church. The only manufacture carried on to any extent, is the tanning business, which is very considerable. It is thought that King Edmund was crowned here. In this town were formerly an abbey and castle, of the former there are some small remains, which certainly indicate the antiquity of the place, if credit may be attached to a date on one of the stones, which appears to be as early as the year 161. Of the castle, there are not any vestiges. *Fairs*, March 7, May 6, Oct. 29, Nov. 30, for horses and horned cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Bourn Bishops, Augustine lathe, Kent; 4 m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Bourn Bridge, Chilford hund. Cambridgesh. 6 m. S.E. from Cambridge.

Bourn End, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 9½ m. N.W. from Watford.

Bourn Farm, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 4½ m. N. from Uxbridge.

Bourn House, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. W. from Christchurch.

Bourn Place, Augustine lathe, Kent; 4 m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Bourne, East, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 64 m. S. from London, is seated near the sea, and is chiefly frequented in the summer season by a great deal of fashionable company, as a bathing place. The accommodations are excellent, the provisions plentiful, and the neighbouring down affords a delightful ride. It is noted for the fine wheat-ears caught by the shepherds on the Downs. *Fair*, Oct. 10, for cattle and pedlary.

Bourne, South, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 65 m. S. from London, immediately adjoining East Bourne, and likewise frequented as a bathing place. *Fair*, March 12, for pedlary ware and toys.

Bourne, St. Mary, Evingar hund. Hampsh. 3 m. N.E. from Whitchurch.

Bourton, Shrivensham hund. Berksh. 7 m. S.W. from Faringdon.

Bourton, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 1 m. E. from Buckingham.

Bowton, Gillingham liberty, Dorsetsh. 4 m. N.E. from Wimborne.

Bourton, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 3 m. S.W. from Much Wenlock.

Bourton, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. S.W. from Rugby.

Bourton on the Hill, Tewksbury hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. N.W. from Stow on the Wold. This is thought to have been anciently a much larger place, as after rains the foundations of houses are discernible. Near it are the vestiges of a large camp, supposed Roman. Here are two copious springs, one of which runs eastward, emptying itself into the Thames, and the other by a contrary course into the Severn.

Bourton on the Water, Slaughter hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. S.W. from Stow on the Wold, is watered by a river rising near it, which here spreads to the width of 30 feet, over which a stone bridge was built in 1756, besides several wooden ones, at small distances from each other. The clothing trades is here carried on to a considerable extent. Adjoining the village is a quadrangular Roman camp, occupying a space of 60 acres. Here is a good charity school, for the children of the people employed in the manufactories.

Bourton, Great, Banbury hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N. from Banbury.

Bourton, Little, Banbury hund. Oxfordsh. 2½ m. N. from Banbury.

Bouster Green, Buddlesgate hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Winchester.

Bove Wood, Powder hund. Cornwall; 2 m. S. from Lestwithiel.

Boveney, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. W. from Eton.

Bovy, North, Teignbridge hund. Devonsh. 2 m. S. from Moreton Hampstead.

Bovills Hall, Tendring hund. Essex; 4 m. N.E. from Colchester.

Bovingdon, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. S. from Hemel Hempstead.

Bovingdonbury, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Berkhamstead.

Bovingdon Green, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. S.E. from Berkhamstead.

Bovingdon Lane, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. S. from Hemel Hempstead.

Bovittray, Teignbridge hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. W. from Chudleigh. *Fairs*, Holy Thursday, for sheep; July 7, for wool.

Bow, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Dartmouth.

Bow, Hayton hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S. from Newton Abbots.

Bow, or *Nymet Tracle*, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. 182 m. S.W. from London, and 8 m. W. from Crediton; is only noted for the Dutchy court of Lancaster holden here. *Fairs*, Wednesday in Whitsun week; Nov. 22, for cattle, sheep, and pedlary.

Bow, Middlesex, See *Stratford La Bow*.

BOW

Bow Beach, Sutton lathe, Kent; 7 m. W. from Tunbridge.

Bow, a river in Salop, running into the Warren.

Bow Green, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 5 m. S.W. from Altrincham.

Bow Hall, Winstree hund. Essex; 7 m. S. from Colchester.

Bow Lane, Ford lathe, Kent; 5 m. S.W. from Maidstone.

Bow Street, Cardigan sh. 2 m. N. from Aberystwith.

Bowater House, Gore hund. Middlesex; 6 m. N.W. from London.

Bowden, Bucklow hund. Chesh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Altrincham.

Bowden, Horethorn hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N.E. from Sherborne.

Bowden, Great, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Market Harborough.

Bowden, Little, Rothwell hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. N.W. from Rothwell.

Bowdler Hope, Munslow hund. Shropsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Church Stretton.

Bowden House, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Chippenham.

Bower, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. N.E. from Holbeach.

Bower, Melksham hund. Wiltsh. 1 m. S.E. from Melksham.

Bower, The, Ford lathe, Kent; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Maidstone.

Bower Hall, Hinkford hund. Essex; 2 m. E. from Clare.

Bower Heath, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from St. Albans.

Bower Hill, Straforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.W. from Sheffield.

Bower House, Havering liberty, Essex; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Romford.

Bower House, Doddingtree hund. Essex; 4 m. S.W. from Bewdley.

Bowers, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. W. from Stone.

Bowers, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Barnsley.

Bowers Hall, Barnstable hund. Essex; 6 m. S.E. from Billericay.

Bowers Gifford, Barnstable hund. Essex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Billericay.

Bowertree Ford, Darlington ward; 16 m. N.W. from Darlington.

Bowes, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bernard's Castle. Is situated on one of the Roman military ways, and was one of their stations. It consists of one street, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, from E. to W. and is in general well built. The antiquity of this place appears from an old stone in its church, with an inscription on it to the Emperor Adrian, which was used about the beginning of last century for a communion table. Here is the ruins of a castle. *Pair*, Oct. 1, for horses, cattle, and pedlary. *Market*, Friday.

BOW

Bowith Cross, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Fordingbridge.

Bowl Park, or *Fold Farm*, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 2 m. N.W. from Chipping Barnet.

Bowland Bridge, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 7 m. S.W. from Kendal.

Bowler Green, Godalming hund. Surrey; 4 m. N. from Haslemere.

Bowles, Darlington ward, Durham; 12 m. N. from Bernard's Castle.

Bowley, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 11 m. N.E. from Hereford.

Bowley Court, Horner hund. Berks. 2 m. N. from Abingdon.

Bowley Hill, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 6 m. S. from Clitheroe.

Bowley's Green, Coventry county, Warwicksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Coventry.

Bowling Alley, Crondal hund. Hampsh. 4 m. E. from Odiham.

Bowling Alley, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from St. Albans.

Bowling Green, Bishops Sutton hund. Hampsh. 8 m. S.E. from Alton.

Bowling Green, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Lymington.

Bowling Green, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 3 m. S.E. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Bowling Green, Gore hund. Middlesex; 3 m. N.W. from Edgware.

Bowmar, Balmbrough ward, Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Alnwick.

Bownes, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Kendal.

Bowness, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Whitehaven.

Bowness, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 12 m. N.W. from Carlisle.

Bowood, Calne hund. Wiltsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Calne.

Bowood, North, Beaminster hund. Dorsetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Beaminster.

Bowood, South, Whitechurch Canonycorum hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. N.W. from Bridport.

Bowridge, Monkton Up, Winbourne hund. Dorsetsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Cranbourne.

Bows Farm, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from London.

Bowscale, Leath ward, Cumberland; 5 m. S. from Hesket, Newmarket.

Bowsciles Castle, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 10 m. S.W. from Wigton.

Bowers, Freshwell hund. Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Linton.

Bowers Grange, Lexden hund. Essex; 1 m. N. from Coggeshall.

Bowsey Hill, Wargrave hund. Berks. 4 m. S.E. from Henley.

Bowleigh, Lifton hund. Devonsh. 5 m. S.E. from Oakhampton.

Bowstone, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 1 m. S.E. from South Molton.

Bowthorpe, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; 4 m. W. from Norwich.

Box, Chippenham hund. Wilts. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Chippenham.

Box End, Redbournstoke hund. Bedfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bedford.

Box Hill, Reigate hund. Surrey; 2 m. N.E. from Dorking; is noted for its plantation of box, and for its elevated situation, which commands one of the most enchanting views in England. Although this hill was planted merely for the sake of ornament, by the Earl of Arundel, its present growth was very lately sold for 15,000*l*.

Box Lane, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Watford.

Boxtree Green, Lonsdale ward, Westmoreland; 3 m. N.W. from Kirkby Lonsdale.

Boxford, Faircross hund. Berks. 4 m. N.W. from Newbury.

Boxford, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 6 m. W. from Sudbury, is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale, and consists of several streets centering in an area, in which stands the market-house, &c. Its trade formerly consisted in manufacturing blue woollen, which has given place to the dressing of sheep and deer skins in oil, and matting. *Fairs*, Easter Monday, for horses, sheep, and toys; Dec. 21, for toys.

Boxgrove, Chichester rape, Sussex; 3 m. W. from Chichester.

Boxham Farm, Wootton hund. Suffry; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Dorking.

Boxley, Ford lathc, Kent; 3 m. N.E. from Maidstone.

Boxley Lodge, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Haverhill.

Boxmer End, Aylesbury End, Buckinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Great Marlow.

Boxstead, Lexden hund. Essex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Colchester.

Boxted, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N.E. from Clare. *Fair*, Whit Tuesday, for cattle.

Boxted Hall, Babergh hund. Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Clare.

Boxwell, Grumbald's Ash hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. W. from Tetbury.

Boxwell Court, Grumbald's Ash hund. Gloucestersh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Tetbury.

Boxworth, Papworth hund. Cambridgesh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Cambridge.

Boy a Grange, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 7 m. N.E. from Derby.

Boy Hall, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S.E. from Hexham.

Boycornb, Colyton hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S.E. from Ottery St. Mary.

Boycot, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Bicester.

Boycott, Ford hund. Shropsh. 7 m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Boydton's Hill, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Watford.

Boyles, Chafford hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Romford.

Boyston, Appletree hund. Derbysh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Ashburn.

Boynon, Dickering hund. Yorksh. 3 m. W. from Bridlington.

Boysnapc, Salford hund. Lancash. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Manchester.

Boythorpe, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 1 m. S.W. from Chesterfield.

Boyton, Stratton hund. Cornwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Launceston. *Fair*, Monday fortnight after Aug. 1, for cattle, sheep, and toys.

Boyton, Wilford hund. Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Orford.

Boyton, Heytesbury hund. Wilts. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Warminster.

Boyton Cross, Chelmsford hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chelmsford.

Boyton Ford, Wilford hund. Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Orford.

Boyton Hall, Hincford hund. Essex; 8 m. N.W. from Halstead.

Boyton Hall, New, Chelmsford hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chelmsford.

Bozeat, Higham Ferrers hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. S. from Wellingborough.

Brace Lands, St. Briavel's hund. Gloucestersh. 7 m. S.W. from Mitchel Dean.

Braceby, Grantham with the Soke, Lincolnsh. 7 m. E. from Grantham.

Braceborough, New hund. Lincolnsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Stamford.

Bracebridge, Lincoln liberty, Lincolnsh. 3 m. S. from Lincoln.

Bracewell, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 10 m. S.W. from Skipton.

Brack Hall, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. S. from Towcester.

Brack Hole, Morley wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Halifax.

Bracken Hall, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Kendal.

Brackenber, West ward, Westmoreland; 15 m. N. from Kendal.

Brackenbers, East ward, Westmoreland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Appleby.

Brackenburgh, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from Richmond.

Brackenbury, Ludborough hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N. from Louth.

Brackenby, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Richmond.

Brackensfield, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Matlock.

Brackensfoot, Claro wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Ripley.

Brackenhill, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 5 m. N.W. from Longtown.

Brackenrigg, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Wigton.

Brackenthwaite, Allerdale above Der-

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went ward, Cumberland; 7½ m. W. from Keswick.

Brackenthwaite, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 1½ m. S.E. from Wigton.

Brackenthwaite, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 10 m. S.W. from Carlisle.

Brackenthwaite, Claro wap. Yorksh. 6m. S. from Ripley.

Brackilor, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Tuxford.

Bracklesham, Chichester rape, Sussex; 7 m. S. from Chichester.

Brackley, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 6¾ m. N. from London, containing 283 houses, and 1495 inhabitants; returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was, in 1 Edward VI. vested in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of this borough, who consist of 33 voters. This town is situated on the S. side of the river Ouse, is in general ill built and straggling, but having two churches and an handsome market hall. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 26 burgesses; the mayor being annually chosen by the burgesses at the court leet of the lord of the manor. It was formerly a great staple for wool, but its present and only manufacture is lace-making. *Fairs*, Wednesday after Feb. 25, for horses, cows, and sheep; second Wednesday in April, for horses, cows, and sheep; Wednesday after Oct. 10, for horses, cows, and hiring servants; Dec. 11, for horses, cows, and sheep. *Market*, Wednesday.

Bracknol, Cookham hund. Berksh. 8 m. S.W. from Windsor. *Fairs*, April 25, for cows, sheep, &c.; Aug. 22, for horses, cows, and hogs; Oct. 1, sheep and cattle.

Bracknel, Old, Cookham hund. Berksh. 8½ m. S.W. from Windsor.

Bracknel Street, Cookham hund. Berksh. adjoining to Bracknel.

Brackstone, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 5½ m. E. from Ambleside.

Bracon Ash, Humble Yard hund. Norfolk; 5 m. S.E. from Wymondham.

Brad Street, Shepway lathe, Kent; 6 m. S.E. from Ashford.

Bradborn House, Ford lathe, Kent; 4 m. N.W. from Maidstone.

Bradbourne, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 5 m. W. from Wirksworth.

Bradbourne Nether, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 4 m. S.W. from Wirksworth.

Bradbourne Street, West, Scray lathe, Kent; 3½ m. E. from Ashford.

Bradbourne, Shepway lathe, Kent; 5 m. S.E. from Ashford.

Bradbury, Stockton ward, Durham; 3 m. W. from Sedgefield.

Bradbury Castle, Black Torrington hund. Durham; 6 m. S.W. from Hatherleigh.

Bradden, Green's Norton hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. W. from Towcester.

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Braddenham, East, South Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 7 m. S.E. from Swaffham.

Braddenham, West, South Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 6 m. E. from Swaffham.

Braddenham, Drshorough hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. N.W. from High Wycombe.

Bradenstoke Abbey, Kingsbridge hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. N.E. from Chippenham.

Bradfield, Thical hund. Berksh. 7 m. W. from Reading.

Bradfield, Bampton hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.E. from Tiverton.

Bradfield, Hinckford hund. Essex; 4 m. N.W. from Sudbury.

Bradfield, Tendring hund. Essex; 13 m. N.E. from Colchester.

Bradfield, Tunstead hund. Norfolk; 3 m. N. from North Walsham.

Bradfield, Wymersley hund. Northamptonsh. 4½ m. E. from Northampton.

Bradfield, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.W. from Sheffield. *Fair*, June 17, Dec. 9, for swine.

Bradfield Combust, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 5 m. S. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Bradfield Green, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 5 m. N. from Nantwich.

Bradfield Hall, Tendring hund. Essex; 9 m. N.E. from Colchester.

Bradfield Heath, Tendring hund. Essex; 9½ m. N.E. from Colchester.

Bradfield House, Moreton hund. Berksh. 8 m. W. from Reading.

Bradfield House, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N. from Lavenham.

Bradfield Lodge, Tendring hund. Essex; 3 m. S.E. from Manningtree.

Bradfield Nether, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N.W. from Sheffield.

Bradfield, St. Care, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. N. from Lavenham.

Bradfield, St. George, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 6½ m. N. from Lavenham.

Bradford, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N.E. from Holsworthy.

Bradford, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 10 m. S.W. from Morpeth.

Bradford, Taunton and Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Taunton.

Bradford, Bradford hund. Wiltsh. 104½ m. W. from London, containing 1085 houses and 5789 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Avon, adjoining to the Kennet and Avon canal. It is a large town consisting of good houses mostly built of stone; having a good church, in which are two valuable windows of modern stained glass. It is noted for having been the place where kerseymeres were first made, and is still famous for the best manufacture of superfine cloths in the kingdom, and for being the central residence of the greatest clothiers in

Europe, who are all men of immense capital. One manufacturer alone, employs upwards of 2,000 men, women, and children. *Fair*, Trinity Monday, for cattle and millinery goods. *Market*, Monday and Saturday.

Bradford, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 6 m. N.E. from Bromesgrove.

Bradford, Morley wap. Yorksh. 200½ m. N. from London, containing 1368 houses, and 6893 inhabitants, is situated on a branch of the Aire, being mostly built of stone, and having a large Gothic church, remarkable for the fine tone of its bells. The manufactures consist of broad and narrow cloths, callimaucos, and other light woollen goods, for the sale of which there is a public hall. The adjacent country abounds with coal and iron ore, in consequence of which there are several large iron founderies, and a manufacture of aqua fortis. This place was besieged and ransacked in the year 1641, by the van of the Earl of Newcastle's army. *Fairs*, March 3 and 4 for horned cattle and household furniture; June 17, 18, 19, for horned cattle, sheep, and household furniture; Dec. 9, 10, 11, a large fair for hogs and pedlary. *Market*, Thursday.

Bradford Abbas, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. 3½ m. W. from Sherborne.

Bradford Bridge, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N. from Clitheroe.

Bradford, Higher, Trigg hund. Cornwall; 5 m. S. from Camelford.

Bradford Leigh, Bradford hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. N. from Bradford. *Fair*, Aug. 10, a very great pleasure fair.

Bradford Lower, Trigg hund. Cornwall; 6 m. S. from Camelford.

Bradford Peverell, St. George hund. Dorsetsh. 3 m. N.W. from Dorchester. Through this place the Roman road from Dorchester passes, and is very visible.

Bradford, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. S.E. from Kidderminster.

Bradforton, Blakenhurst hund. Warr. 4½ m. E. from Evesham.

Bradgate Park, West Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 4 m. N.W. from Leicester.

Bradley, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 6 m. E. from Newport, (Isle of Wight) is an ancient market town, consisting of one long street of irregular buildings, situated at the upper end of Brading Haven, to which a convenient quay is attached, with storehouses for corn, &c. The inhabitants were formerly represented in parliament; but were excused from returning members on their own petition, on account of inability to support them; each representative having been paid four-pence daily. No charter is extant of an earlier date than the first of Edward VI. yet the town was incorporated long before that period, and is still governed by its corporate officers, consisting of a senior and junior bailiff; a re-

corder, and 13 Jurats. *Fairs*, May 12, Oct. 2 for toys.

Brading Haven, is an extensive tract of marshy ground, covered every tide by the sea, and at high water admitting the passage of small vessels to the quay of the above town. As the sea flows through a very narrow channel, the proprietors of this manor have several times been induced to endeavour to exclude it by an embankment; and the celebrated Sir Hugh Middleton, (the projector of the New River) had at one time nearly effected this object; but in a wet season, the fresh water which filled the inner part of the Haven, combining with the waves at a high spring tide, completely destroyed the works, which had been raised at an expence of 7000*l*. The Haven includes between 800 and 900 acres, abounding with excellent oysters, mullet, whiting, and flat fish; cockles are also gathered here in prodigious plenty at low water, in the summer season.

Bradistow, Blofield hund. Norfolk; 8 m. E. from Norwich.

Bradley, Broxton hund. Chesh. 3 m. S.E. from Malpas.

Bradley, Eddisbury hund. Chesh. 8 m. W. from Northwich.

Bradley, Appletree hund. Derbys. 2½ m. S.E. from Ashborn.

Bradley, Od'ham hund. Hampsh. 5 m. N.W. from Alton.

Bradley, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.E. from Burney.

Bradley, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 8½ m. N.E. from Market Harborough.

Bradley, Bradley Haverstoc wap. Lincolnsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Grimsby.

Bradley, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Bridgenorth.

Bradley, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 9 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury.

Bradley, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Penkridge, noted for its iron works, particularly the extensive founderies and forges, belonging to Mr. Wilkinson, where the ore is separated from the dross by huge concave rollers instead of hammers.

Bradley, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Cheadle.

Bradley, Whoresdon hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. S. from Trowbridge.

Bradley, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 6½ m. S.E. from Droitwich.

Bradley, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.E. from Huddersfield.

Bradley, West Ilang wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N. from Middleham.

Bradley, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Skipton.

Bradley Ash, West Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 2 m. N. from Crediton.

Bradley Farm, Working hund. Surrey; 4½ m. N.W. from Guildford.

Bradley, Great, Horner hund. Berks. 4 m. S.W. from Oxford.

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Bradley, Great, Risebridge hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N. from Haverhill.
Bradley Green, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 5½ m. N. from Newcastle-under-Line.
Bradley Hall, Chester ward, Durham; 8 m. W. from Gateshead.
Bradley Hall, Darlington ward, Durham; 2 m. S.E. from Walsingham.
Bradley Hall, Tendring hund. Essex; 3 m. S.W. from Manningtree.
Bradley Hall, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N. from Huddersfield.
Bradley House, Berkeley House, Gloucestersh. 1 m. S.W. from Wotton-under-Edge.
Bradley House, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 6½ m. N.E. from Coventry.
Bradley House, Mere hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. S.W. from Warminster.
Bradley, Little, Horner hund. Berksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Oxford.
Bradley, Little, Risebridge hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. N. from Haverhill.
Bradley Maiden, Mere hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. S.W. from Deverill.
Bradley, Upper, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S. from Skipton.
Bradley, West, Glaston hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Glastonbury.
Bradmore, Rushcliffe hund. Nottinghamsh. 6 m. S. from Nottingham.
Bradstock, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 9½ m. N.E. from Exeter, is an ancient corporation, consisting chiefly of one long irregular street, indifferently built. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and formerly sent members to parliament, but was excused on account of its inability to defray the expence. *Fairs*, May 6, Oct. 9, for cattle, and toys. *Market*, Thursday.
Bradnock's Marsh, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. N.W. from Kenilworth.
Bradnop, Lower, Totmonslow, hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. S.E. from Leek.
Bradon, North, Abldick hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. N. from Ilminster.
Bradpole, Beaminster Forum hund. Dorsetsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Bridport.
Bradshaw, Salford hund. Lancash. 3 m. W. from Bury.
Bradstone, Lifton hund. Devonsh. 7 m. N.W. from Tavistock.
Bradwell Hall, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N. from Newcastle-under-Line.
Bradway, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 8½ m. N. from Chesterfield.
Bradwell, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Stony Stratford.
Bradwell, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 4 m. N. from Tideswell.
Bradwell, Witham hund. Essex; 4½ m. E. from Braintree. *Fair*, June 24, for toys.
Bradwell, Mutford and Lothingland hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. S.W. from Yarmouth.

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Bradwell, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. N.E. from Southam.
Bradwell justa Mare, Dengey hund. Essex; 12 m. W. from Maldon.
Bradwell Abbey, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. S.E. from Stony Stratford.
Bradwell Bridge, Dengey hund. Essex; 12½ m. W. from Maldon.
Bradwell Green, Northwich hund. Chesh. 2 m. N. from Sandbach.
Bradwell Grove, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Burford.
Bradwell Wharf, Dengey hund. Essex; 13 m. W. from Maldon.
Bradwoodkelly, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 9 m. N.E. from Oakhampton.
Bradworthy, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N. from Holdsworth.
Brael House, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. W. from Amersham.
Brafferton, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.E. from Boroughbridge.
Braghury End, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 8 m. N.W. from Hertford.
Bragmans, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Watford.
Braha Penwith hund. Cornwall; 5 m. S.W. from Penzance.
Brail, Kinwardston hund. Wiltsh. ½ m. S. from Great Bodmin.
Brail, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. W. from Skipton ou Stour.
Brails Over, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. W. from Ship-ton on Stour.
Brailford, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 7½ m. N.W. from Derby.
Braining Garth, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 12½ m. S.W. from Hawes.
Brains Kaugh, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 5½ m. S. from Alnwick.
Braint, Anglesey; 4½ m. S.W. from Beaumaris.
Braintwaite, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 8½ m. S.W. from Cocker-mouth.
Braintwaite Hall, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 8½ m. S.W. from Cocker-mouth.
Braintree, Hinckford hund. Essex; 40½ m. E. from London, containing 454 houses, and 2821 inhabitants, is situated on a rising ground, and connected on the N. with Bocking, one of the most populous villages in Essex. The streets are mostly narrow, and incommodious; many of the buildings are of timber and very old. The government of the town is vested in a select vestry, composed of 24 parishioners, who as early as 1548 were stiled governors of the town, and town magistrates. Its chief manufactures, which, consist of baize, are said to have very much declined lately, in consequence of the introduction of machinery in various parts of the kingdom. *Fairs*, May 8, Oct 2 and 3, for cattle, butter, cheese, &c. *Market*, Wednesday.

- Braisworth**, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; 2 m. S. from Eye.
- Braisworth Hall**, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S. from Eye.
- Braithwaite**, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. 4 m. W. from Thorne.
- Braithwaite**, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. W. from Keswick.
- Braithwaite Fold**, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 8 m. W. from Kendal.
- Braithwaite Hall**, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Middleham.
- Braithwaite, High**, Leath ward, Cumberland; 8 m. S. from Carlisle.
- Braithwaite, Low**, Leath ward, Cumberland; 9 m. S. from Carlisle.
- Braithwell**, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 8 m. S.W. from Doncaster.
- Brake Hole**, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 4 4 m. S. from Huddersfield.
- Brakenbergh**, Leath ward, Cumberland; 5½ m. N. from Penrith.
- Brakes**, Stockton ward Durham; 2 m. W. from Sedgelyield.
- Brakes Place**, Havering liberty, Essex; 2 m. N.E. from Romford.
- Brakeley**, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 3½ m. N.W. from Kidderminster.
- Bracks**, Darlington ward, Durham; 4½ m. N. from Darlington.
- Bramber**, Bramber rape, Sussex; ½ m. S.E. from Steyning, returning 2 members to parliament. This borough first sent representatives in 23 Edward I. who vested the right of election in those persons inhabiting ancient houses, or houses built on ancient foundations, paying scot and lot, who amount to 20. It consists of about 30 miserable thatched houses, and is governed by a constable, annually chosen by a jury at the court-leet of the Lord of the Manor (the Duke of Norfolk). The river Adur, which passes by this borough and empties itself at Shoreham, was formerly navigable by ships of burthen, at which period, it possessed some small trade.
- Bramber Castle**, Bramber rape, Sussex; ½ m. S.E. from Steyning.
- Bramble**, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.W. from Hildesworthy.
- Brambley**, High peak hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. N. from Bakewell.
- Bramcote**, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. ½ m. S. from Nuneaton.
- Bramcote**, Broxton hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. S.W. from Nottingham.
- Bramcote**, Hamblingford hund. Warwicksh. 11½ m. E. from Tamworth.
- Bramdean**, Bishop's Sutton hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S. from New Adresford.
- Bramden**, Owers hund. Shropsh. 6½ m. N.E. from Ludlow.
- Bramdon**, Bensfield hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Monley.
- Bramers Green**, Waltham hund. Essex; 4 m. N.E. from Waltham Abbey.
- Bramerton**, Hensstead hund. Norfolk; 5 m. S.E. from Norwich.
- Bramfield**, Blything hund. Suffolk; 2 m. S. from Halesworth.
- Bramfield Hall**, Blything hund, Suffolk; 3 m. S. from Halesworth.
- Bramford**, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S.E. from Hatherleigh.
- Bramford**, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. N.W. from Ipswich.
- Bramford Hall**, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. N.W. from Ipswich.
- Bramford Spoke**, Wovford hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. N. from Exeter.
- Bramhall Green**, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 2½ m. S. from Stockport.
- Bramham**, Barkstone Ash wap. Yorksh. 10 m. N.E. from Leeds.
- Bramham Biggin**, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 11½ m. N.E. from Leeds.
- Bramham Park**, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 10½ m. N.E. from Leeds.
- Bramhope**, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.E. from Otley.
- Bramhope Hall**, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.E. from Otley.
- Bramingham**, Great, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. N. from Luton.
- Bramingham**, Little, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. N. from Luton.
- Bramley**, Basingstoke hund. Hampsh. 5 m. N. from Basingstoke.
- Bramley**, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 3 m. S. from Guildford.
- Bramley**, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. E. from Rotherham.
- Bramley Grange**, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. E. from Rotherham.
- Bramley Green**, Basingstoke hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. N. from Basingstoke.
- Bramley Hall**, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.E. from Sheffield.
- Bramley Head**, Claro wap. Yorksh. 8 m. W. from Ripley.
- Brampton**, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 314½ m. N. from London, containing 346 houses, and 1682 inhabitants, is situated on the river Irthing, and principally consists of one spacious street irregularly built; but a few modern houses and a good inn, have been lately erected. The only manufacture, is one for checks; but a railed wuggon way, which the Earl of Carlisle has lately made from his collieries at Tindale Fall, will probably quickly conduce to the augmentation of the trade of this town. Its present chief support arises from its weekly market, and its two annual fairs. There is every reason to suppose this place to have been a Roman station; at the E. end of a vast conical mount, called the Castle hill, whose height is about 360 feet perpendicular, and its acclivity very steep, are a trench and rampart, entirely surrounding the hill, the crown of which has been formed into a plain, about forty paces in diameter.

and defended by a breast work. The view from this part is exceedingly extensive, except towards the south, where at the distance of 6 m. it is bounded by lofty eminences: on the W. the eye commands all the levels from Carlisle to the Solway Frith; northward, the barren tract round Newcastle, and the distant heights of Scotland are seen; and to the east the prospect is only confined by the Cheviot hills, and high mountains about the river Reed, in Northumberland. *Fairs*, second Wednesday after Whitsunday, last Wednesday in August, for horses and horned cattle. *Market*, Tuesday.

Brampton, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 3 m. W. from Chesterfield.

Brampton, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdon; 1½ m. S.W. from Huntingdon.

Brampton, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 3 m. S.E. from Aylesham.

Brampton, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. N. from Rothwell.

Brampton, Blything hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. N.E. from Halesworth.

Brampton, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from Rotherham.

Brampton Abbots, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. N. from Ross. *Fair*, June 22, for horned cattle, horses, sheep and wool.

Brampton Brian, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. N.E. from Presteign. Here is the seat of the Harleys, noted for the very fine trees with which it is surrounded.

Brampton Bierly, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.E. from Barnsley.

Brampton Chapel, Nobottle Grove, Northamptonsh. 5 m. N.W. from Northampton.

Brampton Church, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 7 m. N.E. from Carlisle.

Brampton Church, Nobottle Grove, Northamptonsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Northampton.

Brampton Green, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 3 m. S.W. from Huntingdon.

Brampton Park, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. N.E. from Presteign.

Brampton Ulley, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.E. from Rotherham.

Bramshall, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. W. from Uttoxeter.

Bramshaw, New Forest, Hampsh. 6 m. S.W. from Romsey.

Bramshaw, Cawdon and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 12 m. S.E. from Salisbury.

Bramshill Park, Holdshot hund. Hampsh. 5 m. N. from Odham.

Bramshot, Alton hund. Hampsh. 3 m. W. from Haslemere.

Bramstons Cross, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 9½ m. S. from Birmingham.

Bramton, East ward, Westmoreland; 2½ m. N. from Appleby.

Bramwith, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. 5 m. N. from Doncaster.

Bramwith Sand, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W. from Thorne.

Bran End, Hiacford hund. Essex; 6 m. N.W. from Braintree.

Brancaster, Smethden hund. Norfolk; 4 m. N.W. from Burnham Westgate, at present noted for its manufacture of malt, and formerly for having been a large Roman town.

Brancepeth, Darlington ward, Durham; 4½ m. S.W. from Durham.

Brancepeth Castle, Darlington ward, Durham; 5 m. S.W. from Durham.

Branches Hall, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 6½ m. N. from Haverhill.

Brandclow, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2 m. S.W. from Keswick.

Brandclow Park, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3 m. S.W. from Keswick.

Brandeston, Eynesford hund. Norfolk; 2½ m. S.E. from Keepeham.

Brandeston, Eoes hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S.W. from Framlingham.

Brandis, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N. from Hatherleigh.

Brandon, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 8 m. W. from Ludlow.

Brandon, Loveden hund. Lincolnsh. 8 m. S.E. from Newark.

Brandon, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. S. from Wooler.

Brandon, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 78 m. N.E. from London, containing 203 houses, and 1148 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the smaller Ouse, and is tolerably well built, having a bridge over the river, and a good church. This town is the seat of a considerable carrying trade between the adjacent country and Lynn, to which the river is navigable: and has a wharf for loading barges, and receiving goods. About a mile below the bridge is a ferry for conveying goods to and from the Isle of Ely. The river Ouse affords plenty of fish, and the surrounding country abounds with game. *Fairs* Feb. 11, Monday before Easter, July 5, and Nov. 16. for cattle, horses, sheep, and toys.

Brandon, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. S.E. from Coventry.

Brandon, East, Darlington ward, Durham; 3 m. W. from Durham.

Brandon Lodge, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. S.W. from Brandon.

Brandon Parva, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; 9½ m. W. from Norwich.

Brandon, South, Darlington ward, Durham; 4½ m. S.W. from Durham.

Brandon Wall, Darlington ward, Durham; 8½ m. N.W. from Wolsingham.

Brandon, West, Darlington ward, Durham; 5 m. W. from Wolsingham.

- Brands*, Osulston hund. Middlesex; 3 m. N.W. from London.
- Brandsburton*, Holderness hund. Yorksh. 4½ m. W. from Hornsea.
- Bransfield*, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3 m. W. from Doncaster.
- Bransfield*, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 9 m. N.W. from Hertford.
- Bransfield Place*, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Hertford.
- Branking Moor House*, Darlington ward, Durham; 2 m. E. from Darlington.
- Branksa Isle*. See *Brownsea Isle*.
- Bransbury*, Wherwell hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S.W. from Whitechurch.
- Bransbury*, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 7½ m. N.E. from Hereford.
- Bransby*, Well hund. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Lincoln.
- Bransby*, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. S. from Helmesley.
- Branscomb*, Colyton hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S.E. from St. Mary Ottery.
- Bransford*, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. S.W. from Worcester.
- Bransford*, Upper, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 3½ m. S.W. from Worcester.
- Bransholme*, Holderness hund. Yorksh. 4 m. N. from Kingston on Hull.
- Bransley*, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 1 m. S. from Cleobury Mortimer.
- Branstou*, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 8 m. N.E. from Melton Mowbray.
- Branstou*, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 2 m. S.W. from Leicester.
- Branstou*, Lincoln liberty, Lincolnsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Lincoln.
- Branstou*, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. S.W. from Burton on Trent.
- Branstou Hall*, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 1½ m. W. from Leicester.
- Branswell*, Flexwell hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N. from Sleaford.
- Branthwaite*, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3 m. S.W. from Hesketh Newmarket.
- Brantingham*, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 9 m. W. from Hull.
- Branton*, Great, Wehtree hund. Herefordsh. 7½ m. S.W. from Hereford.
- Branton Hall*, Claro wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N. from Boroughbridge.
- Brandwood End*, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 3½ m. S. from Birmingham.
- Bransion*, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 9 m. N.W. from Wooler. Here is a pillar erected to commemorate the battle fought between the English and Scots in 1513, where King James IV. is said to have fallen.
- Brascole*, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 6 m. N. from Hinckley.
- Brashfield*, Buddlesgate hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Romsey.
- Brashfield Common*, Buddlesgate hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Romsey.
- Brashfield Lodge*, Buddlesgate hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N.E. from Romsey.
- Brass House*, Darlington ward, Durham; 6 m. S. from Durham.
- Brasserton*, Darlington ward, Durham; 4½ m. N. from Darlington.
- Brassington*, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 4 m. N.W. from Wirksworth.
- Brastead Green*, Stow hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. S. from Stow Market.
- Brasted*, Sutton lathe, Kent; 1½ m. E. from Westerham. Fair, Ascension day, for horses, cattle, sheep, and toys.
- Brated Green*, Sutton lathe, Kent; 2½ m. S.W. from Westerham.
- Braithwaite*, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 2 m. W. from Keighby.
- Brattleby*, Aslaoce hund. Lincolnsh. 8 m. N. from Lincoln.
- Bratoff*, Candleshoe wap. Lincolnsh. 4 m. N. from Wainfleet.
- Bratton*, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 9 m. S.W. from Newport.
- Bratton*, Ferris Norton hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Wincanton.
- Bratton*, Westbury hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N.E. from Westbury.
- Bratton Castl.*, Westbury hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. E. from Westbury. Here the Danes held out against the English 14 days.
- Braughin*, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 7 m. N. from Ware, had formerly a market, which has been long disused. Fair, Whit Monday for toys.
- Braughin Green*, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. ½ m. E. from Standon.
- Braunston*, Oakhamsoke hund. Rutlandsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Oakham.
- Braunston*, Fawsley hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. N.W. from Daventry, situated on the Coventry and Oxford canal.
- Braunstone*, Little, Fawsley hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. N. from Daventry.
- Braunton*, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. W. from Barnstaple.
- Brawley*, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from New Malton. Fair, first Monday after July 11, for cattle, toys, and earthen ware.
- Brawith Hall*, Allertonshire, Yorksh. 3½ m. N. from Thirsk.
- Brazead*, Great, Witham hund. Essex; 2 m. E. from Witham.
- Brazead*, Great, Lodge, Witham hund. Essex; 2½ m. E. from Witham.
- Brazead*, Little, Witham hund. Essex; 1 m. S.E. from Witham.
- Bray*, Bray hund. Berks. 2 m. S. from Maidenhead; famous in song, for its changeable vicar.
- Bray*, a river in Devonsh. which runs into the Moul near Wortely.
- Brayan*, a river in Pembrokesh. running into the Towy near Cardigan.
- Bray Green*, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. S.W. from Chesham.

Bray, High, Sherwell hund. Devonsh. 8½ m. N.E. from Barnstaple.
Braywick, Bray hund. Berksh. 1½ m. S. from Maidenhead.
Braywick House, Bray hund. Berksh. 2 m. S. from Maidenhead.
Braybrook, Rothwell hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. N.W. from Rothwell.
Brayfield Colc, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. E. from Olney.
Brayne Hall, Nantwich hund. Chesb. 3½ m. N. from Nantwich.
Brays Farm, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. S. from Hertford.
Braystay Wood, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.E. from Settle.
Braystone, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 4 m. S. from Egremont.
Braynwich, Lexden hund. Essex; 2 m. N. from Colchester.
Brayton, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 1 m. S. from Selby.
Brayton Barfe, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S. from Selby.
Brayton House, Allerdale below Derwent ward, 5 m. N.W. from Ireby.
Braziers End, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. S.E. from Wendover.
Breach, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 1 m. S.E. from Luton.
Breach, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. E. from Bampton.
Breach Gate, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 2½ m. S.E. from Winstar.
Breach House, Bucklow hund. Chesb. 4½ m. N.E. from Knutsford.
Breach House, Frustfield hund. Wiltsh. 10 m. S.E. from Salisbury.
Breach, Oak, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 5½ m. N. from Coventry.
Breach Wood Green, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Hitchin.
Bread Street, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 6 m. N. from Sudbury.
Breadhall, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. N.E. from Derby.
Breadstone Street, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. N.E. from Berkeley.
Breage, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 3 m. W. from Heston.
Breakpear Farm, Wootton hund. Surrey; 4 m. S. from Dorking.
Breakspears, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. N. from Uxbridge.
Breakspears, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N.W. from St. Albans.
Bream Hall, Tandering hund. Essex; 3 m. S. from Manningtree.
Breamore, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. 3 m. N. from Fordingbridge.
Breamore Gate, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N. from Fordingbridge.
Bream, Hempstone hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. W. from Axbridge, situated close on the sea shore.

Braerton, Stockton ward, Durham 7½ N.E. from Stockton.
Breary, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.E. from Olley.
Breaston, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 7 m. S.E. from Derby.
Breaton, Claro wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.E. from Ripley.
Brechu, Caernarthensh. 10 m. N. from Caernarthen.
Brechles, Wayland hund. Norfolk; 5 m. S. from Wotton.
Breckon Hall, Darlington ward, Durham; 4½ m. N.W. from Bernards Castle.
Breckon Hill, Stockton ward, Durham; 2 m. S.W. from Sedgely.
Brecknockshire is bounded on the N. and E. by that of Radnor, separated by the river Wye; on the E. by a small part of Herefordshire; on the S.E. and part of the S. by Monmouthsh.; on the rest of the S. by Glamorgansh.; and on the W. by Caernarthensh. and Cardigansh. Its form is irregularly triangular, narrowing northwards. Its length is 29 miles; the breadth of its southern basis 34; and its circumference, 128. It contains 731 square miles; 467,841 acres; 1 county town (Brecon); 6 hundreds; 4 market towns; 59 parishes; 6,315 houses; 31,633 inhabitants; and returns 2 members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the town of Brecon; is in the diocese of Llandaff; the S. Wales circuit; and pays one part of the land-tax. This is one of the most mountainous counties of Wales; and the Vann, or Brecknock Beacon, is one of the loftiest mountains. Ridges of hills form the separation of this from most of the adjacent counties, and these are said to shelter it in such a manner, as to render it temperate. The land declines towards the banks of the Wye, where it is tolerably fertile, as it is also in the valleys which are watered by innumerable rills; but the proportion of the good land to the bad, is estimated only at one-fourth. Although mountainous, provisions are exceedingly good and plentiful all over the county; and from its hills, very large droves of black cattle are annually sent to all the fairs within the neighbouring counties. The principal river, next to the boundary one of the Wye, is the Uske, which taking its rise from the Black Mountain in the western side of this county, on the border of Caernarthensh. flows across it through a fine valley to the south eastern angle, passing the town of Brecon in its way. The chief commodities of Brecknockshire are, cattle, sheep, wool, and the coarse cloths and stockings manufactured from it, and iron. The principal towns are Brecon, Crickhowell, and Buall.
Brecon, Brecknocksh. 161 m. W.N.W.

from London, containing 540 houses, 2,576 inhabitants, and returns 1 member to parliament, having the right of election vested in the corporation and free burgesses solely. It is pleasantly situated in the centre of the county, at the confluence of the rivers Honddu, and Uske, over which it has a good stone bridge. It is a neat, clean town, lately very much improved by the erection of several handsome modern houses, and a town hall; and contains three parish churches, one whereof is collegiate. Brecon is governed by 2 bailiffs, 15 aldermen, 2 chamberlains, 2 constables, and a town clerk. The only manufacture is a species of linsey, and the chief articles of trade are hops and wool. Its castle and walls were built by Bernard Newmark, but are now in ruins. Recently a depot of arms has been established here; and a new gaol constructed. *Fairs*, May 14, July 5, Sept. 6, Nov. 17, for cattle, leather, wool, hops, and all sorts of commodities. *Market*, Wednesday, and Saturday.

Brecon Canal, unites with the Monmouth canal, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Newport, and 1 m. from Pontypool. It crosses the river Avon, where by a tunnel 220 yards in length, it goes through the high land there, and passes the town of Abergavenny, towards the river Uske, and proceeds parallel with that river to Brecon, being 33 miles in length, with 68 feet rise to Brecon. As this canal goes through a country rich in veins and mines of the most useful minerals, the hidden produce, as well as the surface will find a ready way to market, to the emolument of all concerned.

Brecon Hill, Easington ward, Durham; 7 m. N.E. from Durham.

Brede, Hastings rape, Sussex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Winchelsea. *Fair*, Easter Tuesday, for cattle and pedlary.

Bredfield, Wilford hund, Suffolk; 3 m. N. from Woodbridge.

Bredfield House, Wilford hund. Suffolk; 2 m. N. from Woodbridge.

Bredhurst, Ford lathe, Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Chatham.

Bredicot, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Worcester.

Bredon, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 7 m. S. from Pershore.

Bredon Norton, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 5 m. S. from Pershore.

Bredwandine, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. N.E. from Hay.

Bredy, Little, Huggescombe hund. Dorsetsh. 7 m. S.W. from Dorchester.

Brady, Long, Eggerton hund. Dorsetsh. 8 m. W. from Dorchester.

Brady, Long, Hall, Eggerton hund. Dorsetsh. 8 m. N.W. from Dorchester.

Breadon, West Clooseote hund. Leicestersh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Breher Isk. See *Scilly Island*.

Brecks House, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 6 m. S.W. from York.

Breeme, St. Briavels hund. Gloucestersh. 7 m. N.E. from Chepstow.

Brekar, one of the Scilly Islands, lying almost W. of the Land's End in Cornwall; about 30 miles from the coast, between the Isles of Micarle, Guel, Trescow, and Samson. It is the most mountainous and roughest of them all, and having but very few houses upon the island.

Brightnut, Salford hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Bolton in the Moor.

Brenham, Pottern and Cannings hund. Wiltsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Devizes.

Brenhill, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. N.E. from Chippenham.

Brenhill Wick, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N.E. from Chippenham.

Brenchley, Ford lathe, Kent; 7 m. S.E. from Tunbridge.

Brendon, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 7 m. S. from Stratton.

Brendon, Sherwell hund. Devonsh. 13 m. N.E. from Barnstaple.

Brendinog, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 9 m. S.W. from Bishop's Castle.

Brenkly, Castle ward, Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Newcastle.

Brent, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N. from Modbury, is a small town situated in a valley encompassed by hills, and is a great thoroughfare from London to Plymouth. It is an ancient borough, governed by a court leet and baron of the lord of the manor. It had formerly a market which has long been disused. *Fairs*, last Tuesday in April, and last Tuesday in September, for horned cattle.

Brent, a river in Somersetsh. which rises in Selwood Forest, and after receiving a number of smaller streams falls into the Bristol channel, a few miles below Bridgewater.

Brent, a river in Middlesex, which runs into the Thames at Brentford.

Brent Bridge, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 8 m. N.W. from London.

Brent East, Brent with Wrington hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. S.W. from Axbridge.

Brent, South, Brent with Wrington hund. Somersetsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Axbridge.

Brent Street, Gore hund. Middlesex; 8 m. N.W. from Hampstead.

Brent Hall, Hinckford hund. Essex; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Braintree.

Brentford Butts, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Brentford.

Brentford, New, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; adjoining to Old Brentford.

Brentford, Old, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from London, situated on the north bank of the Thames, is a long straggling ill-paved town, having a few good modern built houses, and a poor mean market house. The church was rebuilt in the reign of Edward I. and is a

chapel of ease to Great Ealing. Its principal trade consists in making malt, in a very extensive distillery, and in manufactures of bricks, tiles, and earthen ware, which give employment to a vast number of poor people. But it is chiefly noted for being the seat of election for the members of the county; and is then the resort of all the rabble of the metropolis. *Fairs*, May, 17, 18, 19; Sept. 12, 13, 14, for horses, cattle, hogs, &c. *Market*, Tuesday.

Brentingley, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 2 m. E. from Melton Mowbray.

Bren Tor, Tavistock hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N. from Tavistock, is a vast mass of craggy rock, shooting up from the road between Tavistock and Lydford, and becomes a very conspicuous sea mark to mariners in the British channel, though more than twenty miles distant. The summit is frequently enveloped in clouds; but in clear weather, commands a very extensive and interesting prospect; and the ships in Plymouth harbour can be distinctly seen. Near the top is the parish church of the little village of Brent.

Bren Tor, South, Tavistock hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. N. from Tavistock.

Brentside, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. N. from Brentford.

Brentwood, Barnstable hund. Essex; 18 m. E. from London, containing 182 houses, and 1007 inhabitants, is a chapelry in the parish of South Weald, situated on a commanding eminence on each side the high road to Harwich. Being a considerable thoroughfare, it contains many good inns and public houses; but the buildings are mostly irregular, and mean. The Crown inn is of very ancient foundation; and even in Salmon's time, was reputed to have had that sign for 300 years. The assizes were once holden here, and in the high street are the remains of a town hall and prison, now inhabited by poor people, on condition of putting them in repair, when the assizes are again removed thither. Here also is a good grammar school. *Fairs*, July 18, Oct. 15, and 16, for horses and horned cattle. *Market*, Thursday.

Brentwood Leys, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. N.W. from Chesterfield.

Brenzlet, Shipway lathe, Kent; 5 m. N. from New Romney.

Breck, St. Pydar hund. Cornwall; 6 m. S.E. from Padstow.

Breton, Northwich hund. Chesh. 5½ m. N.W. from Congleton.

Breton Green, Northwich hund. Chesh. 6½ m. N.W. from Congleton.

Breton Park, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 8 m. S.E. from Chester.

Bressets, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. W. from Leighton-Buzzard.

Bretby, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 3 m. E. from Burton-on-Trent.

Bretby Common, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 2 m. E. from Burton-on-Trent.

Bretby Park, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 2¼ m. S.E. from Burton-on-Trent.

Bretford Bridge, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 5½ m. E. from Coventry.

Bretherton, Leyland hund. Lancash. 7 m. N.W. from Chorley.

Brettel Lane, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Dudley.

Brettenham, Shropham hund. Norfolk; 2 m. E. from Thetford.

Brettenham, Cosford hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. N. from Bildeston.

Brettenham Hall, Cosford hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. N.W. from Bildeston.

Bretton, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 4 m. N.E. from Tideswell.

Bretton, Flint; 7 m. E. from Mold.

Bretton, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 6¼ m. N.W. from Barnsley.

Bretton Monk, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N.E. from Barnsley.

Bretton Monk Priory, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 2¼ m. E. from Barnsley.

Briant Park, Agbriug wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.W. from Barnsley.

Brett's Hall, Tending hund. Essex; 8 m. E. from Colchester.

Breward, St. Trigg hund. Cornwall; 6 m. N. from Bodmin.

Brewham, North, Bruton hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. N.E. from Bruton.

Brewham Lodge, Bruton hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. N.E. from Bruton.

Brewham, South, Bruton hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. E. from Bruton.

Brewhouse Court, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Hereford.

Brewood, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 129½ m. N.W. from London, containing 581 houses, and 2,867 inhabitants, is a pretty town situated on the S. side of Boscobel. Its manufactures consist of japanned goods and toys, similar to those of Wolverhampton. The parishioners have here a custom of adorning their wells on Holy-Thursday with boughs and flowers. Here is a free school well endowed. *Fairs*, Sept. 19, for horses and cattle. *Market*, Thursday.

Brey, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; 5 m. S.E. from Camelford.

Brey, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 6 m. S. from Penzance.

Breynton, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 2 m. W. from Hereford.

Breynton, Lower, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Hereford.

Briampton, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Ludlow.

Briarstone, Pimperne hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. W. from Blandford Forum.

Briavels, St. St. Briavels hund. Glouc.

cestersh. 6½ m. N. from Chepstow, was formerly of greater extent than at present, as appears from the ruined foundations of buildings; and was once regarded as a borough and market town, Edward II. having bestowed the latter privileges, and Edward III. at the request of Guy de Bryjan granted its burgesses an exemption from all toll throughout the realm. These immunities are now obsolete, but the parochial inhabitants, from immemorial custom, have still the right of common in a wood called Hudnells (about 6 miles long, and 1 broad) of cutting wood, but not timber.

Brick Chimneys, Powder hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. W. from Truro.

Brick End, Dunmow hund. Essex; 4¼ m. N.W. from Dunmow.

Brick Hill, Flint; 5½ m. W. from Holywell.

Brick Hill Green, Wargrave hund. Berks. 5¼ m. S.W. from Windsor.

Brick House, Dengy hund. Essex; 6½ m. S.E. from Malden.

Brick House, Dunmow hund. Essex; ¼ m. N.W. from Dunmow.

Brick House, Reigate hund. Surrey; 5¼ m. S. from Reigate.

Brick House, Taudridge hund. Surrey; 7 m. S.E. from Reigate.

Brick House, Allertonsire wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N. from North Allerton.

Brick Kilns, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berks. 3 m. S. from Hungerford.

Brick Wall House, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N. from Hatfield.

Brickendon Green, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. S. from Hertford.

Brickendonbury, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S. from Hertford.

Bricket Wood, Cashion hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. S. from St. Albans.

Brickhill, Boze, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 1¼ m. E. from Fenny Stratford.

Brickhill, Great, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. S.E. from Fenny Stratford.

Brickhill, Little, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. S. from Fenny Stratford.

Fairs, May 12, Oct. 29, for cheese, hops, and cattle.

Brickhampton, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. W. from Evesham.

Brickhurst, Hastings rape, Sussex; 9 m. S.E. from Tunbridge Wells.

Brickleigh, Roborough hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. N. from Plymouth.

Brickley Lodge, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 5½ m. E. from Abbots Bromley.

Brickmallow, Isle of Ely, Cambridgesh. 4 m. N.E. from Ely.

Brickmorth, Frustfield hund. Wilts. 6 m. S.E. from Salisbury.

Bride Hall, Cashion hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Hatfield.

Bride Town, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 3 m. N.E. from Winger.

Brickkirk, Allerdale below Derwent

ward, Cumberland; 2 m. N. from Cockermouth.

Bridenbury, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Bromyard.

Briders Street, North Damerham hund. Wilts. 6 m. N.E. from Chippenham.

Brides, St. Glamorgansh. 3 m. S. from Bridgend.

Brides, St. Caldicot hund. Monmouthsh. 4¼ m. S.E. from Caerleon.

Brides, St. Wentlog hund. Monmouthsh. 4 m. S.W. from Newport.

Brides, St. Pembrokeh. 10 m. S.W. from Haverford West.

Brides, St. Glamorgansh. 7 m. W. from Cardiff.

Brides, St. Bay, Pembrokeh. where ships may anchor in about 7 fathom water, and be land-locked from all winds except those at S.W.; and there being no rocks or foul ground in this bay, there is not any danger in riding here. About 3 m. to the westward of the southern point of the bay, are two islands, called the Seamer, and Seookham, which break off great part of the force of the sea from ships riding here in a southerly wind.

Brides, St. Minor, Glamorgansh. 4 m. N. from Bridgend.

Brideston, Liffon hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.W. from Oakhampton.

Brideth, Pembrokeh. 8 m. E. from St. Davids.

Bridewell, Hasilor hund. Dorsetsh. 3 m. S. from Wareham.

Bridford, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 9 m. S.W. from Exeter.

Bridge, Lescnewth hund. Cornwall; 5 m. N. from Camelford.

Bridge, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 10 m. N.E. from Lymington.

Bridge, Augustine lathe, Kent; 3 m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Bridge, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N.W. from Haltwhistle.

Bridge Court, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 5 m. S. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Bridge End, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 3 m. W. from Bedford.

Bridge End, Ilneckford hund. Essex; 7 m. N.E. from Dunmow.

Bridge End, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. S. from Kendal.

Bridge End, Blackburne hund. Lancash. 6½ m. N. from Bury.

Bridge Farm, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 7 m. S.E. from Godalming.

Bridge Farm, Lewes rape, Sussex; 3 m. S. from Cuckfield.

Bridge Foot, Tarrow hund. Essex; 5 m. S.W. from Dunmow.

Bridge Foot, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 4 m. N. from Barnet.

Bridge Gate, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from Yarm.

Bridge Green, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 6 m. S.E. from Worcester.

Bridge Head, Darlington ward, Durham; 16 m. N.W. from Wolsingham.

Bridge High, Huntspill hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. N. from Bridgewater.

Bridge House, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 1½ m. S.W. from Chelmsford.

Bridge House, Lewes rape, Sussex; 3 m. N.W. from Cuckfield.

Bridge House, Claro wap. Yorksh. 8 m. S.W. from Ripon.

Bridge, Mary, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. S. from Fareham.

Bridge Place, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; 6½ m. N. from Ipswich.

Bridge Sollers, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Hereford.

Bridge Street, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. E. from Watford.

Bridge Town, Willerton and Freemaners hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. N. from Dulverton.

Bridge Town, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. ½ m. S.E. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Bridge Foot House, Witham hund. Essex; 3½ m. N.E. from Witham.

Bridgeford, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 2½ m. S.E. from Bellingham.

Bridgeford, East, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Bingham.

Bridgeford Great, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Stafford.

Bridgeford West, Rushcliffe hund. Nottinghamsh. 2 m. S. from Nottingham.

Bridgeham, Shropham hund. Norfolk; 3 m. S.W. from East Harling.

Bridgeham Farm, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 7½ m. S.E. from Reigate.

Bridge more, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 6½ m. S.E. from Nantwich.

Bridgend, Glamorgansh. 7½ m. W. from Cowbridge, pleasantly situated on both sides of the river Ogmore, over which it has a strong stone bridge. It chiefly consists of a single street on each side of the bridge, with a commodious market place, and good town hall, on the E. side. The trades of the town are tanning and tallow chandlery, and its only manufacture, is one for coarse woollen cloths, and blankets, entirely wrought by machinery and sent to Witney, from whence they are sold as manufactured in that place. The soil round Bridgend is extremely fertile and well cultivated, and the river abounds with salmon, sewen, trout, and flat fish; and as several English families have been induced to settle in this neighbourhood, the market is of late so much improved, that the provisions usually brought to it are as good as any in England. Here the member for the county is usually elected. *Fairs*, Nov. 17, Holy Thursday, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. *Market*, Saturday.

Bridgend Causeway, Aveland hund. Lincolnsh. 8½ m. S.E. from Sleaford.

Bridgenorth, Stoddesdon hund. Shroph. 139½ m. N.E. from London, contains 845 houses, 4403 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I. and is vested in the corporation and freemen, who amount to 1700. It is pleasantly situated on the river Severn, which divides it into two parts, joined by an handsome bridge of 7 arches. The town consists chiefly of three streets, well paved, and well built, one of which, Mill-street, contains many very handsome houses. Here are two good churches, St. Leonard's, and St. Mary Magdalen, the latter elegantly rebuilt. It is governed by 2 bailiffs, 48 common councilmen, a recorder, town clerk, &c. Its principal trade consists in conveying goods by means of the river, and its manufacture, of guns, tools, and other ironmongery; and stockings. Bridgenorth is a very ancient place, said to have been built in 682, by Ethelfleda, queen of the Mercians, and widow of king Ethelred. It was afterwards walled round by Robert de Belesme, who added to the strength of the place by building a castle. But by his rebellion against his sovereign, Henry I. it became forfeited to the crown. *Fairs*, Thursday before Shrove Sunday, June 30, Aug. 2, and Oct. 29, which are resorted to from most parts of the kingdom, for cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, bacon, linen cloth, &c. *Market*, Saturday, which is plentifully supplied with all sorts of provisions.

Bridgens, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. S.W. from Bromyard.

Bridgesale, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 5 m. from Holdsworth.

Bridgett, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N.W. from Alnwick.

Bridgewater, North Petherton hund. Somersetsh. 137½ m. W. from London, contains 493 houses, 3634 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. The right of election was granted to this borough in 23 Edward I. and is solely vested in the inhabitants of that division of the parish, which is commonly called the borough, paying scot and lot, who amount to 300 voters. This town is situated on the river Parrat, over which it has an iron bridge lately erected; and although its streets are irregular, they are very wide, and well built. Here is a good church with one of the largest spires in the kingdom, and the quay, called the Haven, is equally spacious, and commodious. The corporation consists of 24 capital burgesses, including a mayor and 2 aldermen, whose income is very considerable; and the borough has also a recorder, who with the mayor and aldermen, are empowered to hold 4 sessions every year, for determining all crimes and misdemeanours, under capital offences,

committed within their jurisdiction. They also hold a court of record every Monday, which has cognizance of all debts, of whatsoever amount, and of every other plea; the rules and practice being those of the court of Common Pleas. The authority of these magistrates extends through the whole parish, who together with the rest of the corporation are conservators of the navigation of the river Parrot. Bridgewater is a town and county of itself; the Midsummer sessions are holden here annually, and the assizes every other year. Vessels of 200 tons come up to the town by the river, 12 miles from the sea. The tide rises above 30 feet in the river at spring tides, with a violent run and noise called the Boar, and sometimes so suddenly as to damage the shipping. There is some foreign trade, and a great deal of coasting. Coal is brought from Wales, and furnished on easy terms to the neighbouring country by the navigation of the Parrot and Tone, which carry large barges up to Langport and Taunton. This town was regularly fortified in the civil wars, and sustained more than one siege. *Fairs*, second Thursday in Lent, June 24, Oct. 2, Dec. 28, when vast numbers of cattle, horses, and sheep are sold, together with cloths, linen, and wearing apparel. *Markets*, Thursday, for cattle and cheese; Saturday, for provisions, which are both plentiful and cheap.

Bridgewater's, Duke of, Canal, begins at Worsley Mill, 7 m. from Manchester, where is a very spacious reservoir: from hence it passes through a tunnel to the collieries, where are dug the coals for the supply of the adjoining manufacturing towns: its length is nearly 9 m. and it has about 50 locks. By the formation of this canal, Brindley the engineer acquired his great reputation; and when considered as the first thing of the kind ever executed in Britain, the mind is naturally struck with the boldness of the design of the projector, and the liberal, unfettered magnanimity of the proprietor. The aqueducts, tunnels, lock, &c. certainly afforded the data, upon which succeeding engineers formed their plans; and although excelled by canals of more modern construction, they are, without doubt, entitled to the admiration of posterity; especially when contemplated as the efforts of self-taught genius.

Bridlington, Dickering hund. Yorksh. 202½ m. N.E. from London, containing 707 houses, and 3,130 inhabitants, is a small neat town, its houses being mostly old, and irregularly built. It is noted for a large market for corn, and is commonly called a sea port, although it is 1½ m. distant from its port (Bridlington Quay). *Fairs*, Monday before Whitsun-

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tide; Oct. 31, for linen cloths and toys. *Market*, Saturday.

Bridlington Quay, Dickering hund. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.E. from Bridlington, has been lately much improved, and affords good shelter to colliers and other coasting vessels. Here are some good trading vessels belonging to the port, and the inhabitants are mostly seamen and fishermen. Within these few years, Bridlington Quay has become a summer resort for sea bathing, and is much frequented by the neighbouring gentry and others.

Bridport, Bournemouth Forum hund. Dorsetsh. 134½ m. S.S.W. from London, contains 288 houses, 3,117 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was granted by 23d Edward 1. and is vested in the inhabitants, being housekeepers, and paying scot and lot, who amount to 250. It is situated in a deep miry soil, in a vale surrounded by hills, 1 m. N. from the sea, between 2 small rivulets, one of which runs under the east, and the other under the west bridge. The town is large, and has a very respectable appearance; many of the houses being new brick buildings, and the streets broad and spacious. Here are a large neat church, a very handsome market-house and town hall, and a gaol. The government of the borough is by charter from James I. entrusted to 2 bailiffs, a recorder, 15 capital burgesses, whereof the bailiffs are two, 2 sergeants at mace, and several other inferior officers. The manufactures consists of nets of all sorts, lines, twines, and small cordage; as well as sail cloth. Large quantities of these articles are exported to America and the West Indies; but the greater part is consumed in the Newfoundland and British fisheries; it being computed that upwards of 1500 tons of hemp and flax are wrought up annually; and that nearly 10,000 hands, of both sexes, and of all ages are constantly employed in it. This manufacture was so flourishing in the reign of Henry VIII. that cordage for the whole English navy was ordered to be made exclusively here, or within five miles. Bridport had once a good harbour at the mouth of the river Brit, on which it is situated, which was choked up with sand in the early part of the eighteenth century; and has been so far recovered, as to admit a few vessels, not exceeding 200 tons burthen. *Fairs*, April 5, for bullocks and sheep; Whit-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday for pedlary; Oct. 10 for cattle and pedlary. *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday, which are very plentifully supplied with all sorts of provisions.

Bridport, Donworth hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. S.W. from Hindon,

Bridstow, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 1 m. W. from Ross.

Bridwell House, Bampton hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N. from Collampton.

Briercliff, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 3 m. N.E. from Burnley.

Brierdean, Castle ward, Northumberland; 8½ m. N.E. from Newcastle.

Brierley, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Dudley.

Brierley, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Barnsley.

Briurley Green, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 3 m. N.W. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Brierley Manor, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Barnsley.

Briestholme, Abgbrigg wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Huddersfield.

Brigg, or *Glandford Bridge*, Yarborough hund, Lincolnsh. 152 m. N.N.E. from London, containing 299 houses, and 1327 inhabitants, is situated on the river Ancholme which is navigable from the Humber to Bishop bridge 10 m. above it. This town forms part of 4 neighbouring parishes, without having a church of its own, except a small neat chapel. The trade of this town consists principally of corn, coals, and timber; having about 15 sloops of 40 tons each constantly trading to Hull. *Fair*, Aug. 16. *Markets* Thursday.

Brigg Rigg, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3 m. S.E. from Whitehaven.

Brigg Steer, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. S.W. from Kendal.

Brigg Steer Park, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. S.W. from Kendal.

Briggins, Braughin hund, Hertfordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Ware.

Brigham, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3 m. W. from Cockermouth.

Brigham, Dickering wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.E. from Great Driffield.

Brighthampton, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Bampton.

Brighouse, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.E. from Halifax.

Brighouse Green, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3½ m. E. from Ormskirk.

Brighton, Trigg hund. Cornwall; 7 m. S.W. from Camelford.

Brighton, Lewes rape, Sussex; 54 m. S. from London, containing 1424 houses, and 7399 inhabitants, adjoins the well known South Downs, and is situated on the sea shore, having ever been justly admired for the cleanness and neatness of its streets, and the beauty and uniformity of its modern built lodging houses. To the fishery, and the numerous visitants during the bathing season, the inhabitants look up for support. The fishery employs nearly 100 boats, carrying some 3, some

4, and others 5 men each; the boats lying generally in the roadstead, which is protected by a small battery. The mackerel season commences in April, and the herring season in Oct. and are together said sometimes to have produced 10,000*l.* per annum. A constable and four headboroughs, annually chosen at Lord Abergavenny's court, on Easter Tuesday, have the distribution of justice, and the guardianship of the peace of the town. This place, from its vicinity to the metropolis, and from the residence of the Prince of Wales and his numerous suite, justly ranks as the first fashionable watering-place in the kingdom. Its accommodations, as far as regards lodging houses, are superior even to Bath; its assembly rooms, libraries, theatre, and promenades, may even vie with those of that city; and the clearness and brightness of the water, the convenient machines and steady attentive guides, the elegant suit of hot and vapour baths, all unite to give it a justly deserved preference over every other fashionable bathing place in the kingdom. The South Downs afford most delightful rides, and pleasing land and sea prospects; and the race ground which is fenced in, and properly attended, is justly admired. The races which last four or five days, are usually in the first week in August; and Brighton as it is usually called, is then generally the fullest part of the season, *Fairs*, Holy Thursday, Sept. 4, for pedlary. *Markets*, Thursday; but the market is open every day, and is mostly well stocked with the choicest viands. The mutton of this place, being chiefly fed on the South Downs, is deservedly admired for its fine flavour, and independent of mackerel and herrings, different sorts of the finest fish are taken in great quantities, and exposed almost daily for sale.

Brighton, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N.W. from Sheffield.

Brightington, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. E. from Bampton.

Brightley, South Moulton hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S.W. from South Molton.

Brightling, Hastings rape, Sussex; 6 m. N.W. from Battle. *Fairs*, first Monday after Thomas a Becket, July 7.

Brightling Place, Hastings rape, Sussex; 7 m. N.W. from Battle.

Brightlingsea Hall, Tendering hund. Essex; 7 m. S.E. from Colchester.

Brighton, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.W. from Howden.

Brightside Camp, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Rotherham.

Brightwalton, Faircross hund. Berks. 5 m. S.W. from East Ilsley.

Brightwell, Moreton hund, Berks. 2 m. N.W. from Wallingford.

Brightwell, Carlford hund. Suffolk; 4½ E. from Ipswich.
Brightwell, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. W. from Watlington.
Brightwell House, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Watlington.
Brigmlistone, Amesbury hund. Wiltsh. 3¼ m. N. from Amesbury.
Brignall, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.E. from Barnard's Castle.
Brigsley, Bradley Haverstoc wap. 5½ m. S. from Grimsby.
Brigstock, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. N.W. from Thrapston. *Fairs*, April 25, for horses and horned cattle; Sept. 4, for sheep, brass, and pewter; Nov. 22, for black hats, boots, shoes, and pedlary.
Brigstock Park, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 7 m. N.W. from Thrapston.
Brill, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 6 m. N.W. from Thame.
Brillbury Hall, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 7 m. N.W. from Thame.
Brilley Court, Huntingdon hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. N.E. from Hay.
Brimham, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.W. from Ripley.
Brimham Lodge, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3¼ m. N.W. from Ripley.
Brimfield, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. N.E. from Leominster.
Brimfield Cross, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 8¼ m. N.E. from Leominster.
Brimington, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. N.E. from Chesterfield.
Brimlaw, Darlington ward, Durham; 2 m. E. from Barnard's Castle.
Brimnage, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. N.W. from South Molton.
Brimpsfield, Rapsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 8¼ m. S.E. from Gloucester. The head of the river Stour rises here.
Brimpton, Faircross hund. Berksh. 6 m. S.E. from Newbury.
Brimridge, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 2 m. N.W. from Latherleigh.
Brimstall, Wirral hund. Chesh. 5½ m. N.E. from Parkgate.
Brimstone Farm, Shrivenham hund. Berksh. 4 m. W. from Farringdon.
Brimsworth, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Sheffield.
Brin, Great, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. S.W. from Bodmin.
Brinckton, Cuttlestone hund. Staffordsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Penkridge.
Brind, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Howden.
Brind Lays, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from Howden.
Brindle, Leyland hund. Lancash. 5½ m. S.E. from Preston.
Brindley Bank, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 5 m. N.W. from Nantwich.
Brindley Hall, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 4½ m. N.W. from Nantwich.

Brine Park, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 2 m. N. from Droitwich.
Briney, Leyland hund. Lancash. 7 m. S.E. from Preston.
Bringhurst, Cartree hund. Leicestersh. 7 m. N.E. from Market Harborough.
Brington, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 6½ m. N. from Kimbolton.
Brington, Great, Nobottle Grove hund. Northamptonsh. 7 m. N.W. from Northampton.
Brington, Little, Nobottle Grove hund. Northamptonsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Northampton.
Bringwin, Brecknocksh. 10½ m. W. from Buallt.
Bringwin, Ragland hund. Monmouthsh. 5½ m. N. from Uske.
Bringswood, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. W. from Ludlow.
Brining, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 2½ m. S.W. from Kirkham.
Briningham, Holt hund. Norfolk; 4 m. S.W. from Holt.
Brinkburn Abbey, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 5½ m. S.E. from Rothbury.
Brinkhill, Hill hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. N.E. from Horncastle.
Brinkley, Radfield hund. Cambridgesh. 4 m. S. from Cambridge.
Brinklow, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 7 m. E. from Coventry.
Brinktree Common, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. E. from Bromyard.
Brinkworth, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Malmesbury.
Briun, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Bishop's Castle.
Brinnule, Caermarthensh. 8 m. N.W. from Caermarthen.
Brinnule Castle, Caermarthensh. 9 m. N.W. from Caermarthen.
Brinsey, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. N. from Axbridge.
Briusby, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 9 m. N.W. from Nottingham.
Briusop, Grissworth hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. N.W. from Hereford.
Briusop Court, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. N.W. from Hereford.
Brinton, Holt hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. S.W. from Holt.
Briscoe, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 4½ m. S.E. from Carlisle.
Briscoe, West, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Barnard's Castle.
Brisenden Bridge, Scray lath, Kent; 5 m. N.E. from Tenterden.
Briset, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; 4 m. N. from Bileston.
Brislaw, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 3 m. N.W. from Alnwick.
Brisley, Launditch hund. Norfolk; 5 m. S. from Fakenham.

Bristolcoat Hall, Reppington hund. Derbysh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Burton-on-Trent.

Bristolington, Keynsham hund. Somersetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bristol.

Beissingham, Diss hund. Norfolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from East Harling.

Bristol, Barton Regis hund. Gloucestersh. $110\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from London, contains 10996 houses, 63,645 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This city first sent representatives in 917 Edward III. who vested the right of election in the freemen only, amounting at present to 5,000. It is situated on both sides of the Avon and the Frome, having over the former an elegant stone bridge; and formerly belonged partly to Somersetshire and partly to Gloucestershire, but since the reign of Edward III. has been an independent county of itself. The old town which was within the inner wall, stood upon a narrow hill of about 40 feet in height, the descents from which, in many places, were formerly very steep, but are by late improvements rendered easy. This hill is bounded on the S. by the Avon, on the N. and W. by the Frome, and on the E. by a deep ditch or moat of the castle, which having been arched over at the lower end of Castle-street, and some other places, is there invisible. The valley is on the other side of the two rivers. On the N. side of it is St. Michael's hill, and Kiu's down, the highest ground in the city. On the W. side is College Green, a considerable eminence; and on the S. side is Redcliff Hill. The whole of this extent is covered with public and private buildings, the summits of St. Michael's hill and Kingsdown being at least 200 feet higher than any other part of Bristol. Most of the houses there, command a view of the city and surrounding country, and are in general well built, convenient, and handsome. In the heart of the city, or old town, containing 8 parishes, the inhabitants are crowded; but being seated on an hill, and the streets intersecting each other in several places, there is always a free current of air passing through even the lowest situations; and the filth and noxious effluvia are in general carried away under covered drains and common sewers. On the whole, this city is handsome, and well built, and the following structures more particularly deserve attention, *viz.* The cathedral, Redcliffe church, the exchange, custom-house, mansion-house, merchants-hall, assembly room, library, theatre, Portland-square, Queen-square, and College Green. The churches in Bristol are all neat, beautifully decorated, and every way worthy of notice. The jurisdiction of Bristol by water, extends to King's road; and from thence down the S. side of the Bristol

Channel, as low as the Flat and Steephelm, and from thence directly eastward to the Denny, and so on again to Kingroad. The Government of Bristol is vested in the corporation, consisting of forty-three persons of whom the mayor is the chief magistrate, twelve aldermen including the recorder, who by virtue of his office is the first and senior, and the next in seniority is stiled the father of the city; they are all justices of the peace. It has two sheriffs, twenty-eight common councilmen, a town clerk, chamberlain, vice chamberlain, sword bearer, and under sheriff. The city is divided into 12 wards, each ward having an alderman to preside over it. The mayor is allowed 1,000*l.* from the chamber of Bristol, to support his dignity during the year he continues in office, and the 2 sheriffs have 420*l.* each, for the like purpose. One of the two Judges who go the western circuit, comes in the autumn of every year to Bristol, to hear and determine at the Guildhall law suits entirely respecting civil causes arising here, as a city and county. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, also hold assizes in the same hall, once in every year, most commonly in March, for the trial of capital offenders committed within their jurisdiction, either by land or by water: and the mayor and aldermen, with the town clerk, who presides as judge, hold a quarter-sessions for trying less criminal causes. As the tide rises to a vast height at spring tides (from 30 to 45 feet, affording depth of water sufficient for any merchant ship,) the whole trade of the city is brought to the very quay, which extends nearly a mile along the inner shores of the Frome and Avon, and has every possible convenience for loading, or unloading, without the expence, delay, or plunder, of lighterage. Here at low water they lie aground in the mud; which circumstance, together with the various difficulties in navigating to and from the Severn, through a narrow river, are the disadvantages under which this city labours. Lately, however, a spirit of improvement has actuated its rich inhabitants to apply to parliament for power to amend its port; and agreeably to the plan presented, the navigation of the river will be amended, and the numerous vessels trading to the port continually kept afloat by forming a dam across the river near the Hotwells, its wet dock will then extend upwards of a mile and a quarter in length. In Kingroad, at the Avon's mouth, vessels ride securely while waiting for a proper opportunity of entering the river. Bristol has long been the principal port on the W. side of England, but, is at length eclipsed by Liverpool, although as well as that town and London, it possessed the power of clearing out vessels for the slave trade,

and had purchased the charter from Southampton to import wine. The great trade of Bristol, before the country was intersected throughout with canals, was supported by its extensive communications with the Severn, Avon of Warwicksh. Its own Avon, Frome, Teme, Wye, Lugg, Uske, Parrot, and all their navigable branches. Hence it enjoyed the export and import traffic of a large part of the kingdom, and was enabled, to find vent for a great variety of manufactures of its own; but by the extensive canal navigation, the goods of Liverpool and London finding their way into the very heart of the kingdom, of course this trade has considerably decreased. The principal branch of foreign commerce is to the West Indies. In this, between seventy and eighty ships are constantly employed, which carry out every article necessary for the clothing and maintaining the black and white inhabitants of the islands, as also materials for building, and in particular great quantities of lime burned at St. Vincent's rocks. They bring back sugar, rum, cotton, and all other products of those countries. The sugar is a very great article; and its refining is one of the capital manufactures of Bristol, serving for the supply of all the western counties of England, and all South Wales. The African trade, which to the disgrace of this free country was so long prosecuted, was ever much less connected with the West Indies at this port, than at Liverpool. With the north and south of Europe it has a general trade, of which that with Spain is the most important: a quantity of wool, consisting of from 4 to 6,000 bags, being annually imported from that country for the use of the western clothing manufactures. The return is in a variety of goods, particularly tin, lead, and copper. The traffic with Portugal from this port (since the purchase of the Southampton Charter) is likewise considerable: and here is also a considerable trade to the continent of America, Newfoundland, the Baltic, and an extensive commerce with Ireland. The manufactures of this city and its vicinity furnish it with several important articles of exportation. The glass-making in its several articles of crown, flint, and bottle glass, is very considerable, and on the increase; Ireland and America take off great quantities of these goods, especially bottles, of which nearly half the number are sent out filled with beer, cyder, perry, and Bristol water. The copper and brass manufactures were of capital importance, but are now much declined in consequence of a monopoly. Hard white soap of the best quality is made here in large quantities, much of which is sent to London, as well as to the

colonies abroad. Hats, leather, both tanned and dressed in oil, saddlery, shoes, boots, white lead, gunpowder, and earthenware, are all considerable articles of domestic and foreign traffic. The city likewise possesses works for smelting lead and making lead shot, iron founderies, rolling and slitting mills, and tin works, all of which furnish very valuable commodities for exportation. Its former woollen manufactures are at an end. Some of the principal commodities of the surrounding country exported from Bristol, are cheese, cyder, and beer, a few coals, (of which there is an amazing abundance, and with which the city is very cheaply supplied) herrings taken in the channel, salt from Droitwich, coarse woollens and stockings, hardware from Birmingham and Wolverhampton, and earthenware from Staffordshire. Exclusive of ships which arrive from different parts of the world to procure freight, there are upwards of three hundred sail employed in foreign trade, belonging to the port, besides coasting vessels, large troughs, market sloops, and other craft, which are numerous. For building, equipping, and repairing ships, there are docks, rope-walks, and expert ship-builders. The customs of Bristol amount annually to upwards of 300,000*l.* and the *excise* to more than 100,000*l.* The revenue of the post-office is about 15,000*l.* that of the land-tax about 8,000*l.* and the poor rates amount to upwards of 12,000*l.* Bristol is of high antiquity, and is first mentioned by Florence of Worcester, who tells us that in 1064 Harold set sail from Brystowe to invade Wales. It was rated to the king in Doomsday book, at 110 marks of silver, and was formerly a place of great strength, having a castle one mile in circumference, built by Robert, illegitimate son of Henry I. This fortress was many times garrisoned, and besieged; and at length by order of Cromwell, in 1654, pulled down, and razed to the ground; which was done so effectually, that only a few vestiges of the foundation are now to be seen incorporated with other buildings. *Fairs*, March 1, Sept 1, lasting ten days each, for all kinds of goods, and frequented by shopkeepers from all parts of the kingdom; Thursday before July 25 for leather, sheep, and wool. *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday, which abound with an astonishing variety of provisions, fruits, and vegetables, unknown out of the West of England, as are the reasonable prices at which they are sold; Thursday, for cattle, and a market for wool every day.

Bristol Hotwells. See Clifton.

Briston, Holt hund, Norfolk; 4½ m. S. from Holt. *Fairs*, May 26, Oct. 11.

Bristow Wood, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.W. from Ripley.

Britain Lec, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 4 m. W. from Gosport.

Britford, Camden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Salisbury. Fair, Aug. 12, a very great fair for horses and sheep.

Britensey, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Torrington.

Britton Ferry, Glamorgansh. 3 m. S.E. from Neath. The road over the race ground from this Ferry to Swansea, affords a most lovely ride, close on the edge of the sea, and at the same time saves nearly three miles in the distance. The situation of Britton Ferry is allowed by all travellers to be beautifully romantic.

Britten, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.W. from Exeter.

Brittlesford, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Brittons, Havering liberty, Essex; 5 m. N.E. from Barking.

Britwell, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.E. from Maidenhead.

Britwell Green, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Wallingford.

Britwell Prior, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. N.E. from Wallingford.

Britwell Salome, Lewknor hund. Oxfordsh. 1 m. S.W. from Watlington.

Brizham, Haytor hund. Devonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Dartmouth. Near this village is an ebbing and flowing well, called Laywell, which ebbs and flows sometimes four times in an hour, for eight hours together, though it frequently intermits.

Brizham Quay, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.E. from Dartmouth, is a large fishing place situated on the western side of Torbay. It employs above 100 cutters, and a great number of small boats in its fishery; sending the fish to London, Bath, Bristol, and Exeter. Here fast sailing cutters are very dextrously constructed, as well as some few vessels of greater tonnage. A wharf has lately been erected at the expence of government, for the purpose of watering the men of war, &c. at Torbay. This place is noted for the landing of the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. on the 5th Nov. 1688.

Brixton, Plympton hund. Devonsh. 7 m. N.W. from Modbury.

Brixton, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Brixton Causeway, Brixton hund. Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from London.

Briwroth, Orlingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 7 m. S.W. from Rothwell. Fairs, May 1; Whitmonday, for cloth of all sorts, hardware, and toys.

Broad, The, Pevensey rape, Sussex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Hailsham.

Broad Bridge, Ford lathe, Kent; 6 m. N.E. from Tunbridge.

Broad Clough, Blackburne hund. Lancash. 7 m. N. from Rochdale.

Broad End Green, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bedford.

Broadfield, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Baldock.

Broadgate, Appletree hund. Derbysh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Wirksworth.

Broad Green, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 4 m. N. from Chelmsford.

Broad Green, Hinckford hund. Essex; 7 m. N.W. from Halstead.

Broad Green, West Derby hund. Lancash. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Liverpool.

Broad Green, Babergh hund. Suffolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Broad Green, Stow hund. Suffolk; 3 m. E. from Stow Market.

Broad Green, Wallington hund. Surrey; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from London.

Broad Green, Calne hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. S.W. from Calne.

Broad Heath, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Stafford.

Broad Lane, Nantwich hund. Chesh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Nantwich.

Broad Lane, Salford hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Rochdale.

Broad Lane, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. W. from Coventry.

Broad Lane, Malmsbury hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N. from Chippenham.

Broad Lane House, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from Barnsley.

Broad Oak, Whitechurch Canoniconum hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. N.W. from Bridport.

Broad Oak, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 6 m. S.E. from Saffron Walden.

Broad Oak, Westbury hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. N. from Newnham.

Broad Oak, Odiham hund. Hampsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Odiham.

Broad Oak, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. N.W. from Monmouth.

Broad Oak, Ford lathe, Kent; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Craubrook.

Broad Oak, Scray lathe, Kent; 4 m. S.E. from Ashford.

Broad Oak, West Derby hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Prescott.

Broad Oak, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bridgenorth.

Broad Oak, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N. from York.

Broad Oak Cross, Hastings rape, Sussex; 4 m. W. from Rye.

Broad Stone, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Broughton.

Broad Stone, Munslow hund. Shropsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Much Wenlock.

Broad Street, Becontree hund. Essex; 3 m. S. from Romford.

Broad Street, Augustine lathe, Kent; 2 m. N.W. from Sandwich.

Broad Street, Ford lathe, Kent; 3 m. N.E. from Strood.

Broad Street, Shepway lathe, Kent; 3 m. N. from Hithe.

Broad Street, Working hund. Surrey; 2 m. N.W. from Guilford.

Broad Street Green, Harlow hund. Essex; 5½ m. S.W. from Dunmow.

Broad Street Green, Thurstable hund. Essex; 2 m. N. from Malden.

Broad Street Green, Lewes rape, Sussex; 6 m. S. from Cuckfield.

Broad Town, Kingsbridge hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Swindon.

Broad Town Lane, Kingsbridge hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. S.W. from Swindon.

Broad Way, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Berkhamstead.

Broadbridge Farm, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 7 m. S.E. from Reigate.

Broadfield, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. W. from Ledbury.

Broadford, Ford lathe, Kent; 4 m. N.W. from Cranbrook.

Broadham Court, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 5 m. S.W. from Westerham.

Broadham Oak, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. N.E. from Leek.

Broadhembury, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Honiton. *Fair*, Nov. 30, for cattle.

Broadhempstone, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N. from Totness.

Broadhurst, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 6 m. N. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Broadland, Kings Somborne hund. Hampsh. 1 m. S. from Ramsey.

Broadle Street Green, Hastings rape, Sussex; 7½ m. W. from Battle.

Broadmead, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Bedford.

Broadmeadow Hall, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 8 m. N.E. from Leek.

Broadmoor, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S. from Hatfield.

Broadoak, West hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. S.W. from Leskeard.

Broadpool Shield, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. S. from Bellingham.

Broadrean, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. N.W. from Ambleside.

Broadstairs, Augustine lathe, Kent; 12½ m. N.E. from Margate and 2 m. N. from Ramsgate, is situated on the sea shore, and has of late years become a very thriving and fashionable watering-place; and many new houses have been erected here, which in the summer season are inhabited by families of the first respectability. About the time of Henry VIII. a small wooden pier appears to have been built here for the safety of fishing craft; but from the dues becoming insufficient to keep this and the harbour in repair, an act was obtained in the present reign; yet the desired improvements have not been effected, the trade to the

port having greatly decreased, through the war and other causes. Some shipbuilding is carried on here, by a builder whose abilities have been highly extolled. For the amusement of the summer visitants, two good libraries have been recently established, together with warm baths, toy-shops, &c. Near this place, a monstrous fish was cast on shore in 1574; and a large male whale of the spermaceti kind, was likewise found here in February 1762, whose length measured 61 feet; and circumference 45.

Broadstone, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 2½ m. E. from Chipping Norton.

Broadsworth, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 9 m. N.E. from Barnsley.

Broadsworth Hall, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 9 m. N.E. from Barnsley.

Broadup, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 1½ m. S. from Leominster.

Broadward, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 5 m. N.E. from Knighton.

Broadwas, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 6½ m. W. from Worcester.

Broadwater, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. S. from Stevenage.

Broadwater, Bramber rape, Sussex; 5 m. S.W. from Steyning. *Fairs*, June 22, Oct. 30, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

• *Broadwater Inn*, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 1 m. N. from Kidderminster.

Broadway, Bulstone hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. N.W. from Ilminster.

Broadway, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 5½ m. S.E. from Evesham.

Broadway Street, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. S.E. from Evesham.

Broadway Hall, Montgomerysh. 5½ m. S.E. from Montgomery.

Broadwell, Slaughter hund. Gloucestersh. 1 m. N. from Stow-on-the-Wold.

Broadwell, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. W. from Bampton.

Broadwood Widger, Lifton hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N.E. from Launceston.

Broakes Hill, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S.W. from Richmond.

Broceston Hall, Mutford and Lothingland hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. S.W. from Yarmouth.

Brockbridge, Meon Soke hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Bishops Waltham.

Brockdish, Earsham hund. Norfolk; 3 m. S.W. from Harleston.

Brockenburrow, Sherwell hund. Devonsh. 9 m. N.E. from Barnstaple.

Brockenhurst, New Forest, Hampsh. 4 m. N.E. from Cerne Abbas.

Brocket Hall, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Hatfield.

Brockford Street, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; 1 m. N.E. from Rendlesham.

Brockham Green, Reigate hund. Surrey; 1½ m. E. from Dorking.

Brockhall, Nobottle grove, Northamptonsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Northampton.

Brockhampton, Frampton liberty, Dorsetsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Dorchester.

Brockhampton, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. $\frac{4}{5}$ m. N. from Ross.

Brockhampton, Dorchester hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. N.W. from Watlington.

Brockhampton Green, Buckland Newton hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. N.E. from Cerne Abbas.

Brockholes, Amonderness hund. Lancash. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Preston.

Brockholme, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. from North Allerton.

Brockholme Hill, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from North Allerton.

Brockhouse, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.W. from Bawtry.

Brockhurst, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 7 m. N.E. from Winster.

Brockington Chapel, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 2 m. N.E. from Bromyard.

Brockington Horsnet, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. from Bromyard.

Brockle Bank, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. from Wigton.

Brockley, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 9 m. S.W. from Bristol.

Brockley, Thingoe hund. Suffolk; 6 m. N.W. from Lavenham.

Brockley, Coquetdale ward Northumberland; 3 m. S.E. from Rothbury.

Brockley Combe, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 10 m. S.W. from Bristol.

Brockley Green, Sutton lathe, Kent; $\frac{4}{5}$ m. N.W. from Bromley.

Brockley Hill, Gore hund. Middlesex; 2 m. N.W. from Edgware.

Brockmorton, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. from Leominster.

Brockrupp, Dudston and Kings Barton hund. Gloucestersh. $\frac{4}{5}$ m. S. from Gloucester.

Brocks, Stockton ward, Durham; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Sedgefield.

Brocksbridge, Amonderness hund. Lancash. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. from Garstang.

Brocton, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. from Stafford.

Broctworth, Dudston and Kings Barton hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. S.E. from Gloucester.

Broctesby, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. N.W. from Grimsby.

Brocton, Chirbury hund. Shropsh. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Church Stretton.

Brocton, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 2 m. S.E. from Madely Market.

Brocton, Purlow hund. Shropsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bishops Castle.

Brocton, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 5 m. S.W. from Much Wenlock.

Brodeaway, Colifordree hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. S.W. from Dorchester.

Brodborough Park, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. W. from Ampthill.

Broken Cross, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. m. S.W. from Macclesfield.

Broken Flatt, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 8 m. S.W. from Derby.

Brokenborough, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Malmesbury.

Bromborough, Wirral hund. Chesh. 11 m. N.W. from Chester.

Bromcroft Castle, Manslow hund. Shropsh. 8 m. N.E. from Ludlow.

Brome, Siesdon hund. Staffordsh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. from Sloughbridge.

Brome House, Augustine lathe, Kent; $\frac{7}{8}$ m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Bromes Grove, Halfshire hund. Worcesterh. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from London,

containing 1178 houses, and 5998 inhabitants, is situated near the source of the river Salwarp, and is irregularly built.

Its church is deserving of notice, both for its handsome spire, and for its windows of painted glass. It is governed by a bailiff,

recorder, and aldermen, and has several flourishing manufactures of various

articles, such as woollens, linens, nails, needles, fish-hooks, and other hardware.

This town sent members to parliament in the reign of King Edward I. and has had

many privileges conferred on it by different sovereigns. King Edward VI. founded

a grammar school here, and Sir Thomas Coke added to the endowment. The lord

of the manor holds a court baron every three weeks for the recovery of debts under

40s. in the town hall. *Fairs*, June 24, Oct. 1. for linen cloth, cheese, and horses.

Market, Thursday.

Brameswell, Wilford hund. Suffolk; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Saxmundham.

Bramfield, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 3 m. N.E. from Ludlow.

Bramfleet, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 7 m. E. from Howden.

Bramhall, Nantwich hund. Chesh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. from Nantwich.

Bromham, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Bedford.

Bromham Hall, Willey hund, Bedfordsh. $\frac{2}{3}$ m. N.W. from Bedford.

Bromholm Priory, Tunstead hund. Norfolk; 4 m. N.E. from North Walsham.

Bromin Green, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Stevenage.

Bromley, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S.E. from Standun.

Bromley, Augustine lathe, Kent; $\frac{5}{8}$ m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Bromleys Sutton lathe, Kent; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from London, containing 424 houses,

and 2700 inhabitants, is a clean well built straggling country town, not containing anything particularly worthy of

notice except the college erected by Bishop Warner, in the reign of Charles II.

for 20 poor clergymen's widows, with an allowance of 20*l.* a year, and 50*l.* a year to a chaplain. The munificence of the late

Rev. Mr. Hetherington, who left 2,000*l.* to this college, and of the late Bishop

Pearce who bequeathed 5,000*l.* to it, has

enabled the trustees to augment the widows' allowance to *30*l.** per annum, and that of the chaplain to *60*l.** *Fairs*, Feb. 14, Aug. 5, for horses bullocks sheep, and hogs. *Market*, Thursday.

Bromley Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from London.

Bromley, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Bridgenorth.

Bromley, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Dudley.

Bromley, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.W. from Leeds.

Bromley Abbots, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 129 m. N.W. from London, containing 180 houses, and 803 inhabitants, is situated on a brook running into the river Blythe and chiefly consists of one street formed by the road from Litchfield to Uttoxeter: the houses are in general neat and well built, and the church is a large, handsome structure. The town hall is an ancient building in which the court leet, and court baron of the lord of the manor are annually holden. The principal charities are, 6 almshouses, and several annual benefactions. *Fairs*, Tuesday after Midlent Sunday, May 22, Sept. 4, for horses, cows, sheep, and pigs. *Market*, Tuesday.

Bromley Bagots, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 1 m. N. from Abbots Bromley.

Bromley, Great, Tendring hund. Essex; 6 m. E. from Colchester.

Bromley Green, Scray lath, Kent; 4 m. S. from Ashford.

Bromley Hurst, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Abbots Bromley.

Bromley, King's, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. N. from Litchfield.

Bromley, Little, Tendring hund. Essex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Colchester.

Bromley Park, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 1 m. N.E. from Abbots Bromley.

Bromley Thicket, Tendring hund. Essex; 7 m. S.E. from Colchester.

Brompton, Ford lath, Kent; adjoining to Chatham. *Fair*, May 22.

Brompton, Well hund. Lincolnsh. 9 m. N.W. from Lincoln.

Brompton, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from London.

Brompton, Montgomerysh. 4 m. S.E. from Montgomery.

Brompton, Chirbury hund. Shropsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bishop's Cagle.

Brompton, Condoover hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Brompton, Parslow hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S.E. from Bishop's Castle.

Brompton, Pickering lath, Yorksh. 6 m. S.W. from Scarborough.

Brompton, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N. from North Allerton.

Brompton on Swale, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 9 m. E. from Richmond.

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Brompton Hall, Sutton lath, Kent; 4 m. N.W. from Dartford.

Brompton, Little, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Kingston.

Brompton Moor, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from North Allerton.

Brompton Patrick, East Hang wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bedale.

Brompton, Potters, Dickering hund. Yorksh. 6 m. W. from Hunmanby.

Brompton, Ralph, Willerton and Free-manners hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. N. from Wiveliscombe.

Brompton Regis, Willerton and Free-manners hund. Somersetsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Dulverton.

Broomsbarrow, Botloe hund. Gloucestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Ledbury.

Broomsbold Newton, Higham Ferrers hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. S.E. from Higham Ferrers.

Broomsso Hall, Kington hund. Warwicksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Warwick.

Bromton, Chirbury hund. Salop; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Church Stretton.

Bromtree, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. S. from Bromyard.

Bromwich Heath, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Wednesbury.

Bromwich, Little, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. N.E. from Birmingham.

• *Bromwich*, West, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. S.E. from Wednesbury, having a manufacture of hardware.

Bromwich Castle, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Birmingham.

Bromwich Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.E. from Birmingham.

Bromyard, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from London, containing 242 houses, and 983 inhabitants, is a small market town, irregularly built, and badly paved; nearly half the buildings are of wood, and very small; the others are of red brick, of modern construction. The river Frome passes within a short distance to the east of this town; and several smaller streams flow on the north and south sides. The roads from Bromyard to the south, are extremely indifferent; but the country is exceedingly beautiful, being variegated with woody eminences, teeming with orchards rich meadows, and flourishing corn fields. *Fairs*, Thursday before March 25, for horned cattle and horses; May 3, Whit-Monday, Thursday before July 25, Thursday before Oct. 29, for horned cattle and sheep. *Market*, Monday.

Bron-y-Garth, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Oswestry.

Brod, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Drayton.

Brook, Augustine lath, Kent; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Canterbury.

Brook, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; 2 m. N.E. from Botesdale.

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Brook End, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 6½ m. N. from Luton.

Brook End, Stodden hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Kimbolton.

Brook End, Wixaintree hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Biggleswade.

Brook End, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. S. from Beaconsfield.

Brook End, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Fenny Stratford.

Brook End, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. W. from Newport Pagnel.

Brook End, Dunmow hund. Essex; 2½ m. W. from Dunmow.

Brook End, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 9½ m. N.W. from Huntingdon.

Brook Green, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. 1½ m. N. from Wimborne Minster.

Brook Green, Osulston hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. W. from London, adjoining Elmuresmith. *Fair*, May 3 and 4.

Brook Green, Godalming hund. Surrey; 5 m. S.W. from Godalming.

Brook House, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 2 m. W. from St. Neots.

Brook House, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 2½ m. W. from Congleton.

Brook House, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 6 m. W. from Derby.

Brook House, Thunstable hund. Essex; 7½ m. S.E. from Witham.

Brook House, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 6 m. N. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Brook Street, Chafford hund. Essex; 4½ m. N.E. from Romford.

Brook Street, Hineckford hund. Essex; 5½ m. N.E. from Braintree.

Brook Street, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. S. from Hoddesdon.

Brook Street, Ford lathe, Kent; 1 m. S. from Tunbridge.

Brook Street, Habergh hund. Suffol. 6½ m. W. from Hadleigh.

Brook Street, Lewes rape, Sussex; 1 m. N. from Cuckfield.

Brooke, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 8 m. S.W. from Newport.

Brooke, Scray lathe, Kent; 4½ m. W. from Ashford.

Brooke, Clavering hund. Norfolk; 7 m. E. from Norwich.

Brooke, Oakhamsoke hund. Rutlandsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Oakham.

Brooke Green, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 8 m. S.W. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Brooke Hall, Oakhamsoke hund. Rutlandsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Oakham.

Brooke House, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 7½ m. S.W. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Brooke Side, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 7 m. S.W. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Brooke Street, Clavering hund. Norfolk; 6½ m. S.E. from Norwich.

Brookham, Becontree hund. Essex; 3 m. S.W. from Romford.

Brookham Hurst, Reigate hund. Surrey; 2½ m. S.E. from Dorking.

Brookhampton, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 7 m. N. from Worcester.

Brookhouse Green, Northwich hund. Chesh. 3½ m. S.W. from Congleton.

Brookhurst, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. S. from Fareham.

Brookland, Shepway lathe, Kent; 5 m. N.W. from New Romney.

Fairs, Aug. 1, Oct. 10, for all sorts of pedlary.

Brooklands, Godly hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S.E. from Chertsey.

Brooks, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 4½ m. E. from Garstang.

Brooks, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 9 m. N.E. from Morpeth.

Brooks, Higher, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 1½ m. S. from Stratton.

Brookshy, East Go-cote hund. Leicestersh. 9 m. N.E. from Leicester.

Brookton, South Bradford hund. Shropshire; 2 m. S.W. from Newport.

Brookwood, Fawley hund. Hampsh. 7½ m. N.E. from Bishops Waltham.

Brookwood Stumps, Godly hund. Surrey; 3½ m. S. from Woking.

Brook, Wixaintree hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Biggleswade.

Broom, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. W. from Leominster.

Broom, Wormelaw hund. Herefordsh. 8½ m. S. from Hereford.

Broom, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 8 m. N.E. from Knighton.

Broom Close, Braxton hund. Nottinghamsh. 1½ m. S. from Mansfield.

Broom Court, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. S. from Alcester.

Broom Hall, Chester ward, Durham; 2 m. N.W. from Durham.

Broom Hall, Loddon hund. Norfolk; 3 m. N. from Bungay.

Broom Hill, Darlington ward, Durham; 4 m. S. from Durham.

Broom House, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. S.W. from London, adjoining to Fulham.

Broom House, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. N.W. from Wooler.

Broom House, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 2½ m. N. from Worksop.

Broom House, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Ripon.

Broom King's, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. S. from Alcester.

Broom Lodge, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 7½ m. S.E. from Croydon.

Broom, Lower, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N. from Morpeth.

Broom Park, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. W. from Alnwick.

Broom Place, Loddon hund. Norfolk; 3 m. N. from Bungay.

Broom Street, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 11 m. W. from Minehead.

Broom Side, Lavington ward, Durham; 2½ m. E. from Durham.

Broom Well, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Longtown.

Brooms, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; 2 m. N. from Eye.

Broom Hall, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Eye.

Broomfield, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6 m. S.W. from Wigton.

Broomfield, Chester ward, Durham; 14 m. N.W. from Durham.

Broomfield, Chelmsford hund. Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Chelmsford.

Broomfield, or *Bromfield*, Ford lathie, Kent; 7 m. S.E. from Maidstone.

Broomfield, Pirchill hund. Shropsh. 6 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury.

Broomfield, Audersfield hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. N. from Taunton.

Broomfield Row, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 6 m. S. from Carlisle.

Broomham, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 8 m. W. from Dunster.

Broomham, Hastings rape, Sussex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Winchelsea.

Broomhaugh, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Corbridge.

Broomhead Hall, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N.W. from Snefield.

Broomhill, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 9 m. N.E. from Morpeth.

Broomley, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. S.E. from Corbridge.

Broomridge, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N.W. from Wooler.

Broomshields, West, Chester ward, Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Walsingham.

Broomshill, Hastings rape, Sussex; 5 m. N. from Winchelsea.

Broomy Close, Wornelow hund. Herefordsh. 8 m. S. from Hereford.

Broomy Hill, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Wimborne Minster.

Brosley, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 4 m. N.E. from Much Wenlock, a very populous village surrounded by mines of coal and iron, having great founderies, wherein excellent malleable iron, and great quantities of cast iron, consisting of cannon, fire hearths, &c. are made. Near this place was formerly a well called Burning Well, because it would take fire on having a lighted candle lowered into it, and would burn for upwards of 48 hours. It totally disappeared by the sinking of a coal pit in its neighbourhood.

Brosnill, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Stafford.

Brosterfeld, High Peak hund. Derbysh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Tideswell.

Brother House, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Crowland.

Brotherloft, Kirton hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. N.W. from Boston.

Brotherton, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Pontefract.

Brotton, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Gishborough.

Brough, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 5 m. N.E. from Tideswell.

Brough, East ward, Westmoreland; $26\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from London, containing 117 houses, and 694 inhabitants, is a small town irregularly built, situated on the river Eden, not containing any thing particularly worthy of notice, except its ancient castle, which is supposed to have been built by the Romans. The country presents many wild romantic scenes. *Fair*, Thursday before Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and pedlary goods; of the former, immense numbers are annually sold to be driven into the grazing counties. *Market*, Wednesday.

Brough, Harthill wap. Yorksh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Kingston-on-Hull.

Brough Church, East ward, Westmoreland; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Brough, containing the parish church of that town, from whence it has its name.

Brough Hall, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from Richmond.

Brough High, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Huddersfield.

Brough Sowerby, East ward, Westmoreland; 1 m. S. from Brough.

Brough Hall, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 2 m. E. from Whitechurch.

Brougham, West ward, Westmoreland; 2 m. S.E. from Penrith, standing on the Roman military road, called the Maidenway, just on the confines of Cumberland.

Brougham Castle, West ward, Westmoreland; 1 m. N.E. from Penrith, evidently of Norman architecture, and must have been once a strong and beautiful building.

Brougham Hall, West ward, Westmoreland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Penrith.

Broughad, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 1 m. N.W. from Longtown.

Broughton, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. E. from Aylesbury.

Broughton, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 6 m. N.W. from Woburn.

Broughton, Flintsh. 8 m. E. from Mold.

Broughton, Kiftsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. N.E. from Campden.

Broughton, Thorngate hund. Hamphsh. 4 m. S.W. from Stockbridge. *Fairs*, first Monday in July for toys.

Broughton, Hurstinstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 5 m. N.E. from Huntingdon.

Broughton, Amounderness hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Preston.

Broughton, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 3 m. N.W. from Cartmel.

Broughton, Salford hund. Lancash. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Manchester.

Broughton, Loveden hund. Lincolnsh. 8 m. E. from Newark.

Broughton, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Brigg.

- Broughton*, Oalingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. S.W. from Kettering.
- Broughton*, Bloxham hund. Oxfordsh. 2 m. S.W. from Banbury.
- Broughton*, Purlow hund. Shropsh. 1 m. N.W. from Bishop's Castle.
- Broughton*, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 9½ m. N. from Shrewsbury.
- Broughton*, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S.E. from Bridgenorth.
- Broughton*, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Eccleshall.
- Broughton*, Kingston hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. N.W. from Shipston.
- Broughton*, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.W. from New Malton.
- Broughton*, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Skipton.
- Broughton in Furness*, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 270 m. N.W. from London, containing 98 houses, and 545 inhabitants, is situated at the distance of ½ m. from Dudden river, on the S. slope of an hill, its houses which are all built with stone and covered with slate, are disposed nearly in a regular square and form a handsome little town. The chief manufacture consists of yarn, in which it has a considerable trade, and as Dudden river is navigable for small vessels quite up to the bridge, it enjoys the advantage of water carriage for all its necessary commodities. *Fair*, Aug. 1, for woollen yarn.
- Broughton Astley*, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 10½ m. N.W. from Lutterworth.
- Broughton Boggs*, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. W. from Bampton.
- Broughton Castle*, Bloxham hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Banbury.
- Broughton Church*, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 10 m. W. from Derby.
- Broughton Common*, Bradford hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N.W. from Melksham.
- Broughton Gifford*, Bradford hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. N.W. from Melksham.
- Broughton, Great*, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 4½ m. W. from Cockermouth.
- Broughton, Great*, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 5 m. N.W. from Ivinghoe.
- Broughton, Great*, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.W. from Gisborough.
- Broughton Hachel*, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 5 m. E. from Worcester.
- Broughton Hall*, Flintsh. 8 m. E. from Mold.
- Broughton Hall*, Flintsh. 7½ m. S.E. from Wrexham.
- Broughton Hall*, Salford hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N.W. from Manchester.
- Broughton Hall*, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 3 m. W. from Skipton.
- Broughton, Little*, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3 m. W. from Cockermouth.
- Broughton, Little*, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. S.W. from Gisborough.
- Broughton Nether*, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 6 m. N.W. from Melton Mowbray.
- Broughton Over*, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 12 m. S.E. from Nottingham.
- Broughton, West*, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 4 m. S.E. from Uttoxeter.
- Broughton Tower*, Amonderness, hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N. from Preston.
- Brounker's Wood*, Westbury hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Westbury.
- Browe*, West ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. S.W. from Penrith.
- Brown Bicks*, Blackburne hund. Lancash. 6 m. S.E. from Burney.
- Brown Edge*, West Derby hund. Lancash. 5 m. N.W. from Ormskirk.
- Brown Hall*, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.E. from Broughton.
- Brown Hall*, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Drayton.
- Brown Hills*, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. S.W. from Litchfield.
- Brown House*, Darlington ward, Durham; 1 m. W. from Walsingham.
- Brownkirk*, East ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. E. from Stephen Kirby.
- Brownedge*, Northwich hund. Chesh. 2 m. N.E. from Sandback.
- Brownknock*, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N.W. from Bellingham.
- Brownlow Green*, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 4 m. E. from Altrincham.
- Brownings*, Ongar hund. Essex; 5 m. N.W. from Romford.
- Brownover Chapel*, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. N. from Rugby.
- Brownrigg*, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6 m. N.W. from Wigton.
- Brownrigg*, Leath ward, Cumberland; 5 m. N. from Penrith.
- Browsea*, or *Browsea Isle*, Loosebarrow hund. Dorsetsh. in the harbour of Poole, but in the parish of Studland. It is situated about 3 m. N.W. of Studland, at the E. end of the bay of Poole, opposite to the entrance. Its form is an irregular oval; its length about 1½ m. and its greatest breadth ½ of a mile. It contains about 300 acres, well watered; but the soil is sandy, and the isle is partly over-run with heath, furze, and fern. It had formerly a castle, now converted to a family mansion, at a small distance E. from which, is a platform of 12 nine pounders.
- Brown's Farm*, Farnham hund. Surrey; 3 m. S. from Farnham.
- Brown's Green*, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.W. from Henley-in-Arden.
- Brown's Hill Farm*, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 5½ m. S.E. from Reigate.

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Brownhill, Teignbridge hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. N. from Ashburton.
Brownhill Green, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. N.W. from Coventry.
Brownside, Balmborough ward, Northumberland; 7 m. N.W. from Alnwick.
Brownston, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.E. from Modbury.
Browns holme, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.W. from Clitheroe.
Brusbourn, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S. from Hoddesdon.
Broxbourbury, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S.W. from Hoddesdon.
Broxbury, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 12 m. N.W. from Hereford.
Brosey, Whitby Strand wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from Scarborough.
Broxhill, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. N.E. from St. Albans.
Broxholme, Lawress wap. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Lincoln.
Broxted, Dunmow hund. Essex; 4½ m. N.W. from Dunmow.
Broxtow Hall, Broxtow hund. Chesh. 11 m. S.E. from Chester.
Broxtow, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Nottingham.
Broxwood, Lower, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 10 m. S.W. from Leominster.
Broxwood, Over, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 14 m. N.W. from Hereford.
Bruce Castle, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 5½ m. N. from London, adjoining to Tottenham.
Bruckenhaw, West ward, Westmoreland; 6 m. S.W. from Bampton.
Bruckles, East ward, Westmoreland; 8½ m. N.E. from Kendal.
Bruen Stapleford, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 6½ m. E. from Chester.
Bruern Abbey, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. N. from Burford.
Bruerton, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Rudgley.
Bruisyard, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N.W. from Saxmundham.
Bruisyard Hall, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. N.W. from Saxmundham.
Brumby, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Brigg.
Brumston, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 8½ m. S. from Marlborough.
Brunant, Caermarthensh. 8½ m. N.W. from Llandovery.
Bruncliff, Morley wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.E. from Bradford.
Brundall, Blofield hund. Norfolk; 5 m. E. from Norwich.
Brundish, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 7 m. N.E. from Debenham.
Brunsil, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Ledbury.
Brunstead, Happening hund. Norfolk; 6 m. S.E. from North Walsham.
Bruntingthorpe, Gutfloxtow hund. Leicestersh. 5 m. N.E. from Lutterworth.

BRY

Brunton, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N. from Hexham.
Brunton, North, Castle ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N.W. from Newcastle.
Brunton Hall, Castle ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N.W. from Newcastle.
Brush House, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N. from Sheffield.
Brush Park, Lifton hund. Devonsh. 7½ m. N. from Launceston.
Brushford, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. 5 m. S. from Chumleigh.
Brushford, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. S.W. from Dulverton.
Brusseton Tower, Darlington ward, Durham; 4½ m. S. from Bishop's Auckland.
Bruton, Bruton hund. Somersetsh. 110 m. S.W. from London, containing 333 houses, and 1631 inhabitants, is situated on the river Brue, over which it has a stone bridge. It is well built, consisting chiefly of three streets, having an handsome church, and spacious hall over the market house, in which the quarter sessions for the eastern division of the county are sometimes holden. The principal manufactures are, stocking making, and silk throwing, which latter is performed by machinery. Here is a free-school founded by Edward VI. and a noble alms-house. *Fairs*, May 4, Sept. 19. *Market*, Saturday.
Brywnllys, Brecknocksh. 8 m. N.E. from Brecon.
Bry, *Brue*, or *Brent*, a river in Somersetsh. rising in a large wood or forest in the E. part of the county, near the borders of Wiltsh. and running in a westerly course, near the middle of the county about a mile S. of Glastonbury; and joined by several smaller streams passes about half a mile S. of Wells. Increased by these brooks, it pursues its course through Brent Marsh, and falls into the Bristol channel, in Bridgewater bay.
Bryans Leap, Chester ward, Durham; 5½ m. S.W. from Gateshead.
Bryanstunc, Pimperne hund. Dorsetsh. ½ m. S.W. from Blandford Forum.
Bryanstone House, Pimperne hund. Dorsetsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Blandford Forum.
Bryces, Ongar hund. Essex; 6½ m. N.W. from Billericay.
Bryerley, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Leominster.
Bryerside, Chester ward, Durham; 6 m. S.W. from Gateshead.
Briery Hill, Botloe hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. S.W. from Newent.
Brympton, Stone hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S.W. from Yeovil.
Brynderwen, Montgomerysh. 2 m. S.W. from Montgomery.
Bryn Egley, Denbighsh. 6 m. S. from Ruthin.

Bryn-y-Maen, Caermarthensh. 12½ m. S.E. from Caermarthen.

Bryneros, Caernarvonsh. 10 m. S.W. Pwllheli.

Bryngwin, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. S. from Hereford.

Bryngwell, Cardigansh. 3 m. N.W. from Newcastle.

Bryngwyn, Radnorsh. 6½ m. N. from Itay.

Brynn Wood, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Oswestry.

Bualt, Brecknocksh. 17½ m. N.E. from London, is delightfully situated on the W. side of the river Wye. The houses are in general very neat, and the streets regularly and well paved. A manufacture of stockings has been lately established, which gives employment to many hands. The pleasant and beautiful situation of this town has induced many people to settle in it. And the provisions are consequently more plentiful and better in quality. The pavements, coins, and other antiquities dug up here, give evident proofs of its having been a Roman station. *Fairs*, June 27, Oct. 2, Dec. 6, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. *Market*, Monday.

Bubbenhall, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. E. from Kenilworth.

Bubington Green, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 1 m. N.W. from Great Marlow.

Bubnell, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 3 m. N.E. from Bakewell.

Bubwith, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from Selby.

Buccomb, Buckland Newton hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. N.E. from Cerne Abbas.

Buccomb Gate, Buckland Newton hund. Dorsetsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Cerne Abbas.

Buck House, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N. from Bedale.

Buckhy, Long, Guilsborough hund. Northamptonsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Daventry.

Buckhy Folly, Guilsborough hund. Northamptonsh. 8 m. N.W. from Northampton.

Buckhy Lodge, Guilsborough hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. N.E. from Daventry.

Buckden, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 60½ m. N.E. from London, situated on the high N. road, and deriving its chief support from travellers passing between London and the north, is chiefly noted for the palace of the Bishop of Lincoln, which stands in the centre of the village.

Buckden Palace, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 4½ m. N. from S. Neots. The ancient seat of the Bishops of Lincoln, remarkable for its antiquity, and surrounded by a moat.

Buckenham, New, Shropham hund.

Norfolk; 93 m. N.E. from London, containing 125 houses, and 641 inhabitants, is situated near the source of the river Waveney, in a fertile soil and pleasant country. *Fairs*, May 29, Oct. 22. *Market*, Saturday.

Buckenham, Old, Shropham hund. Norfolk; 2½ m. N.W. from New Buckenham, is noted for the privilege attached to Lordship of its manor, viz. the Lord of the manor for the time being, is, by prescriptive right, butler to the King at his coronation.

Buckenham Tofis, Grimshoe hund. Norfolk; 7 m. N. from Thetford.

Buckenhill, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. N. from Ross.

Buckeril, Heyridge hund. Devonsh. 3 m. W. from Honiton.

Bucket Green, Ongar hund. Essex; 3 m. N. from Woodford.

Bucket Hill, Cookham hund. Berksh. 2½ m. E. from Oakingham.

Bucket Hill Gate, Cookham hund. Berksh. 3 m. N.E. from Oakingham.

Buckfastleigh, Stoborough hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S.W. from Ashburton.

Buckh, a *Wexton*, Red Lane hund. Dorsetsh. 1 m. N.E. from Stalbridge.

Buckhurst, Thornbury hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. E. from Thornbury.

Buckingham Farm, Wootton hund. Surrey; 5 m. S.W. from Dorking.

Buckingham, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 57½ m. N.N.W. from London, containing 545 houses, 2605 inhabitants, and returning two members to parliament, is situated on the river Ouse, over which it has 3 stone bridges. It was summoned in the reign of Edward III. to send representatives, though it does not appear to have regularly done so till 33 Henry VII, when the right of election was vested in the bailiff and 12 burgesses only. The houses are chiefly brick, irregularly scattered over a large extent of ground on the side and bottom of a hill. The most conspicuous and principal ornaments of Buckingham, are the church, and town hall. The former stands exalted on the summit of an artificial mount, anciently occupied by a castle, and was built at the expense of 1000*l.*, the greater part of which was contributed by the late Earl Temple. The latter is a large brick building, the principal floor being reserved for the use of the magistrates, when they hold the parish court every three weeks and sessions half yearly. Here also the summer assizes are holden by act of parliament in the year 1758. The corporation in the reign of Edward III. consisted of a mayor, and 3 bailiffs; but the charter by Queen Mary vests the government of the town in a bailiff and 12 burgesses, whose titles were altered by Charles II. into those of a mayor and aldermen; but the

former charter was afterwards restored, and the magistrates are still entitled bailiff and burgesses. The principal manufactures are paper and lace, in which last, a great number of the women of the town and neighbouring country are employed. Here is a free-school, founded about 1340 by Isabel Denton, who bequeathed a small legacy for a school-master, which endowment has been increased by several donations; and a Sunday school has been lately established for the children of the poor. The gaol, built in the form of a castle, is appropriated to the custody of prisoners guilty of offences within the town and parish only, all others being sent to the county gaol at Aylesbury. This town was of note enough in the time of Edward III. to have one of the staples for wool fixed here, when that great Prince, with a discernment beyond the genius of the age in which he lived, laid the foundation of that trade, which has been since carried to an amazing extent, by prohibiting the exportation of unmanufactured wool. There still remains a house known by the name of the Wool Hall. *Fairs*, Monday se'nnight after Epiphany, old stile; March 7, if Leap Year March 6, May 6, Whit-Thursaday, July 10, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Saturday after Old Michaelmas, statute; Nov. 8, for horses, cattle, sheep, cheese, and pedlary. *Market*, Saturday.

Buckingham, Blofield hund. Norfolk; 8 m. S.E. from Norwich.

Buckingham, Bramton rape, Sussex; 4 m. S.E. from Steyning.

Buckingham, Abbots, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S.W. from Torrington.

Buckinghamshire, is bounded on the N. by Northamptonsh. on the E. by the counties of Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex; on the S. is Berksh., and a point of Surrey; and on the W. by Oxfordsh. It is said to be 45 m. in length; 18 in breadth; and 138 in circumference; containing 518,400 acres, 1 county town (Buckingham), 8 hundreds, 16 market towns, 185 parishes, 20,986 houses, 107,444 inhabitants, and sending 14 members to parliament; viz. 2 for the shire, 2 for Buckingham, 2 for Aylesbury, 2 for Wycombe, 2 for Amersham, 2 for Wendover, and 2 for Marlow; pays 12 parts of the land-tax, provides the militia with 560 men, is in the Norfolk circuit, and in the diocese of Lincoln, with the exception of 10 parishes, 6 of which belong to Canterbury, and 4 to London. The face of the county is much varied. The southern parts are occupied by the Chilton hills and their appendages, and are chiefly composed of chalk intermixed with flints; and though very inferior to the northern district with

respect to richness of soil, have been rendered extremely productive by the great attention given to the cultivation and improvement of the land. The prolific vale of Aylesbury spreads through the middle of the county, furnishing a rich pasturage to vast numbers of cattle, its amazing fertility being chiefly employed in the support of the dairy and grazing systems. The more northern parts are diversified with gentle sand hills, entering from Bedfordshire. The soil of this country is principally composed of rich loam, strong clay, chalk, and loam upon gravel. Its application in the Chilton district, is to the growth of wheat, barley, oats, beans, and sainfoin: the northern division is chiefly applied to pasture and meadow, with a very small proportion of arable. The great quantities of butter annually made on the dairy farms are mostly purchased by the London dealers, who contract for it half yearly; and the skim and butter milk are employed in fattening vast numbers of swine. In the neighbourhood of Midmenham, Great and Little Hampton, &c. many calves are suckled; and at Aylesbury and its vicinity, great attention is given to the rearing of early ducks for the supply of the markets of the metropolis. The waste lands are but inconsiderable, their extent not being more than 6000 acres, the greater part contained in the heights of Iver, Fulmer, Stoke, and Wycombe. The southern division of the county produces large quantities of fine beech; near a sixth part of the land between the road to Oxford and the Thames is supposed to be covered with that wood. The chief manufactures are those of paper and lace, the latter affording employment for nearly all the lower class of females in the county; and the principal towns, are Buckingham, Aylesbury, and Newport Pagnell. The village of Eton, opposite to Windsor, is distinguished by its college or public school, founded by King Henry VI. and the greatest institution of the kind in the kingdom. The rivers of note are, the Ouse and the Thame. The Ouse enters Buckinghamshire on the W. side, passes Water Stratford, and flows in a devious course to Buckingham; thence winding to the N. through a rich tract of meadow land, pursuing its way to Stony Stratford, Newport Pagnell, and Olney; soon afterwards, turning suddenly to the E. it leaves the county near Brayfield. The Thame rises near the borders of the county in Hertfordshire, and flowing through the vale of Aylesbury from E. to W. receives the waters of several smaller streams, and enters Oxfordsh. near Thame where it unites with the Isis, and both conjointly form the Thames. The interchange of

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traffic has been much facilitated of late years by the Grand Junction Canal, which entering this county near Woolverton, and running eastward, goes within a mile of Newport Pagnell; thence flowing to the S. it passes Fenny Stratford, Stoke Hammond, Cinslade, and Ivinghoe, into Hertfordshire near Bulbourne. From a branch of the canal at Old Stratford, a cut has been made to Buckingham, and another from Bulbourne to Wendover.

Buckland, Canfield hund. Berksh. 4 m. N.E. from Farrington.

Buckland, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. E. from Aylesbury.

Buckland, Kiftgate hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. S.W. from Campden.

Buckland, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N.W. from Lymington.

Buckland, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Leominster.

Buckland, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. S. from Royston.

Buckland, Augustine lath, Kent; 1 m. N. from Dover.

Buckland, Scray lath, Kent; 3½ m. N. from Faversham.

Buckland, North Petherton hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. N.E. from Taunton.

Buckland, Reigate hund. Surrey; 2 m. W. from Reigate.

Buckland in the Moor, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 8 m. W. from Newton Abbots.

Buckland Durham, Kilmersden hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N.W. from Frome.

Buckland Brewer, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 5 m. W. from Torrington.

Buckland, East, Branton hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.W. from South Moulton.

Buckland Filleigh, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S. from Torrington.

Buckland House, Canfield hund. Berksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Farrington.

Buckland House, Brecknocksh. 7 m. S.E. from Brecon.

Buckland Monachorum, Roborough hund. Devonsh. 5 m. S. from Tavistock.

Buckland Newton, Buckland Newton hund. Dorsetsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Cerne Abbas.

Buckland Bipers, Collifordtree hund. Dorsetsh. 6 m. S.W. from Dorchester.

Buckland, St. Mary, Abdich hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. S.E. from Taunton.

Buckland Toutsaints, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 2 m. N.E. from Kingsbridge.

Buckland, West, Branton hund. Devonshire 5½ m. S.E. from Barnstaple.

Buckland, West, Taunton and Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. W. from Wellington.

Bucklebury, Reading hund. Berksh. 4 m. N.E. from Thatcham.

Bucklebury Common, Reading hund. Berksh. 2½ m. N.E. from Thatcham.

Bucklebury Slade, Reading hund. Berksh. 3 m. N. from Thatcham.

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Bucklers Green, Lexden hund. Essex; 8 m. W. from Colchester.

Bucklesham, Colness hund. Suffolk; 5 m. S.E. from Ipswich.

Buckley, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N.E. from Christchurch.

Buckley, Condoover hund. Shropsh. 8 m. S. from Shrewsbury.

Buckley Hill, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 3 m. S. from Altrincham.

Buckman's Corner, Arundel rape, Sussex; 9½ m. N.E. from Petworth.

Buckminster, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 8 m. N.E. from Melton Mowbray.

Buckmoor Hill, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. W. from Tamworth.

Bucknall, Gartree hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. N. from Tattershall.

Bucknall, Puehill hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Newcastle-under-Line.

Bucknell, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 2 m. N. from Bromyard.

Bucknell, Pierslow hund. Shropsh. 3 m. N.E. from Knighton.

Bucknell, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Bicester.

Bucknell Lodge, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. m. N.W. from Bicester.

Buckridge, Doddingtree hund. Worcester-sh. 3 m. W. from Bewdley.

Bucks Green, Arundel rape, Sussex; 6½ m. N.W. from Horsham.

Bucks Hill, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N. from Rickmansworth.

Bucks Horn, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 3½ m. N.E. from Chelmsford.

Bucks, West, Chelmsford hund. Devonsh. 8 m. S.W. from Bideford.

Buckshend, Powder hund. Cornwall; 1½ m. N. from Truro.

Buckton, Islandsh. Durham; 4½ m. N. from Belford. This part of the county of Durham is situated at the northern extremity of the county of Northumberland.

Buckton, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Brampton Brian.

Buckton, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 2 m. S. from Alnwick.

Buckton, Dickering hund. Yorksh. 2½ m. N. from Bridlington.

Buckton Bridge, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 1½ m. E. from Brampton Brian.

Buckton Hall, Dickering hund. Yorksh. 3½ m. N. from Bridlington.

Buckton Park, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Brampton Brian.

Buckworth, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Huntingdon.

Budbrooke, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 1½ m. N.W. from Warwick.

Buddy, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 6 m. S. from Worksep.

Buddaford, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 2 m. S. from Ashburton.

Bude, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 1½ m. W. from Stratton, having a small port called Bude Haven, from which a few

vessels trade to Ireland, and coastwise. Here also, in the proper seasons, a few boats are fitted out for the mackerel and herring fisheries.

Bude Canal, commencing at port Bude, passes through the several parishes of Marham Church, Poundstoke, Flyke, St. Mary Whitestone, Launcels, Bridge-rule, North Tamerton, Boyton, Werrington, North Pitherwin, Tremain, Egleskerry, St. Thomas, St. Mary Magdalen, South Pitherwin, Tremain, Lancast, Altonon Lewanick, North Hill, Sinkinghorn, Stocke Chinsland, and Calstoke, in Cornwall and Devon, to the river Tamer.

Budick Park, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. S.W. from Whitby.

Budle, Balmbrrough ward, Northumber-3 m. E. from Belford.

Budleigh, Teignbridge hund. Devonsh. 11 m. S.W. from Exeter, was once a market town, but now gone to decay.

Budleigh, West Kingsbury hund. Somersetsht. 2 m. S.E. from Wellington.

Budleigh, East, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.E. from Topsham.

Budley, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. 7½ m. E. from Hatherleigh.

Budock, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 1½ m. S. from Pcuryn.

Budworth, Great, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 3 m. N. from Northwich. *Fairs*, Feb. 13, April 5, Oct. 2, for horses, cows, swine, hats, and pedlary.

Budworth, Little, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 7 m. W. from Middlewich.

Buerton, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 6½ m. S. from Nantwich.

Buerton Green, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 6½ m. S. from Nantwich.

Bugbrook, Nobottle Grove, Northamptonsh. 6 m. S.W. from Northampton.

Bugildy, Radnorsh. 9 m. N.W. from Kingston.

Bugley, Red Lane hund. Dorsetsh. 6 m. N.W. from Shaftsbury.

Bugley, Warminster hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. W. from Warminster.

Bugthorpe, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 10 m. N.E. from York.

Bulbridge, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. W. from Salisbury.

Bulby, Bettisloe wap. Lincolnsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Corby.

Bulcham, Blything hund. Suffolk; 9½ m. N.E. from Saxmundham.

Buldesden, Amesbury hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. E. from Budgershall.

Bulford, Anglesbury hund. Wiltsh. 9 m. N. from Assensbury.

Bulky, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2 m. N. from Lancaster.

Bulkeley, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 9½ m. N.E. from Melpot.

Bullington, Knaplow hund. War- wicksh. 4 m. S.E. from Nuncaton.

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Bullington, Melksham hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. N.W. from East Lavington.

Bulkeothly, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Torrington.

Bull Bridge, Bramber rape, Sussex; 9 m. N. from Steyning.

Bull Cross, Wootton hund. Surrey; 7½ m. S.W. from Dorking.

Bull Creek, Broadwater hund. Hert- fordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Hertford.

Bull Green, Scray lathc, Kent; 6 m. S.W. from Ashford.

Bull Hill, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 7 m. N. from Bolton.

Bull Street, Sudbergh hund. Suffolk; 6½ m. S.E. from Sudbury.

Bullamoore, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. E. from North Allerton.

Bullocote, Thurgarton hund. Notting- hamsh. 6 m. N.E. from Nottingham.

Bullend, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 1 m. S. from Ledbury.

Bulley, Duchy of Lancaster, Glouces- tersh. 6 m. W. from Gloucester.

Bull House Hall, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 11 m. S.W. from Barnsley.

Bulthurst, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 6 m. N.W. from Derby.

Bullingham, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 2 m. S. from Hereford.

Bullingham Chapel, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. S. from Kington.

Bullingham, Lower, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 1 m. S. from Hereford.

Bullington, Wherwell hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. S. from Whitechurch.

Bullington, Wraggoc hund. Lincolnsh. 2 m. W. from Wragby.

Bullock Smithy, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 2½ m. S. from Stockport, is a large populous village, whose inhabitants are chiefly employed in spinning cotton by machinery.

Bullock Hall, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 7½ m. W. from Penzance.

Bulls Cross, Edmonton hund. Middle- sex; 2½ m. N. from Enfield.

Bulls Lodge, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 3 m. N.E. from Chelmsford.

Bulsford, Crediton hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.W. from Crediton.

Bulleland, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. W. from Rickmansworth.

Bulmarsh Court, Sunning hund. Berksht. 3 m. E. from Reading.

Bulmer, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.W. from New Malton.

Bulmer, Hincford hund. Essex; 9 m. S.W. from Sudbury.

Bulmer Tye, Hincford hund. Essex; 2½ m. S. from Sudbury.

Bulpham, Barnstable hund. Essex; 6 m. S.E. from Brentwood.

Bulpham Fen, Barnstable hund. Essex; 5 m. N. from Gray's Thurock.

Bulstrode, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. S.E. from Beconsfield.

Bulwer, Mithe, Hastings rape, Sussex; 4 m. W. from Hastings.

Bulwell, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. N. from Nottingham.

Bulwell Hall, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 5 m. N. from Nottingham.

Bulwick, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Oundle.

Bulwick Lodge, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Oundle.

Bumble End, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.W. from Coleshill.

Bumble Row, Darlington ward, Durham; 4 m. S. from Walsingham.

Bumstead Helion, Freshwell hund. Essex; 3 m. S.W. from Haverhill.

Bumstead Hall, Freshwell hund. Essex; 3½ m. S. from Haverhill.

Bumstead Steeple, Hinckford hund. Essex; 3½ m. S. from Haverhill.

Bumson, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S. from Ashburton.

Busbury, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 8½ m. N.E. from Malpas.

Bunchers, Cashio hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. W. from St. Albans.

Bunn Gate, Sutton lathr, Kent; 1½ m. W. from Bromley.

Bungay, Wangford hund. Suffolk; 106½ m. E.N.E. from London, containing 492 houses, and 2349 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the river Waveney, over which it has a good stone bridge. The old town was almost totally destroyed by a fire, in 1688, from which circumstance it is at present a well built, clean place, having two churches, and 2 market crosses. Its manufactures, is one for knit stockings; and it enjoys a considerable trade by means of the river Waveney, which is navigable for barges to Yarmouth. The inhabitants have the privilege of a very extensive and fertile common, adjoining the town, and almost encompassed by the river Waveney, which is of great advantage to them. *Fairs*, May 14, for horses and lean cattle; Sept. 25, for hogs, and petty chapmen. *Market*, Thursday.

Bungay Castle, Wangford hund. Suffolk; adjoining to the town of Bungay. This edifice was built by the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, and formerly reckoned so strong as to be deemed impregnable; but reverting to the crown through the rebellion of one of that family, was suffered to fall to decay.

Bungay, Upper, Green, Wangford hund. Norfolk; 2 m. S. from Bungay.

Bunster Green, Hinckford hund. Essex; 5 m. S.W. from Braintree.

Bunnets Farm, Wootton hund. Surrey; 8 m. S. from Dorking.

Bunny, Rushcliffe hund. Nottinghamsh. 7½ m. S. from Nottingham.

Bunsfeld, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. W. from Hemel Hempstead.

Bunting, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. W. from Brackley.

Buntingford, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 7 m. S. from Royston, is a small market town, erected at the junction of Layston, Aspenden, Throcking, and Widial, and on land formerly belonging to them all. It is situated near the little river Rile, and immediately on the high road to Huntingdon, which occasions it to be a place of some trade. Near it is an alms-house for 6 poor men, and as many women; and a grammar-school, having four scholarships in Jesus College, Cambridge, for boys born in this county. *Fairs*, June 29, Nov. 30, for pedlary ware. *Market*, Monday.

Buntingsdale Hall, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 2 m. S.W. from Drayton.

Bunts Common, Reigate hund. Surrey; 4 m. S.W. from Reigate.

Bunwell, Depwade hund. Norfolk; 3 m. N.E. from New Buckenham.

Bunoy, High, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. N. from Camelford.

Bunoy, Low, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; 5 m. N. from Camelford.

Bapton Green, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 8½ m. N.W. from Derby.

Burbach, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 1½ m. S.E. from Hinckley.

Burbach Lodge, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 2 m. S.E. from Hinckley.

Burbage, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. S. from Marlborough.

Burch Wood, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. N. from Hatfield.

Burchenhay, East hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. S.E. from Callington.

Burthworth Rough, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.W. from Barnsley.

Bercomb, North, Branch and Dole hund. Wiltsh. 1 m. W. from Wilton.

Burcomb, South, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Wilton.

Burcot, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. N.E. from Aylesbury.

Burcot, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. W. from Leighton Buzzard.

Burcot, Dorchester hund. Oxfordsh. 7½ m. S. from Oxford.

Burcot, Wells Forum hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. S.W. from Wells.

Burcot, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 1½ m. N.E. from Bromesgrove.

Burcot-field, Greens Norton hund. Northamptonsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Towcester.

Burdale, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 9 m. N.W. from Great Driffield.

Burden Flatt, Strathroft and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N. from Rotherham.

Burdlops House, Kingsbridge hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. S. from Swindon.

Burdon, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 5 m. W. from Hatherleigh.

Burdon, Easington ward, Durham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bishops Wearmouth.

Burdon, Great, Darlington ward, Durham; 3 m. N.E. from Darlington.

Burdon, Little, Stockton ward, Durham; 4 m. N.E. from Darlington.

Bures, Babergh hund. Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Wyland. *Fairs*, Holy Thursday, for toys.

Bures Hamlet, Hinxford hund. Essex; 5 m. S. from Sudbury.

Burfield Warren, Purslow hund. Shropsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Knighton.

Burford, Bamford hund. Oxfordsh. $72\frac{1}{2}$ m. W $\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. from London, containing 304 houses, and 1516 inhabitants, is situated on an ascent near the river Windrush, having many modern built houses, an handsome church, and several very good Inns. It had a charter from Henry II. granting it all the customs of the townsmen of Oxford, and although it has lost most of them, it still retains the appearance of a corporation, having a common seal, and governed by two bailiffs, &c. The manufactures consist of duffels and rugs, and the inhabitants derive great advantage from its large corn market, and from the company which frequents the races holden on the neighbouring Downs, called Seven Downs. At Battle Edge near this town, Cathred, King of the West Saxons, beat Ethelbald, King of the Mercians, in a pitched battle, and threw off his yoke. The inhabitants celebrate yearly, on Midsummer eve, a kind of festival, which they say commenced in honour of this battle. *Fairs*, Last Saturday in April, for cattle and sheep; July 5, for horses, sheep, cows, and small ware; Sept. 25, for cheese and toys. *Market*, Saturday.

Burford, Overs hund. Shropsh. 6 m. S.E. from Ludlow.

Burford, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 5 m. N.E. from Upton.

Burford Bridge, Wootton hund. Surrey; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Dorking.

Burford Green, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 3 m. N.W. from Nantwich.

Burford Lodge, Wootton hund. Surrey; 2 m. N. from Dorking.

Burg Hill, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 5 m. N.W. from Hailsham.

Burgate, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Botesdale.

Burgate, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Fordingbridge.

Burgate House, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Fordingbridge.

Burgfield, Theal hund. Berksh. 5 m. S.W. from Reading.

Burgh, Leyland hund. Lancash. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Wigan.

Burgh, Candlehoe wap. Lincolnsh. $131\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from London, containing 140 houses, and 716 inhabitants, is a small

neat town pleasantly situated on an easy ascent, commanding an extensive view over the neighbouring rich tract of marsh land, in which beasts and sheep are fattened for the London market. Its easy distance from Skintess, enables the inhabitants to obtain coals, and many other necessary articles at a moderate price. *Fairs*, May 12, for horses, cattle, and sheep; Oct. 2, for cattle and clothing of all sorts. *Market*, Thursday, which is plentifully supplied with all sorts of provisions.

Burgh, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from North Walsham.

Burgh, Mutford and Lotherland hund. Suffolk; 4 m. S.W. from Yarmouth.

Burgh, Carlford hund. Suffolk; 3 m. N.W. from Woodbridge.

Burgh on Bain, Wraggöe wap. Lincolnsh. 8 m. W. from Louth.

Burgh on the Sands, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Carlisle, is a populous village, extending about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from E. to W. containing manufactures of tobacco and linen cloth. Here according to Horsley, was the Axclodunum, of the Notitia, and the 16th station at Lincan Valli, where the Cohors prima Hispanorum lay in garrison after its removal from Elenborough. The station was about 200 yards east of the church, on a spot called the Old Castle, and the foundations are yet visible; the whole site measuring nearly 136 yards square. Severus's wall appears to have formed the N. rampart, but its remains in this part are very indistinct. Here Edward I. died, within sight of Scotland; a country he had devoted to the sword, for bravely vindicating its own independence.

Burgh, St. Margaret, West Flegg hund. Norfolk; 15 m. E. from Norwich.

Burgh, St. Mary, West Flegg hund. Norfolk; $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Norwich.

Burgh, St. Peter, Clavering hund. Norfolk; 11 m. E.N.E. from Bungay.

Burgh Gate, Godalming hund. Surrey; 4 m. S. from Godalming.

Burgh Hall, Holt hund. Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Holt.

Burhampton, Clavering hund. Norfolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Norwich.

Burghill, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. S. from Hereford.

Burham, Hartland hund. Devonsh. 9 m. S.W. from Bideford.

Burham, Ford lathe, Kent; 4 m. S. from Rochester.

Burhill, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Weybridge.

Burhope, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. N. from Hereford.

Burhunt, Portdown hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N.E. from Fareham.

Burian, St., Penwith hund. Cornwall; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Penzance.

- Buxton*, Finch Dean hund. Hampsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Petersfield.
- Burkley Hill*, West Derby hund. Lancash. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Litherpool.
- Burland*, Braunton hund. Devonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Barnstaple.
- Burland*, Howdenshire, Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Howden.
- Burland Green*, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 3 m. N.W. from Nantwich.
- Burleigh*, Hitching hund. Hertfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Hatfield.
- Burleigh on the Hill*, Alstoe hund. Rutlandsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Oakham.
- Burleigh Hall*, West Coscote hund. Leicestersh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Loughborough.
- Burleigh Hall*, Nasaburgh hund. Northamptonsh. 1 m. E. from Stamford.
- Burleigh Park*, Alstoe hund. Rutlandsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Oakham.
- Burlescomb*, Hampton hund. Devonsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Tiverton.
- Burleston*, Piddleton hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. W. from Bere Regis.
- Burley*, New Forest, Hampsh. 6 m. S.W. from Lyndhurst.
- Burley*, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Hereford.
- Burley*, Manslow hund. Shropsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ludlow.
- Burley*, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Leeds.
- Burley Carr*, Straforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N. from Sheffield.
- Burley Dam*, Nantwich hund. Chesh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Nantwich.
- Burley End*, New Forest, Hampsh. 6 m. N.W. from Lymington.
- Burley Gate*, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 8 m. N.E. from Hereford.
- Burley Heys*, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 6 m. N. from Northwich.
- Burley House*, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 3 m. N. from Derby.
- Burley Lodge*, New Forest, Hampsh. 5 m. E. from Ringwood.
- Burley Park*, New Forest, Hampsh. 3 m. S.E. from Ringwood.
- Buring Farm*, Godalming hund. Surrey; 6 m. S.W. from Godalming.
- Burnmarsh*, Shepway lathe, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hithe.
- Burn Foot*, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 11 m. N.E. from Longtown.
- Burn Grange*, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 9 m. N.W. from Bellingham.
- Burn Hall*, Chester ward, Durham; 3 m. S. from Durham.
- Burn House*, Darlington ward, Durham; 17 m. N.W. from Wolsingham.
- Burn House*, Balmer wap. Yorksh. 10 m. N.N.W. from York.
- Burn Yates*, Claro wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Ripley.
- Burnage*, Salford hund. Lancash. 3 m. S. from Manchester.
- Burnema*, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Kendal.
- Burnhy*, Harthill wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Pocklington.
- Burnell*, Keynsham hund. Somersetsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Bath.
- Burneston*, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 5 m. S.W. from Derby.
- Burneston*, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bedale.
- Burnet Lane*, Scisdon hund. Staffordsh. 8 m. E. from Wolverhampton.
- Burnfoot*, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 12 m. N.W. from Bellingham.
- Burnfoot*, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Allendale.
- Burnham*, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Maidenhead.
- Fairs*, Feb. 25, May 1, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.
- Burnham*, Dengey hund. Essex; 10 m. S.E. from Maldon. *Fairs*, April 25, Sept. 21 and 22, for toys.
- Burnham*, Bempstow hund. Somersetsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Axbridge. *Fair*, Trinity Monday, for cattle, horses, and sheep.
- Burnham Church*, Dengey hund. Essex; 9 m. S.E. from Maldon.
- Burnham Deepdale*, Brothercross hund. Norfolk; 3 m. N.W. from Burnham Westgate, is noted for its salt marshes, on which that fatal disease to sheep, the rot, was never known.
- Burnham East*, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Maidenhead.
- Burnham Hall*, Brothercross hund. Norfolk; adjoining Burnham Westgate.
- Burnham High*, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 7 m. N.W. from Gainsborough.
- Burnham Low*, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Gainsborough.
- Burnham Norton*, Brothercross hund. Norfolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Burnham Westgate.
- Burnham Overy*, Brothercross hund. Norfolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Burnham Westgate.
- Burnham Sutton*, Brothercross hund. Norfolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Burnham Westgate.
- Burnham Thorpe*, Brothercross hund. Norfolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Burnham Westgate, will be ever memorable for having given birth to the illustrious and gallant Lord Nelson.
- Burnham Westgate*, Brothercross hund. Norfolk; 117 m. N.N.E. from London, containing 169 houses, and 743 inhabitants, is situated on a small creek emptying itself into the German Ocean at the Island of Scald Heads. It is a small straggling town, from whence immense quantities of barley were, in time of peace, shipped for the ports in Holland; but which is at present converted into malt and sent to the metropolis. The

erock on the S. side of the island of Scald Heads, forms a safe harbour for small craft in all weathers. *Fairs*, Easter-Monday for horses; Aug. 1, for cheese. *Markets*, Monday and Saturday.

Burnhope, Chester ward, Durham; 5 m. S.W. from Gateshead.

Burnhope, Darlington ward, Durham; 16 m. N.W. from Wolsingham.

Burningham, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 10 m. N.W. from Briggs.

Burntaton, Pickering lathc, Yorksh. 3½ m. N. from Scarborough.

Burnley, Blackburne hund. Lancash. 213½ m. N.N.W. from London, containing 687 houses, and 3305 inhabitants, is a considerable manufacturing town situated on the side of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The town does not contain any thing worthy of notice but its church, and its manufactories of linen and cotton, of both which branches of trade it possesses a very considerable share. On the rivers in the vicinity, are corn mills, fulling mills, and others for grinding tools, dying wood, &c. The neighbouring country abounds with coal of the first quality, and quarries of free stone, slates, and flags. *Fairs*, March 6, Easter-day, May 8 or 9, July 13, Oct. 11, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. *Market*, Saturday.

Burnmouth, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. N.W. from Billingham.

Burns, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N.E. from Keswick.

Burnsall, Staincliff wap. Yorksh. 11½ m. W. from Settle.

Burnside, Darlington ward, Durham; 3 m. N.E. from Darlington.

Burnt Ash Green, Sutton lathc, Kent; 7 m. S. from London, and 2½ m. W. from Eltham.

Burnt Gate, Bindon liberty, Dorsetsh. 8 m. S.W. from Wareham.

Burnt Hill, Moreton hund. Berks. 6 m. S.S.E. from East Hales.

Burnt Hill, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N.N.W. from Carlisle.

Burnt Mill, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Hitchin.

Burnt Mill Pool, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Ross.

Burnt Oak, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 14½ m. W. from Lyme Regis.

Burnt Wood, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. W. from Litchfield.

Burnt Wood Nook, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. S.E. from Wakefield.

Burnthwaite, Low, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 5 m. S. from Carlisle.

Burntside Hall, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 2½ m. N. from Kendal.

Burpham, Arundel rape, Sussex; 2½ m. N.E. from Arundel.

Burradon, Castle ward, Northumberland; 7 m. N.E. from Newcastle.

Burrell, East Ham wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.W. from Bedale.

Burrell, East ward, Westmoreland; 1 m. S. from Appleby.

Burrough Green, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Hertford.

Burridge, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 5 m. N.W. from Fareham.

Burridge, Beamister hund. Dorsetsh. 2 m. S.W. from Chard.

Burrington, Plympton hund. Devonsh. 5 m. N.E. from Plymouth.

Burrington, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.W. from Chumleigh.

Burrington, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Ludlow.

Burrington, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 13 m. S.W. from Bristol.

Burrinson Green, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2 m. N.E. from Ormskirk.

Burriton, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 3 m. N.W. from Modbury.

Burrough Green, Dodingtree hund. Worcestersh. 6 m. N.W. from Worcester.

Burroughclere, Kingsclere hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S.W. from Kingsclere.

Burroughs, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 7 m. N.W. from Derby.

Burrow, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 5 m. S. from Melton Mowbray.

Burrow, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Dunster.

Burrow, East Kingabury hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. S.W. from Ilchester.

Burrow Dykes, Spelloe hund. Northamptonsh. 4½ m. N. from Northampton.

Burrow Fields, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 5 m. S. from Burton-on-Trent.

Burrow House, Backrose wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N.W. from Great Driffield.

Burrow Gill, Darlington ward, Durham; 3 m. S.W. from Darham.

Burrows, Shrubbear hund. Devonsh. 3 m. N. from Bideford.

Burrows Green, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Ware.

Burrows Green, Coventry county, Warwicksh. 1 m. N.E. from Coventry.

Burrows Green, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 3 m. S. from Kendal.

Burrows Hall, West ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. S.W. from Appleby.

Burry, Colyton hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.W. from St. Mary Ottery.

Burry, Glamorgansh. 14 m. W. from Swansea.

Burry's Green, Glamorgansh. 15 m. W. from Swansea.

Burscomb, Sherwell hund. Devonsh. 10 m. N.E. from Barnstaple.

Burscough, West Derby hund. Lancash. 4 m. N. from Ormskirk.

Burscough Bridge, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N. from Ormskirk.

Burton, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Howden.

Bursledon, Bishops Waltham hund. Hampsh. 6 m. S.E. from Southampton.

Bursledon Ferry, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Fareham.

Burslem, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Newcastle-under-Lyne, is a populous clean town, situated on a hill, having a neat market-house, and principally noted for its manufactures of earthenware, and for its having been the original seat of the Staffordshire potteries. *Fairs*, March 22, June 28, and Oct. 17. *Markets*, Monday and Saturday.

Burstal, Samsford hund. Suffol. 5 m. W. from Ipswich.

Bursted, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Bishops Stortford.

Bursted, Great, Barnstable hund. Essex; 2½ m. S. from Billericay.

Bursted, Little, Barnstable hund. Essex; 2½ m. S.W. from Billericay.

Bursted, Little, Common, Barnstable hund. Essex; 1½ m. S.W. from Billericay.

Burstock, Whitechurch Canonieorum hund. Dorsetsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Beaminster.

Burston, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.E. from Aylesbury.

Burston, Diss hund. Norfolk; 6 m. S.E. from New Buckenham.

Burston, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Stone.

Burston, Reigate hund. Surrey; 8 m. S.E. from Reigate.

Burston Park, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 9 m. S.E. from Reigate.

Burston Lodge, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 6½ m. S.E. from Reigate.

Burstock, Holderness, Yorksh. 2½ m. S.E. from Hedon.

Burtergill, East ward, Westmoreland; 2½ m. N.E. from Brough.

Burthorp Green, Thingoe hund. Suffolk; 5 m. W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Burthwaite, East ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. N.E. from Appleby.

Burton, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 9 m. S.E. from Chester.

Burton, Wirral hund. Chesh. 7 m. N.W. from Chester.

Burton, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 1 m. N. from Christchurch.

Burton, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. E. from Ross.

Burton, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 2 m. N.E. from Loughborough.

Burton, Lawress wap. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N.W. from Lincoln.

Burton, Balmborough ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S.E. from Belford.

Burton, Pembrokeshire; 4 m. N. from Pembroke.

Burton, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Wem.

Burton, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. N.W. from Axbridge.

Burton, Arundel rape, Sussex; 4 m. N. from Arundel.

Burton, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. W. from Coleshill.

Burton, East ward, Westmoreland; 4½ m. E. from Appleby.

Burton, Pottern and Cannings hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N.E. from Devizes.

Burton-in-Kendal, Lonadale ward, Westmoreland; 250½ m. N.N.E. from London, containing 128 houses, and 548 inhabitants, is situated on the borders of the Lancaster canal, by which means it has a communication with the Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, and Avon. It is in general well built, and has a good corn market. *Fair*, Whit-Monday. *Market*, Thursday.

Burton-on-Trent, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 123½ m. N.W. from London, containing 738 houses, and 3679 inhabitants, is situated, as its name imports, on the river Trent, over which it has a stone bridge of 37 arches. It is an ancient town, but contains many handsome modern buildings, amongst which the most conspicuous are the church and town-hall. The former is much admired for its neatness and convenience, and its tower famed for its musical chimes; the latter is appropriated to the purposes of holding the courts leet, and transacting all other public business of the town. The church is a perpetual curacy, exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, and in the appointment of the Earl of Uxbridge, who is also the lay impropriator. This town is governed by a perpetual bailiff, coroner, constables, &c. who are chosen by the lord of the manor at his court leet; here also are holden two courts, one for the probate of wills, the other for the recovery of small debts. Burton is particularly famous for its ale, which is carried to all parts of the world, and has very extensive iron forges, and manufactures of ironmongery, cotton, light woollen stuffs, and hats. It has the advantage of navigable communication with all parts of the country, by its own river, part of which is rendered navigable by art, and by the grand Trunk canal. Here was formerly an abbey, whose abbot being mitted, sat in parliament, but being suppressed at the dissolution, the whole property annexed to it was seized by Henry VIII. *Fairs*, Feb. 5, April 5, for horned cattle and horses; Holy-Thursday for horned cattle; July 16, for toys, &c.; Oct. 29, for horses and horned cattle. *Market*, Thursday.

Burton on the Wolds, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 4½ m. N.E. from Loughborough.

Burton-upon-Strather, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 169½ m. N.N.E. from London, containing 89 houses and 482 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the E. side of the Trent, and tolerably well built. The principal trade carried on here, is the meal trade, for which it is well adapted, having several good mills on the river. The market formerly holden here, was for many years disused, but having lately regained its charter, it begins once more to flourish. *Fair*, Whit-Monday. *Market*, Thursday.

Burton Agnes, Dickering hund, Yorksh. 5½ m. N.E. from Great Driffield.

Burton Bishop, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. W. from Beverley.

Burton Black, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh.

Burton Bradstock, Frampton liberty, Dorsetsh. 3 m. S. from Bridport.

Burton Cherry, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from Beverley.

Burton Coggles, Bettisloe wap. Lincolnsh. 7 m. S.E. from Grantham.

Burton Constable, Holderness, Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from Kingston-upon-Hull.

Burton Constable, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 3 m. E. from Leyburn.

Burton Court, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. S.W. from Leominster.

Burton Fleming, Dickering hund. Yorksh. 6 m. N.W. from Bridlington.

Burton Gate, Well hund. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Gainsborough.

Burton Green, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N. from Christchurch.

Burton Hall, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S.W. from Selby.

Burton Hall, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N.E. from Leyburn.

Burton Hastings, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. S.E. from Nuneaton.

Burton Head, Wirral hund. Chesh. 7½ m. N.W. from Chester.

Burton High, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 5½ m. S.E. from Alnwick.

Burton High, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.E. from Huddersfield.

Burton High, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N.E. from Masham.

Burton Hill, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Totness.

Burton Hill, Stockton ward, Durham; 4½ m. N. from Stockton.

Burton Hill, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. ½ m. S. from Malmesbury.

Burton House, Lawress wap. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N.W. from Lincoln.

Burton Hum, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N. from Aldbrough.

Burton Jolce, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 5 m. N.E. from Nottingham.

Burton Kirk, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.E. from Huddersfield.

Burton Latimer, Huxloe hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. S.E. from Kettering.

Burton Lazzari, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 1½ m. S. from Melton Mowbray.

Burton Leonard, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Ripley.

Burton Lings, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W. from Beverley.

Burton Long, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. 8 m. S. from Sherborne.

Burton Low, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 1 m. N.E. from Masham.

Burton Lower, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S.E. from Alnwick.

Burton Overy, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 6½ m. S.R. from Leicester.

Burton Pedwardine, Oswaldhan hund. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Sleaford.

Burton Pidsa, Holderness, Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Hedon.

Burton Pysent, Abdick hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S.W. from Langport.

Burton Rakes, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. W. from Beverley.

Burton Salmon, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.E. from Pontefract.

Burton West, Bindon liberty, Dorsetsh. 5½ m. W. from Wareham.

Burton West, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 10 m. S.E. from Bawtry.

Burton West, Abdick hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Langport.

Burton Wood, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3 m. S.W. from Newton.

Burtree House, Darlington ward, Durham; 3 m. N. from Darlington.

Burwardsley, Broxtow hund. Chesh. 6½ m. N.E. from Malpas.

Burwarton, Stoddesdon hund. Salop; 10½ m. N.E. from Ludlow.

Burwash, Hastings rape, Sussex; 8 m. N.W. from Battle. *Fairs*, May 12, Oct. 4, for cattle and pedlary.

Burwell, Staploe hund. Cambridgeh. 4 m. N.W. from Newmarket; is remarkable for a dreadful accident in 1727, when 80 persons were burned and suffocated at a puppet-show.

Burwell, East hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. N. from Callington.

Burwell, Louth Eske wap. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. S. from Louth.

Burwell Deer Park, Louth Eske wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. S. from Louth.

Burwood House, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; 1 m. N. from Cobham.

Burwood Park, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; 2½ m. N. from Cobham.

Bury, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. ½ m. W. from Hemel Hempstead.

Bury, Hurstingstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 1 m. S. from Ramsey.

Bury, Salford hund. Lancash. 195 m. N.N.E. from London, containing 1384 houses, and 7072 inhabitants, is a large and prosperous town, situated on the river Iswell; not particularly remarkable for its buildings, although containing several good modern structures. It is

principally noted for its manufactures in spinning, weaving, and printing cottons; for its fustian manufactory, and for the coarse woollen goods called half thickets and kerseys: to the enterprising spirit of Sir Robert Peel, it is chiefly indebted for its celebrity. Its present site has undoubtedly been occupied by the Romans, as their coins and other antiquities found here, evidently prove. The charities consist of several schools, &c. A dreadful accident happened here in 1787, by the falling of the theatre, which enclosed more than 300 persons in its ruins, many of whom were killed, and others dreadfully bruised. *Fairs*, March 5, May 3, second Thursday after Whit-Sunday; Sept. 18, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen cloth. *Market*, Thursday.

Bury, Arundel rape, Sussex; 4 m. N. from Arundel.

Bury St. Edmunds, Thingoe hund. Suffolk; 71 m. E.N.E. from London, contains 1397 houses, 7655 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. The sole right of election was by Charles I. vested in 1 alderman, 12 burgesses, and 24 common-council. This town is pleasantly situated on the river Lark, and remarkable for the salubrity of its air. The streets which are always clean, are wide, well paved and lighted, and are continually improving by the erection of modern buildings. Its extent including the suburbs, is 2 m. from N. to S. and 1 from E. to W. The buildings more particularly deserving notice, are its two handsome churches; the guild-hall, shire-hall in which the assizes for the county are holden, wool-hall, fairs-tend, elegant market cross with an handsome theatre over it, and its spacious market-place. The town is governed by a recorder, 12 capital burgesses, 1 of whom is annually chosen alderman and acts as chief magistrate, assisted by 6 senior burgesses as acting justices; a coroner and 24 common council. The only manufacture is spinning wool, of which very fine stuffs are fabricated. The antiquity of this town is of high date, for here was an abbey founded in honour of St. Edmund, King of the East Angles, who was crowned here, and after being martyred by the Danes was removed for interment to the abbey: the gate of which is still standing, and is a fine specimen of its former grandeur. This place has been famous for several conventions of the nobility and parliament. The barons made their league here against King John: here also in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. parliaments were holden; in the subsequent reign of Edward III. the townsmen broke open the abbey, carried off its treasures, books, and charters, and made the abbot and monks their pri-

soners, till they had sealed a charter of incorporation for the town, and given them the custody of all the town gates, and the wardship of all its orphans: but 19 of the rioters were executed: all the writings extorted from the abbot made void, and the town fined 60,000*l*. In the reign of Henry VI. a parliament met here, when Humphry, Duke of Gloucester, who had been regent during the King's minority, was basely murdered, which gave the first occasion to the war between the houses of York and Lancaster. In Feb. 1772, some workmen, employed in the ruins of the abbey, found a leaden coffin, containing the body of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, uncle to Henry V. and deposited in 1427. The body was in a perfect state of preservation, but soon decayed on exposure to the air. In the year 1608, a dreadful fire ravaged this town; and in 1686, it was so depopulated by a plague, that grass grew in the streets. Here is a free grammar-school founded by Edward VI. and an hospital or workhouse for 30 boys and 30 girls, which was formerly a Jewish synagogue. *Fairs*, Easter-Tuesday, for pedlary and toys; Oct. 2, for millinery goods, butter and cheese, the former the best, the latter the worst articles of the kind in England; Dec. 1, for cattle, prodigious numbers of which are then produced here. At the October fair, Bury St. Edmunds is thronged with the nobility and gentry of the adjoining counties. *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday, the former chiefly for corn, the latter for provisions.

Bury Ditches, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 3 m. S. from Bishops Castle.

Bury Green, Barnstable hund. Essex; 6 m. N.W. from Billericay.

Bury Green, Ongar hund. Essex; 2 m. N. from Chipping Ongar.

Bury Grove, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. N.E. from Watford.

Bury Hill, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Mansfield.

Bury Hill, Wootton hund. Surrey; ½ m. S.W. from Dorking.

Bury Hill, Halkeld wap. Yorksh. 5 m. E. from Masham.

Bury House, Redbridge hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Lyndhurst.

Bury House, Puckchurch hund. Gloucestersh. 6½ m. E. from Bristol.

Bury Park, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. adjoining the town of Rickmansworth.

Bury Street, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. S. from Enfield.

Bury New, Coquetdale ward, Northumb. 12 m. N. from Bellingham.

Burystead, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 5½ m. E.N.E. from Newport Pagnell.

Burythorpe, Backrose wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S. from New Malton.

Bushbridge Park, Godalming hund. Surrey; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. from Godalming.
Bushby Great, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Stokesley.
Bushby, Little, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 1 m. S. from Stokesley.
Buscorn, High, Trigg hund. Cornwall; 2 m. N.W. from Bodmin.
Buscaverran, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 8 m. N.E. from Merazion.
Buscot, Shrivensham hund. Berksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Lechlade.
Buscot Park, Shrivensham hund. Berksh. adjoining the town of Lechlade.
Buscot Wick, Shrivensham hund. Berksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Lechlade.
Busfield, East ward, Westmoreland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Orton.
Busgarvas, Penwith hund. Cornwall; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Penzance.
Bush, Ford lathes, Kent; 4 m. S.W. from Rochester.
Bush End, Harlow hund. Essex; 5 m. E.S.E. from Bishops Stortford.
Bush Farm, Gore hund. Middlesex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Edgware.
Bush Gate, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 3 m. W.S.W. from Enfield.
Bush Hall, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. N.E. from Hatfield.
Bush Hill, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. from Enfield.
Bush House, Reigate hund. Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Eigate.
Bushbury, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N. from Wolverhampton.
Bushby, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Leicester.
Bushby Stoop, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Thirsk.
Bushey, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S.E. from Watford. The adjoining heath, rising to a considerable height, affords a most charming prospect.
Bushey Bury, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Watford.
Bushey Hall, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S. from Stokesley.
Bushey, Little, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Watford.
Bushey Lodge, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Watford.
Bushey Park, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; 7 m. E. from Staines, is the property of the crown, and is placed under the superintendence of a ranger, who is generally some branch of the royal family.
Bushley, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Upton.
Buskook, Faircross hund. Berksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Speenham-Land.
Bushton, Kingsbridge hund. Wilts. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Wootton Bassett.
Busky Down, Meon Stoke hund. Hampsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Bishops Waltham.

Busky Grove, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.R. from Berkeley.
Buskey Hall, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Henley-in-Arden.
Bustlingthorpe, Lawreas wap. Lincolnsh. 3 m. S.W. from Market Rasen.
Buss Green, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 7 m. N. from Hertford.
Bussacot, Braunton hund. Devonsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Barnstaple.
Bustard Green, Dunmow hund. Essex; 5 m. N.E. from Dunmow.
Bustow, Pegwith hund. Cornwall; 2 m. E.N.E. from St. Just.
Buswharton, Penwith hund. Cornwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Penzance.
Butcher Race, High, Darlington ward, Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Durham.
Butcher Race, Low, Darlington ward, Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Durham.
Butcher Wood Bank, Tandrige hund. Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Lympsfeld.
Butchers Cross, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 12 m. N.E. from Lewes.
Butchster, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. S.E. from Bellingham.
Butcomb, Hartcliff and Bedminster hund. Somersetsh. 10 m. S.W. from Bristol.
Butcomb Court, Hartcliff and Bedminster hund. Somersetsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Bristol.
Butegwell, Denbighsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from St. Asaph.
Butfield, East, Chester ward, Durham; $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Durham.
Buttatah Green, Ongar hund. Essex; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Chipping Ongar.
Butleigh, Whitley hund. Somersetsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Glastonbury.
Butleigh, Wootton, Whitley hund. Somersetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Glastonbury.
Butler's Cross, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. W. from Wendover.
Butler's Green, Lewes rape, Sussex; 1 m. E. from Cuckfield.
Butler's Place, Pevensey rape, Sussex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from East Grinstead.
Butley, Looes hund. Suffolk; 8 m. S. from Saxmundham, was once famous for a priory, founded in 1171, the revenues of which were very large.
Butley Abbey, Looes hund. Suffolk; 9 m. S. from Saxmundham. Here was interred the body of Michael De La Pole, third Earl of Suffolk, who was slain at the battle of Agincourt.
Butley, Eye, Wilford hund. Suffolk; 10 m. S. from Saxmundham.
Butley Hall, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 9 m. S. from Stockport.
Butley Town, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Stockport.
But's Green, Chelmsford hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Chelmsford.

- But's Green*, Havering liberty, Essex; 2½ m. E. from Romford.
- Butt Green*, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 1½ m. S.E. from Nantwich.
- Butt Green*, Clavering hund. Essex; 6 m. S.W. from Saffron Walden.
- Butt House*, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. N.W. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
- Butt House*, Grim-worth hund. Herefordsh. 9 m. N.W. from Hereford.
- Butt House*, West Goscote hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
- Butt Lane*, Northwich hund. Chesh. 6½ m. S.E. from Sandbach.
- Butter Ilket*, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 8 m. N.E. from Ravensglass.
- Butter Street*, Augustine lathe, Kent; 9 m. S.E. from Canterbury.
- Butterbusk*, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Doncaster.
- Butterby*, Easingdon ward, Durham; 2 m. S. from Durham, an old manor formerly moated round, situated on the banks of the river Were. Near this place is a noted salt well, flowing from the fissure of a rock in the very centre of the river. The water rising here, is remarkably salt, mixed with a mineral quality, and much resorted to in the summer on account of its medicinal properties, particularly by people employed in smelting and refining lead, who seldom fail of finding an effectual remedy for those disorders to which they are particularly subjected. On the opposite bank of the river, a flowing spring of water, strongly impregnated with sulphur, rises out of the solid rock, of virtues exactly similar to those of Harrowgate; and about 60 yards further up the dell, is a remarkably fine spring of excellent fresh water.
- Buttercrambe*, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 9 m. S. from New Malton.
- Butterfield Gap*, Staincliffe and Eweron wap. Yorksh. 4 m. W. from Settle.
- Butterhouse Green*, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 2½ m. N.E. from Stockport.
- Butterleigh*, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 11 m. N.N.E. from Exeter.
- Butterley*, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. N. from Bromyard.
- Butterley Hall*, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 11½ m. N.N.E. from Derby.
- Buttermere*. See Cumberland.
- Buttermere*, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. S.E. from Great Bedwin.
- Buttermilk Hall*, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Fenny Stratford.
- Buttermilkme*, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 7½ m. W.N.W. from Standon.
- Buttermire*, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 8 m. S.W. from Keswick, is a small village, chiefly resorted to by strangers when visiting its lakes.
- Buttermire Water*, or *Lake*, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; justly admired for its beautiful scenery, the clearness of its water, and the delicious trout and char taken in it. See Cumberland.
- Butterpot*, East ward, Westmoreland; 6½ m. S.W. from Kirkby Stephen.
- Butterbury*, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 5 m. S. from Chelmsford.
- Butterside*, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 1 m. E. from Hawes.
- Butterswick*, West ward, Westmoreland; 7 m. S. from Penrith.
- Butterthwaite*, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Rotherham.
- Buttorton*, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Newcastle-under-Line.
- Butterton*, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 10½ m. N.N.E. from Cheadle.
- Butterwick*, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Sherborne.
- Butterwick*, Stockton ward, Durham; 2 m. N.E. from Sedgfield.
- Butterwick*, Shirbeck hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. E. from Boston.
- Butterwick*, Dickering hund. Yorksh. 6½ m. S.W. from Hunmanby.
- Butterwick*, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from New Malton.
- Butterwick*, East, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 10½ m. W. from Brigg.
- Butterwick*, West, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 11 m. W. from Brigg.
- Butterworth*, Salford hund. Lancash. 4½ m. E. from Rochdale.
- Butterworth End*, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Halifax.
- Butteryhaugh*, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 13½ m. N.W. from Bellingham.
- Buttingham Hall*, Loxden hund. Essex; 5½ m. W.S.W. from Colchester.
- Buttington*, Montgomerysh. 3½ m. N.E. from Welch Pool. Here in the year 894, the Danes under Hesten made their stand; and after being reduced to great straits by the generals of Alfred, were compelled to come to an engagement, in which they were defeated so completely, that few of them returned to their own country.
- Buttington Bridge*, Montgomerysh. 3½ m. E. from Welch Pool.
- Buttington Hall*, Montgomerysh. 4 m. E. from Welch Pool.
- Buttocks Booth*, Spelhoe hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. N.E. from Northampton.
- Button Bridge*, Stoddardson hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Cleobury Mortimer.
- Button Green*, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. N.W. from Haverhill.
- Button Hill*, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Sheffield.

Button Hole, Gore hund. Middlesex; 3 m. E. from Edgware.

Button House, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. W.N.W. from St. Albans.

Buttons Ham, Compton hund. Berksh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Hisle.

Buttons Green, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 3 m. N. from Lavenham.

Buttress House, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Newport.

Buttress, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. W.S.W. from Penryn.

Butts, Powder hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. N. from Truro.

Butts, The, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Ludlow.

Butts Bushes, Basingstoke hund. Hampsh. 7 m. E.N.E. from Witlechurch.

Buxted, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 1 m. N. from Uckfield. *Fair*, July 31, for cattle and pedlary.

Buxted Bridge, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 3½ m. N.E. from Uckfield.

Buxted Place, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 1½ m. N.E. from Uckfield.

Buxton, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 159½ m. N. from London, containing 180 houses, and 760 inhabitants, lies in an extensive hollow, with bleak, elevated tracts of moor land completely surrounding it. It is situated in two parishes, the principal part being a chapelry to Bakewell. The only buildings in this village particularly worthy of notice, are the Crescent and St. Anne's Well; the former is a very magnificent range of buildings, erected within the last 20 years by the Duke of Devonshire, at the expence of 120,000*l.* containing 2 handsome hotels, and a beautiful row of shops, with lodging-houses over them: the latter is an elegant little building in the antique style, where the water is conveyed into a white marble basin for the use of invalids. Here is a small manufacture of cotton; but the chief support of the place arises from the visits of strangers, who resort here either for the purpose of drinking its mineral water, or for viewing the natural curiosities of the surrounding country. The beneficial tendency of the Buxton waters is particularly apparent in the gout, rheumatism, nephritic, and bilious disorders, and debility of the stomach and intestines. Bathing is also recommended in some disorders, for which purpose, there are five elegant baths, one for gentlemen, one for ladies, one for poor people whose expences here are defrayed by the subscription of the visitants, and 2 private baths. From the analysis of this water made by Dr. Pearson, it appears that a gallon of water when evaporated, deposits sixteen grains of sediment; of this quantity 11½ grains were calcareous earth, 2½ grains vitriolic selenite, and 1½ grains of sea

salt. The reputed Seven Wonders of the Peak, are St. Anne's Well, Poole's Hole, the Ebbing and Flowing Well, Elden Hole, Mam Torr, or the Shivering Mountain, the Peak Cavern, and Chatsworth. The amusements of Buxton generally commence in June and conclude in October. In these months three assemblies are holden every week; Monday and Friday for an undress, and Wednesday for a dress ball. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, a small theatre is opened, neatly fitted up, and frequented by a respectable company of players. An elegant card-room, which adjoins the ball-room, is open every evening. For the diversion of gentlemen, a pack of good harriers are kept by subscription. The first convenient house for the reception of company, was erected by the Earl of Shrewsbury, in the 16th century, who in one of his visits to this place, brought with him the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, at that time committed to his custody: this occasioned the waters to be much more frequented than heretofore by all ranks of people. That these warm springs were known to the Romans, is evident from various concurring circumstances. Several ancient roads concentrate at this spot, particularly one called Bath Way, or Batham Gate, which commences at Brough, a Roman station.

Buxton, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 4 m. S.E. from Aylsham.

Bizbury Gate, Pimperne hund. Dorsetsh. 2½ m. E. from Blandford Forum.

Bwlch, Brecknocksh. 7 m. S.E. from Brecon.

Bwlch Maen Melyn, Merionethsh. 9 m. N.E. from Bala.

Bwlch y Rhio Velin, Denbighsh. 4½ m. N. from Llangollen.

Bwlch y Sarnau, Radnorsh. 7 m. N.E. from Rhayader.

Byandak, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 9 m. N.W. from Truro.

Bycar Dike, Bassettlow hund. Nottinghamsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Misterton.

Bydygon, Flintsh. 9 m. W. from Holywell.

Byers Green, Darlington ward, Durham; 3½ m. N. from Bishops Auckland.

Byrs Farm, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 12½ m. S. from Croydon.

Byfield, Chippingwarden hund. Northamptonsh. 7½ m. S.S.W. from Daventry.

Byfleet, Godly hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S. from Chertsey.

Byford, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Hereford.

Bygate Hall, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 13½ m. N.W. from Rothbury.

Bygrave, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Baldock.

Bygrave Place, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. N.E. from Baldock.

CAD

Byham Hall, Hinckford hund. Essex ; 3½ m. N. from Halstead.
Byland Abbey, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.W. from Helmsley.
Byland, Old, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 4 m. W.N.W. from Helmsley. Near this place a battle was fought between the English under Edward II, and the Scots under Robert Bruce, in which the former were defeated, the Earl of Richmond taken prisoner, and the King lost all his jewels, plate, and money, and himself narrowly escaped to York.
Bylatts, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. ½ m. N.W. from Pembridge.
Byley Hall, Northwich hund. Chesh. 1 m. N.E. from Middlewich.
Bynacre Common, Chelmsford hund. Essex ; 5 m. S.W. from Maldon.
Byram, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.S.E. from Abberford.
Byram Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3 m. N.E. from Newton.

CAD

Byram Park, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. E. from Pontefract.
Byssell, Buckingham hund. Bucking-hamsh. 1½ m. N. from Buckingham.
Byshe Court, Tandridge hund. Sarrey ; 6½ m. S.W. from Godstone.
Rytham Castle, Bettisloe wap. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Corby.
Bytham, East, Bettisloe wap. Lincolnsh. 4 m. S. from Corby.
Bythorn, West ward, Westmoreland ; 7½ m. N. from Ambleside.
Bythorne, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 12½ m. N.W. from Huntingdon.
Ryton, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 10½ m. N.W. from Leominster.
Hywell, Morpeth ward, Northumberland ; 8½ m. N. from Morpeth.
Hywell, Tindale ward, Northumberland ; 3½ m. S.E. from Corbridge. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, which in the reign of King John belonged to Hugh Baliol.

C.

CABONES, THE, Shepway lath, Kent ; 4½ m. S. from New Romney.
Caborn, Bradley Haverstoc wap. Lincolnsh. 2 m. E.N.E. from Caistor.
Cacey Green, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. W.N.W. from Richmond.
Cad House Lane, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 9 m. S.S.W. from Derby.
Cadbay, Ottery St. Mary hund. Devonsh. 1 m. N. from Ottery St. Mary.
Cadbury, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 2 m. N. from Chumleigh.
Cadbury, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.E. from Crediton.
Cadbury Castle, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S. from Tiverton.
Cadbury, North, Catash hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. W.S.W. from Wincanton.
Cadbury, South, Catash hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. S.W. from Wincanton.
Cadby, Ludborough hund. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. N.N.E. from Louth.
Caddington, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Luton.
Caddington Bury, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S.E. from Dunstable.
Cade Street, Hastings rape, Sussex ; 8½ m. N. from Hailsham.
Cade Deligne, Louth Eske wap. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Louth.
Cadby, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 5½ m. N. from Hinckley.
Caddi, Louth Eske wap. Lincolnsh. 7 m. N. from Horncastle.
Cader Iria, a considerable mountain in Merionethsh. 1½ S. from Dolgellau, and 2850 feet higher than the green at

Dolgellau, affording form its summit, an unbounded prospect, including (according to Warner,) a circumference of at least 500 miles. Numberless mountains of different forms, appearances, and elevation, rise in all directions round the spectator ; which with the various harbours, lakes, and rivers, towns, villages, and seats, scattered over the extensive prospect, combine to form a scene inexpressibly august, diversified, and impressive. At the height of upwards of 1000 feet from the surrounding country, in the very heart of the mountain, is a deep valley called Cwm-y-cay, in the centre of which is a clear and extensive lake of unfathomable depth, covering fifty acres, which is filled with trout of large size and exquisite flavour.

Cadger Row, Chester ward, Durham ; 8 m. W. from Gateshead.
Calishhead Green, Salford hund. Lancash. 7½ m. E.N.E. from Warrington.
Cadleigh, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 5 m. E. from Plympton Earle.
Cadleigh, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Tiverton.
Cadley, Glamorgansh. 3½ m. N.W. from Swansea.
Cadley, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Ludgershall.
Cadley Moor, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N. from Preston.
Cadnall, Cheltenham hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. S.E. from Cheltenham.
Cadnam Bridge, New Forest, Hampsh. 6 m. S.W. from Romsey.

Cadnam Pond, New Forest, Hampsh. $\frac{5}{4}$ m. S.W. from Rousey.

Cadney, Yarbrough hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. S. from Brigg.

Cadoxton juxta Barry, Glamorgansh. 9 m. S.E. from Cowbridge.

Cadoxton juxta Neath, Glamorgansh. 3 m. N.W. from Neath.

Cadshaw Moss, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2 m. N. from Pfectot.

Cadwell, Clifton hund. Bedfordsh. 8 m. S. from Biggleswade.

Cadwell, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.N.W. from Watlington.

Caen Wood, Osulston hund. Middlesex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Highgate.

Caer Caradock, Purslow hund. Shropsh. $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. from Knighton, a hill noted in history for being the spot where the British King Caractacus made his last gallant defence against the Roman troops.

Caer Rhun, Caernarvonsh. 5 m. N. from Llanwrst.

Caerleon, Wentloog hund. Monmouthsh. 145 m. W.N.W. from London; containing 148 houses, and 667 inhabitants, is situated on the river Uske, over which it has a long wooden bridge. At present it is an insignificant town, with very few decent houses. Its chief support arises from an extensive tin work, and an iron forge, and by the flowing of the Uske which at spring tides rises to a considerable height, it possesses a small share of coasting trade to Bristol. Caerleon was once the metropolis of Wales, and for extent next to London: it was then the third city in Britain, having been an Archbishops See from the establishment of Christianity in this island, by the conversion of King Lucius in 182, till 521, when the See was removed by St. David to Menavia in Pembrokeshire, since called from him, St. David's. In the time of the Romans, it was their principal station in the island; and according to tradition, the renowned King Arthur here kept his court, and instituted that celebrated order of knighthood, stiled the order of the round table. Here in ancient times, even after the Saxon conquest, was an university; and it was a place of such considerable strength in the reign of Henry II. that the valiant Llewellyn ap Owen ap Caradoc, Lord of Caerleon, defended himself for a great length of time against the united forces of the King and his Barons. According to Warner, its antiquities are scarcely to be traced, although its once magnificent fortifications, 3 m. in circumference, were the most formidable in the island. *Fairs*, May 1, July 20, Sept. 21, for cattle. *Market*, Thursday and Saturday, which are well supplied with all sorts of provisions. *Cattle and Pig Markets*, second Monday in every month.

Caermarthen, 282 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.N.W. from London, contains 945 houses, 5548 inhabitants, and returns 1 member to parliament. This privilege was by Henry VIII. vested in the burgesses of the borough. This town which is both a corporation and county, is beautifully situated on the acclivity of a steep hill on the borders of the river Towy, over which it has a long narrow stone bridge, and contains many handsome streets, and modern built houses. The buildings more particularly deserving notice, are, the county gaol, built after the design of the benevolent Howard; the town-hall, and the church. The government of the corporation is vested in a mayor, 2 sheriffs who are elected out of 16 aldermen, a recorder, and other inferior officers. Here is a court for the registry of wills, &c. under the jurisdiction of the See of St. David's. The Towy, by favour of the high tides usual in the Bristol Channel, carries small vessels of 100 tons burthen up to the Quay, although 8 or 9 miles from the sea, and thereby enables the town to carry on a considerable coasting and inland trade. Its manufactures consist of tin plate, and cast iron, and the works in both branches are very extensive. When Wales was first erected into a principality by the Crown of England, the Chancery and Exchequer for South Wales were kept here. Here also in ancient times, the Britons held their parliaments or assemblies of wise men. This town gave birth to the British Sage, or the prophet Merlin, who flourished about the year 480. *Fairs*, June 5, July 10, Aug. 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, Nov. 14, for cattle, horses and pedlary. *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday, which are abundantly supplied with all sorts of provisions, especially fish of the choicest kinds.

Caermarthenshire, is bounded on the north by Cardiganh. on the east by Brecknocksh. on the west by Pembrokesh. and on the south, partly by Glamorgansh. and partly by the sea. It extends from E. to W. about 45 miles, in the contrary direction, little more than 20, in circumference 134, and contains 926 square miles; 590,640 acres; 1 county town; (Caermarthen) 8 hundreds, 6 market towns, 87 parishes, 13,620 houses, 67,317 inhabitants, returns 2 members to Parliament, viz. 1 for the county, and 1 for Caermarthen, is in the province of Caerterbury and diocese of St. David's: and in the S. Wales circuit. The general surface of Caermarthensh. is hilly; and in the N. and E. parts the hills rise into mountains. The vales are for the most part narrow, and the hills rise abruptly from the skirts of small vallies with which this district is almost every where intersected. The vale of Towy is the principal

of the level tracts, extending thirty miles up the country, with a breadth of 2 m. Near Langharne is a considerable flat tract embanked from the sea, and of singular fertility. The principal river of the county is the Towy, which rising in Cardiganshire enters Caermarthenshire at its N.E. corner, and crossing towards the S.W. passes Caermarthen, and empties itself into a kind of large bay formed by the whole coast of this county, shut in on each side by the projecting shores of Pembrokeshire and Glamorganshire. The vale of Towy abounds in picturesque beauties, which from the celebrated Grongar Hill, and the ruined Castle of Dynevor, afford the richest prospects. Many rivulets join the Towy in its course; and several others in the county run separately to the sea, among which is the Taff, which comes down from Pembrokeshire. The climate of Caermarthenshire, is not favourable to the growth of wheat. Barley succeeds better; but the most profitable crop is oats; of which large quantities are exported to Bristol and other places. Numbers of black cattle are bred in the county; and much butter is made for exportation. Its rivers abound in fish, especially salmon and a delicious species of trout called *suen*. It has been extremely well wooded, but great waste has of late years been made of the timber. Coal and limestone are plentiful, and it contains lead and iron mines. The capital of this county, Caermarthen, is well built and populous, and is usually reckoned the first town in South Wales. Its river admits vessels of moderate burthen, which gives it a considerable trade. Llanelly, upon an arm of the sea called Burry river, running between Glamorganshire and this county, exports a considerable quantity of pit coal, and tinned iron plates. From Kidwelly, a small town on a creek near the mouth of the Towy, a canal has been cut to some collieries, whence coals are brought down and exported. In the neighbourhood of Llandovery, considerable quantities of woollen stockings are manufactured; and some miles to the N. of it are great lead mines. Near Llandilo-vawr, a small town on the Towy, was fought the last battle between the forces of Edward I. and of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, which proving decisive against the latter, put a final period to the independency of Wales.

Caernarvon, 250½ m. N.W. from London, contains 182 houses, 889 inhabitants, and returns 1 member to parliament. This privilege is vested in the burgesses of Caernarvon, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Nevin, and Aber Conway. The town is pleasantly situated on the E. side of the Menai Strait, and though small is neatly built, being governed by a mayor, 2

baillifs, a recorder, two stewards, 2 serjeants and four constables and sidesmen, and possesses several valuable immunities. The principal article of trade is slate, the returns of which amount annually to upwards of 50,000*l.* and there is also some trade to Ireland, and coasting. The salubrity of the air, the beautiful prospects in the surrounding country, and the purity of the water, attract a considerable number of summer visitants, who frequent it as a bathing-place. Its magnificent castle which was built and fortified by Edward I. to secure a passage into the Isle of Anglesey, is remarkable for having given birth to Edward II. the first English Prince of Wales. This ancient fortress which is in a better state of preservation than any one in Wales, is well worthy of attention. The Chancery and Exchequer for North Wales were formerly established here, as from its fortifications and situation, it must be considered as a place of security. *Fairs*, Feb. 25, May 16, Aug. 4, Dec. 4, for cattle and pedlary ware. *Market*, Saturday.

Caernarvon Bay, lies between two points at the S. entrance of the channel called the Menai Strait, running between the Main, and the Isle of Anglesey, and forms a good harbour for ships, although it has a bar at its entrance.

Caernarvonshire, is surrounded by the sea on all sides except the E. where it joins to Denbighshire and a small part of the S. contiguous to Merionethshire. Its figure is very irregular, a great peninsula-like point running out from it to the S.W. From the extremity of this point measures 45 miles, the breadth is very various; the circumference 150; it contains 775 square miles; 496,000 acres; 1 city (Bangor); 1 county-town (Caernarvon); 10 hundreds, 5 market-towns, 71 parishes, 8533 houses, 41,521 inhabitants, sends 2 members to parliament, *viz.* 1 for the county, and 1 for Caernarvon, is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bangor, and in the N. Wales circuit. This county is the most rugged and truly alpine district of North Wales. Its central part is entirely occupied by the famed Snowden, and the several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chasms, and lakes, which constitute its dreary region. The woods which once clothed this tract are now no more. Cattle, sheep, and goats, are almost its sole rural riches. These are fed during the summer very high on the mountains, tended by their owners, who reside for that season in temporary huts, and make butter and cheese for their own consumption. The vales produce a little meadow grass for hay, which is got in without the aid of wheel carriages, the uneven surface of the ground not admitting their use. The inhabitants who

live in a state of the utmost simplicity, manufacture their clothes from the wool of their own flocks. A little oatmeal, added to the produce of their dairies, constitutes their food. The prospects around are rude and savage in the highest degree; but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimensions of the vales admit of the varieties of wood, water, and meadow. In some of the lakes are found the char, and gwyniad, both alpine fish. Foxes are the chief wild animals. Many rare vegetables, met with only on the most elevated spots, grow here. Copper mines have been wrought in various parts of these mountains, and are so at present in the neighbourhood of Llanberis. Other places of the county afford lead, quarries of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowden. The vale of Conway, in which the river of that name runs along the whole eastern border of the county, is a long and narrow tract equally romantic and beautiful. It affords rich pasturage, corn fields, and groves; and forms a pleasing contrast to the region of Snowden frowning above it. The rest of Caernarvonshire lies along its extensive sea coast, which may be traced in the following order. The promontory of Mlandudno, or the Great Ormes Head, belonging to this county though across the Conway, is a fine sheep-walk, ending in a steep precipice over the sea, the haunt of various sea fowl in the breeding season, and inhabited by that fine species of hawk, the peregrine falcon. At the mouth of the river Conway is the town of that name: beyond this is the once tremendous precipice of Penmaenmawr, overhanging the sea; now securely crossed by a good road. The small city of Bangor, on the Menai Strait separating this county from Anglesey, next succeeds; and not far from it, on the same Strait, the capital, Caernarvon. Nothing remarkable occurs on the coast till its southern extremity in the peninsulated hundred of Llyn. This is in general flat, though sprinkled with rocky hills. Its chief produce are oats, barley, and black cattle, of which vast numbers are annually exported. Quantities of fish, especially herrings, are caught round the shore; and lobsters abound on it. Many sharp points of land run into the sea, forming bays between them. Off the most westerly point lies the small Isle of Bardsey, once famous for a convent, the resort of numerous monks. The principal town at this end of the county is Pwllheli, a tolerable port, possessing some trade.

Caerphilly, Glamorgansh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Cardiff, containing 70 houses, and 300 inhabitants, is a neat small town having many decent houses. It is situ-

ated in a broad valley, and surrounded by mountains barren and dark. The chief support of the inhabitants and neighbourhood, arises from the manufacture of pig and bar iron; the surrounding country abounding with iron ore of good quality, and coals. Here is also a small manufacture of stockings and blankets. *Caerphilly* is of high antiquity, as the Roman coins found amongst the ruins evidently prove; but it is chiefly remarkable for the remains of a castle, which for strength and magnificence, must have exceeded all others, not only in Wales, but in Britain, that of Windsor excepted. The original erection of this castle, is by Warner, attributed to Robert Fitzhamon, Lord of the bed chamber to William Rufus, in 1090; but he imagines the old Norman castle to have been completely dismantled by Rhyr Iychan, in 1217; and although repaired in 1221 by John Bruce, son in law to Prince Llewellyn, yet the prodigious size of the present structure prohibits the idea of its being the work of a subject. Many reasons unite in persuading us, that *Caerphilly* as it now appears, with its enormous towers, bastions, and walls, was built by Edward I. the conqueror of Wales. Here in the reign of the unfortunate Edward II. one of the Spencers made a brave and gallant defence against the army of the Queen, and for his bravery, was even by that vicious and cruel woman allowed the honours of war. Amongst the many stupendous pieces of which this building was composed, is a tower 80 feet in height, whose top overhangs its base upwards of 11 feet, in which manner it has continued to project for many ages. *Fairs*, April 5, June 6, July 19, Aug. 25, Oct. 9, Nov. 16, Thursday before Christmas-day, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and yarn stockings. Thursday before Jan. 25, first Thursday in March, and first Thursday in May, are great markets. *Market*, Thursday.

Caernarvon, Montgomerysh. 5 m. W. from Newton.

Caerwent, Caldicot hund. Monmouthsh. 10 m. W. from Newport, is now a paltry village, although supposed to have been the Venta Silurum, of Antoninus, from the coins, Mosaic pavements, and other Roman antiquities discovered here. In the reign of Caradoc ap Yair, it flourished as an university.

Caerwys, Flintsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Holywell, is a small place, situated on an ascent, and though a borough, does not send any members to parliament. It is principally memorable for being the Olympia of North Wales, where the bards made trial of their skill in melody, at a particular period in each year, instituted by law.

- Coas Lees*, Darlington ward, Durham; 7 m. N.N.E. from Barnards Castle.
- Coadr's Camp*, Sutton lathe, Kent; 4 m. S. from Bromley, supposed to have been an entrenchment of the Roman leader.
- Coscar's Hill*, Bramber rape, Sussex; 2 m. W. from Steyning.
- Caotlle*, Merionethsh. 13 m. S.W. from Machynallth.
- Caffron*, Anglesey; 1½ m. W. from Amlwch.
- Cagbole*, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 4½ m. S.E. from Kidderminster.
- Cagebrook*, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. W.S.W. from Hereford.
- Cainby*, Aslaoe hund. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. W. from Market Rasen.
- Caier*, a river in Caermarthensh. running into the town in Cardyth Forest.
- Cainby Hall*, Aslaoe hund. Lincolnsh. 11 m. N. from Lincoln.
- Caine*, a river in Merionethsh. running into the Avon near Henrose wood.
- Cainham*, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. E.S.E. from Ludlow.
- Cain's Cross*, Pimperne hund. Dorsetsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Blandford Forum.
- Cain's Cross*, Whitstone hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. W. from Stroud.
- Caira*, Glamorgansh. 3 m. W. from Cardiff.
- Cairnbrigg*, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 6½ m. S.E. from Carlisle.
- Caistor*, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 160½ m. N.E. from London, containing 202 houses, and 861 inhabitants, is a small neat town, well watered by four fine springs, all issuing from the grey-stone rock. It was well known to the Romans who inhabited it; and was rebuilt by Hengist, the Saxon, on a tract of ground which he encompassed with the hide of an ox cut into thongs, pursuant to a grant of Vortigern, and was therefore called by the Saxons, Thuoug Caston, i. e. Thong Castle. And the lordship is still holden by the lord of the manor, on condition of cracking a whip in the church porch during divine service on Palm-Sunday, and kneeling in the centre of the church and presenting the thong to the minister. *Fairs*, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Saturday after May 12, Saturday before Whit-Sunday, for sheep; Saturday after Old Michaelmas, for horned cattle and sheep, haberdashery, cutlery, and pedlary. *Market*, Saturday.
- Caistor Canal*, forms a communication in a direct line from Caistor to the river Ancholme. The use of this canal is chiefly local, and formed wholly with the view of obviating land carriage.
- Caistor*, near Yarmouth, East Flegg hund. Norfolk; 3 m. N. from Yarmouth.
- Caistor*, St. Edmunds, Henstead hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. S. from Norwich.
- Calbery*, Darlington ward, Durham; 5½ m. N.W. from Darlington.
- Calborne*, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 5 m. W.S.W. from Newport Isle of Wight.
- Calbreak*, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. S. from Hesket Newmarket.
- Calbridge*, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S.W. from Middleham.
- Calcot*, Ploughly, hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. W.N.W. from Bicester.
- Calcot Farm*, Barkcley hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. N.W. from Tetbury.
- Calcott Green*, Reading hund. Berksh. 2½ m. W.S.W. from Reading.
- Calcott Park*, Reading hund. Berksh. 2½ m. W.S.W. from Reading.
- Caldbeck*, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 1½ m. N.W. from Hesket Newmarket, noted for its productive copper mines. See *Cumberland*.
- Calderot*, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. N. from Dunstable.
- Caldecot*, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Fenny Stratford.
- Cald. .*, Long Stow hund. Cambridgesh. 4½ m. E. from Caxton.
- Caldecot*, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. N. from Baldock.
- Caldecot*, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 3½ m. E.S.E. from St. Neots.
- Caldecot*, Wrاندike hund. Rutlandsh. 4½ m. S. from Uppingham.
- Caldecot*, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. E.N.E. from Southam.
- Caldeco*, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. S.E. from Atherstone.
- Caldecot Hall*, Mutford and Lotherland hund. Suffolk; 6 m. S.W. from Yarmouth.
- Caldecot Hall*, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. S.E. from Atherstone.
- Caldecot*, Lower, Wixaintree hund. Bedfordsh. 1½ m. N. from Biggleswade.
- Caldecot*, Upper, Wixaintree hund. Bedfordsh. 1 m. N.W. from Biggleswade.
- Caldecote*, Broxton hund. Chesh. 5 m. N.E. from Malpas.
- Caldecote*, Clackclose hund. Norfolk; 6 m. S.W. from Swaffham.
- Caldecott*, Normancross hund. Huntingdonsh. 12½ m. N.N.E. from Huntingdon.
- Caldar*, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 5½ m. S.S.E. from Egremont.
- Caldar*, a river in Lancashire, running into the Ribble at Whaley.
- Caldar*, a river in Lancashire, running into the Wire at Garstang.
- Caldar*, a river rising on the edge of Lancashire and entering the S.W. side of Yorkshire runs E. and joins the river Aire.
- Caldar Abbey*, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 4 m. S.E. from Egremont.

Calke Bridge, Allendale above De-
went ward, Cumberland; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E.
from Egremont.

Calkey, Wirral hund. Chesh. 6 m.
N.W. from Park Gate.

Calkey Island, Pembrokesh. 2 m. S.W.
from Tenby, affording on its western
side, anchorage for small vessels in an east
wind.

Caldicot, Caldicot hund. Monmouthsh.
 $\frac{5}{8}$ m. S.W. from Chepstow.

Calden, Totmonlow hund. Staffordsh.
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Leek.

Calden, Low, Totmonlow hund. Staf-
fordsh. 9 m. S.E. from Leek.

Caldton, Tindale ward, Northumber-
land; 6 m. N.E. from Beiltingham.

Caldwell, Reppington hund. Derbysh.
4 m. S. from Burton-on-Trent.

Caldwell, East Goscote hund. Leices-
tersh. 4 m. N. from Melton Mowbray.

Caldwell, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$
m. N. from Richmond.

Calc Hill, Scray lathie, Kent; 5 m.
N.E. from Snarden.

Calc Hay, High Peak hund. Derbysh.
3 m. N.W. from Buxton.

Calgarth Park, Kendal ward, West-
moreland; 3 m. S.E. from Ambleside.

Calke, Reppington hund. Derbysh. $7\frac{1}{2}$
m. S. from Derby.

Calke Park, Reppington hund. Der-
bysh. $\frac{6}{8}$ m. S. from Derby.

Calley, Coquetdale ward, Northum-
berland; 10 m. W.S.W. from Alnwick.

Calley Castle, Coquetdale ward, Nor-
thumberland; $\frac{9}{8}$ m. S.W. from Alnwick.

Callosack, Kirriar hund. Cornwall;
 $\frac{5}{8}$ m. S.W. from Falmouth.

Callaton, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 7
m. W.N.W. from Dartmouth.

Callerton, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh.
2 m. S. from Much Wenlock.

Callerton, E. Castle ward, Northumber-
land; $\frac{6}{8}$ m. N.W. from Newcastle.

Callerton, H. Castle ward, Northum-
berland; $\frac{5}{8}$ m. N.W. from Newcastle.

Callesick, Pyder hund. Cornwall; $\frac{5}{8}$
m. N.W. from Truro.

Callington, East hund. Cornwall; 208
m. S.W. from London, contains 145

houses, 810 inhabitants, and returns 2
members to Parliament. This privi-
lege was conferred in 27 Elizabeth, and

is vested in the freeholders and resident
beneficial leaseholders being rated, who

amount to 66. The situation of this
town is low and unpleasant: the houses

are chiefly disposed in one broad street,
which together with its other buildings,

(except the church) are mostly mean and
insignificant. It is however, of more im-
portance than the generality of Cornish

boroughs, for its of cloth
furnish employment to many peo-
ple. This borough is

post.

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note, shown at the court leet of the
lord of the manor, but it does not pos-
sess any charter of incorporation. On
Hengeston Down is a very productive
flamiae: *Fairs*, May 4, Sept. 19, Nov.
12, for cattle, horses, sheep, and pedlary.
Market, Wednesday.

Callis Street, Babergh hund. Suffolke;
4 m. S.W. from Hadleigh.

Callisfield, Titchfield hund. Hampsh.
 $2\frac{1}{8}$ m. W. from Fareham.

Callow, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 4
m. S. from Hereford.

Callow, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh.
 $\frac{5}{8}$ m. S.E. from Bromsgrove.

Callow Hill, Radlow hund. Herefordsh.
3 m. N.W. from Ledbury.

Callow Hill, Firehill hund. Staffordsh.
2 m. N. from Abbots Bromley.

Callowby, Eddake ward, Cumberland;
8 m. N.E. from Loftsworth.

Callowend Green, Fosse hund. Wor-
cestersh. 4 m. S. from Worcester.

Callowfield, Oulton hund. Hertfordsh. 1
m. N. from Watford.

Calphuts, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 5
m. N.W. from Watford.

Calne, Calne hund. Wiltsh. 87 m. W.
from London, contains 781 houses, 3,767

inhabitants, and returns 2 members to
parliament. The right of election was

in 23 Edward I. conferred on the ancient
of this borough only,

amount to 54, and the right of returning
the members vested in the guild stewards.

It is situated on the river Calne which
runs through the centre of the town; it

is general well built and clean, having a
good market and commodious market-

house, and has otherwise been very much
improved under the patronage of the late

Marquis of Lansdowne. Its only manu-
facture, consists of the fine cloth branch,

of which it possesses a very considerable
share, which is sent to every part of

England by means of the Wiltshire and
Berkshire canal which runs close to the

town. Here was formerly a palace of the
West Saxon Kings, and the present town is

generally supposed to have been built on
the site of an old Roman colony. *Fairs*,

May 6, for horses, horned cattle, sheep,
and cheese; July 22, for pedlary and toys.

Calce, a river in Wiltsh. running into
the West Avon.

Calow, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 2 m.
S.E. from Clinterfield.

Calow, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. $\frac{3}{8}$
m. S.W. from Wirksworth.

Calgavell, Flintsh. 4 m. N.N.E. from
Wrexham.

Calshot Castle, Titchfield hund.
Hampsh. 6 m. W. from Beaulieu, where

is a garrison for the protection of South-
ampton river, at the entrance of which

the castle is erected.

U

Calderdale House, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 6 m. W. from Masham.

Calderthorpe, Louth Eke wap. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Louth.

Calstock, East hund. Cornwall; 5 m. E. from Callington.

Calstock, Higher, East hund. Cornwall; 8 m. N.W. from Callington.

Calstone, Calne hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. E.S.E. from Calne.

Caltesley, Stoddessdon hund. Shropsh. 8½ m. S. from Bridgnorth.

Calthorpe, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 7 m. N.N.E. from North Walsham.

Calthorpe, Gathlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 3½ m. S. from Lutterworth.

Caltheatie, Leath ward, Cumberland; 7½ m. N.N.E. from Penrith.

Calton, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 8½ m. S.E. from Leek.

Caltesley Hall, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 5½ m. N.E. from Nantwich.

Calver, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 10 m. E.N.E. from Chesterfield.

Calverleigh, Tiverton hund. Devonsh. 2 m. N.E. from Tiverton.

Calverley, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.E. from Bradford.

Calverley Bridge, Morley wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.S.E. from Otley.

Calverton, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 1 m. S. from Princes Risborough.

Calverton, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 1 m. S. from Stony Stratford.

Calverton, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 6 m. N. from Nottingham.

Calverston, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N.N.E. from York.

Calves, Common, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 5 m. S. from Chelmsford.

Calves Hall, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N. from Thirsk.

Calvey, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 7 m. W.N.W. from Wigton.

Calwich Common, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 8 m. N.N.E. from Uttoxeter.

Cam, a river in Cambridgesh. which runs into the Ouse at Stretham Meer.

Cam, a river in Gloucestersh. running into the Severn.

Cam, Sixpenny Hanley hund. Dorsetsh. 1½ m. S. from Shaftsbury.

Cam, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. E. from Berkeley.

Cam Houses, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.S.W. from Hawes.

Camaron, a river in Radnorshire running into the Ithon at Llanbedan.

Cambeck, a river in Cumberland.

Cambois, Woolpky hund. Herefordsh. chiefly to N.E. from Leominster.

Camwell, Brixton hund. Surrey; 2 m. S. from London, is an extensive parish.

Caistor, a river in Norfolk, reaching through a considerable

extent can boast of many respectable houses inhabited by merchants and citizens of opulence, who retire here for air and recreation. The view from Camberwell hill, is one of the finest in England.

Cambleforth, Barkston Ask wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N. from Snaith.

Camboc, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 11 m. W. from Morpeth.

Camboes, Bedlingtonshire, Durham; 7 m. E. from Morpeth. This part of the county is situated in the centre of Northumberland.

Canborne, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. S.W. from Redruth. *Fairs*, Feb. 24, June 29, Nov. 11, for cattle, horses, sheep, and pedlary.

Cambridge, Flendish hund. Cambridgesh. 50 m. N.E. from London, contains 1,793 houses, 10,087 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was granted by Edward I. and is vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and freemen not receiving alms, amounting to 200 voters. Cambridge is situated on a perfect level, encompassed by the colleges, with their beautiful groves and gardens on both sides of the Cam, over which it has several bridges, public and private: its extent is about 1 m. from N. to S. and ½ m. from E. to W. The streets are in general, narrow and winding, and the houses ill built and crowded. But since the act passed in 1787, for the better paving, cleansing, and lighting it, many improvements have been effected. The buildings belonging to the town, most worthy of notice are, St. Mary's church, St. Sepulchre's, Addenbrooke's hospital supported by voluntary contributions, the Shire-hall, wherein the judges hold the assizes, and the justices the quarter sessions both for the town and county; and an handsome stone conduit for supplying the town with water, the benefaction of a carrier named Hobson. Here are besides, 14 parish churches, a spacious market-place, shambles, &c. It is governed by a mayor, high steward, and recorder, 12 aldermen, 24 common councillors, 4 bailiffs, town clerk, &c. and enjoys a considerable inland trade by means of its river which communicates with the Ouse, and sends a great deal of butter to London. Many of the inhabitants draw their support from the expenditure of the students. *Fair*, June 24. (See *Stirbitch Fair*.) *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday, but the chief boast of this town is,

Cambridge University, which was in 1 James I. empowered to send 2 representatives to parliament, the right of electing being vested in the doctors and masters of arts, who amount to 340. The honour of founding the University seems due to Sigebert, King of East Angles, who about the year 631 instituted a school for

the instruction of youth, which most authors have agreed to place at Cambridge. How long this institution endured is uncertain; but there is no doubt of its entire destruction before the accession of Alfred. The merit of restoring it belongs to Edward the elder, who defrayed the expences of the university at his own cost. From this time till the reign of Elizabeth, the prosperity of the university was frequently impaired; its business then however resumed its wonted course, till the disturbances which took place between Charles I. and his parliament. And since the restoration it has continued in a progressive state of amelioration. The government of the university is vested in the chancellor, who is the governor and chief magistrate; the high steward, who assists the chancellor, and hears and determines capital causes; the vice-chancellor, who superintends the execution of the chancellor's authority; two proctors, who attend to the discipline of, and keep good order in the university; two taxors who regulate the price of the students' lodgings; moderators, who act as assistants to the taxors; scrutators, annually chosen from the non-regents, whose votes they are appointed to take, and also to read the graces; the commissary, who is assessor to the vice-chancellor in his court; the public orator, who is the voice of the university; the caput consisting of the vice-chancellor, a doctor of each faculty, divinity, law, and physic, a regent and non-regent master of arts, who consider and determine what graces are to be laid before the senate. The senate is composed of all the doctors and masters of arts in the university; and in the senate-house, the election of all the officers takes place; the appointments of the magistrates, the admissions to degrees, and all other important business of the university. The number of persons maintained on the different foundations exceeds 1,100. Among these are various professors in the department of Divinity, Civil Law, Physic, Hebrew, Greek, Casuistry, Arabic, Mathematics, Music, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Anatomy, Modern History and Languages, Mineralogy, Astronomy, and Common Law. About 400 fellows, and 700 students. These however are not all the scholars of the university; there are three other classes, usually denominated fellow-commoners, pensioners, and sizars. The first are noblemen or gentlemen of fortune who dine with the fellows; the second are dieted with the scholars; but both live at their own expence: the latter are persons of inferior fortune, who are assisted in the expences of their education by exhibitions, and other benefactions, and more generally arrive at the greatest honours of the university than any other

class, because they more generally depend on their own exertions. The students in each degree are distinguished by different dresses, a most odious distinction! especially in a seminary which professes to teach the liberal sciences; and where superior merit, should alone be rendered conspicuous. Previous to the erection of colleges, the students were lodged in hotels, which Fuller has supposed to amount to upwards of 30: but the extortion practised on the scholars, gave rise to the present colleges, which were founded in the following order. St. Peter's college, founded by Hugh de Balsham, sub-prior of Ely in 1264. Clare-hall, built by Elizabeth de Burgh, third daughter and heiress of Gilbert, last Earl of Clare, on the site of University Hall, which was founded by Dr. Richard Baden in 1326, but consumed by fire about sixteen years after its erection. Pembroke-hall, founded in the year 1363 by Mary, third wife of Andomer de Valencia, Earl of Pembroke, who was killed at a tilting match on his wedding day. This sad accident induced his virgin widow to renounce the world, and devote her large possessions to acts of benevolence. Corpus Christi, or Bennet College, founded in 1344, by the union of two guilds or societies of persons associated for charitable, religious, or mercantile purposes, entitled the guilds of the body of Christ and of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Gonville and Caius college, commonly called Keys college founded in 1348, by Edmund Gonville, rector of Torrington and Rushworth, in Norfolk, and finished and endowed by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich. Trinity-hall, founded in 1351, by Richard Ling, chancellor of the University, and bishop Bateman a learned civilian. King's College, founded by Henry VI. on his birth day, Dec. 6, 1441, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas. Queen's College, founded in 1448, by Margaret of Anjou, the intrepid consort of Henry VI. Catherine Hall, founded in 1474, by Robert Woolask, third provost of King's College. Jesus College founded in 1150, but more amply endowed by Malcolm, fourth King of Scotland in 1460. Christ's College, founded in 1442, by William Bingham, Rector of St. John Zachary, London. St. John's College, founded in 1184, by Henry Frost, a burgess of Cambridge, though erroneously attributed to Nigellus, second bishop of Ely. Magdalen College, built by Ricot, baron of Bourne, in 1092, but incorporated in 1542, by Thomas Lord Audley, chancellor of England. Trinity College, founded on Dec. 19, 1546, by Henry VIII. Sidney Sussex College, founded in 1596, by Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex. Emanuel College, founded in 1280, by some private persons, and afterwards augmented by Alice, widow of

Robert Vane, second Earl of Oxford. As the limits of this work will not allow of a detail of the rarities, &c. of Cambridge, we shall only shortly point out the following buildings, &c. as more particularly worthy of notice; viz. King's College Chapel; Trinity College, and library; the University library; the Senate-house; and the University Botanic garden.

Cambridge Heath, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from London, adjoining the village of Hackney.

Cambridge Inn, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. E.N.E. from Berkeley, is situated on a small river called the Cam, which runs into the Severn, and is remarkable for a battle fought between the Danes and Saxons, in the reign of Edward the elder, in which the former were defeated.

Cambridgeshire, has to the N.W. Lincolnshire; to the N.E. Norfolk; to the E. Suffolk; to the S. Essex and Hertfordshire; to the W. Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and a point of Northamptonshire. Its limits for all the northern half, are rivers and their communicating branches, so intermixed as with difficulty to be traced: the southern half, has an indented and undistinguished boundary line on the adjacent counties. Its figure somewhat resembles that of the human ear, the county of Huntingdon cutting deeply into its western side by a circular

re-jection. Its greatest length is nearly 50 miles; its breadth, at the S. and widest extremity, above 25, and its circumference 130. It contains 686 square miles; 489,040 acres; 1 city (Ely); 1 county town (Cambridge); 15 hundreds; 8 market towns; 163 parishes; 16,451 houses; 89,846 inhabitants; sends 6 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for the town, 2 for the University of Cambridge; is in the diocese of Ely; in the Norfolk circuit; pays nine parts of the land-tax; supplies the militia with 480 men; and in 1806 paid 1,294,197*l.* property-tax; and in 1803, 105,376*l.* poor-rate at 4*s.* in the pound. Cambridgeshire is divided into two parts by the river Ouse. The most northerly is chiefly composed of the Isle of Ely, a separate district, possessing jurisdiction within itself. This is a fenny tract, in which a few elevated spots appear scattered like islands, in the midst of low and level marshes. The principal of these is that on which the city of Ely is placed. All the low grounds are naturally a bog, formed by the stagnation of water from the overflowing rivers of this tract; but by infinite labour and expence in cutting drains and raising banks, much of them has been rendered either rich meadows proper for the fattening of cattle, or arable land, covered especially with

some of the finest oats in the kingdom. The principal of the drains are the Bedford Old, and New rivers, which run navigable in a straight line upwards of 20 miles across the county, from the great to the little Ouse. (See *Bedford Level*.) The air and water of the fens are bad; and though the soil is rich, and in dry years very productive, they are still subject to frequent inundations; and the farmer is occasionally liable to lose all the labour of his year. The fenny country extends south of the Ouse, and even runs up to the neighbourhood of Cambridge. The south western part of the county is the most agreeable, being raised in its surface, and watered by the Cam. Some very fine butter is made on the dairy farms in this district; and the vicinity of Cottenham is famous for a peculiar kind of new cheese of a singularly delicious flavour. The superiority of this cheese is not ascribed to any particular mode in the management of the dairies, but solely to the nature of the herbage on the commons. In this part of the county many calves are suckled for the London markets. The south eastern division, reaching from Gogmagog Hills to Newmarket, is bleak, heathy, and thinly inhabited; being connected with that vast tract of land, which extending southwards into Essex, and northwards across Suffolk into Norfolk, forms one of the largest plains in the kingdom. This is chiefly applied to sheep walks; but some of the best portions of it have been appropriated to the growth of barley. The southern parts of the county, consisting principally of elevated land, exhibit a remarkable contrast to the north division, and are productive of fine wheat, barley, and oats; though the heaths and commons that intersect these districts furnish sustenance to many thousand sheep, chiefly of the Norfolk and west country kinds. The valley through which the Cam flows from Steeple-Morden to Walton, is called the Dairies, from being almost wholly appropriated to dairy farms. In some of the parishes bordering on Essex, saffron is cultivated: the soil of Cambridgeshire is very diversified. The rich marshes in the vicinity of Wisbeach, consisting of a mixture of sand and clay, or silt; in the fens, of a strong black earth or moor, lying upon gravel, or turf moor, very favourable for the culture of oats and colseed: in the uplands, of chalk, gravel, loam, and tender clay, and clay upon gravel. The greatest part of the land is open field; but inclosures are rapidly taking place. Manufactures are scarcely known in this county, with the exception of white bricks for cleaning iron, brass, &c. and coarse pottery. The principal rivers of Cambridgeshire are

the Ouse and Granta, or Cam. The former enters the county between Fenny Drayton and Ely; thence it runs E. through the fens, till at some distance above Fenny Abbey, it assumes a northerly direction, and passing Stretham, Ely, and Littleport, flows into Norfolk. The latter has three branches, the chief of which rising near Ashwell in Hertfordshire enters this county to the W. of Gliden-Morden; thence flowing to the north-east it receives several rivulets; and near Grantchester has its current enlarged by the united waters of its sister streams, which flow into the county of Essex: hence taking a northerly course, the Cam glides through the walks of the principal colleges at Cambridge, and having passed several villages, falls into the Ouse near Thetford. Cambridge is the capital of this county, and though populous, ill built, but rendered sufficiently famous by its University to dispense with other distinctions. Near it is annually holden one of the greatest fairs in the kingdom, under the jurisdiction of the University, called Stourbridge or Stourbitch fair, which see. The city of Ely is a mean place, and chiefly remarkable for its fine cathedral. The bishop exercises temporal jurisdiction over the city and in the Isle, much in the same manner as the bishop of Durham in his diocese. Ely and its district, from its situation, has frequently held out a long time against foreign and domestic foes; and particularly was the last place in the kingdom which submitted to William the Conqueror. Much garden stuff is produced here, and sent to the towns around. Wisbeach is a well built town, possessing a considerable trade in the export of corn, and of oil, pressed from seeds at mills in its neighbourhood. Only barges can come up its river, larger vessels stopping six miles below. Newmarket, situated partly in this county and partly in Suffolk, is the most celebrated place in England for horse races, for which its extensive and finely turfed heath is peculiarly adapted. Charles II. built a seat here for the sake of this diversion. At the different stables in the town are constantly kept numbers of the fleetest horses in the world, trained and exercised for the course, which are of very great advantage to the neighbouring farmers who make great profit of their oats and hay.

Camden Town, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from London.

Camel, Queens, Catash hund. Somersetsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Ilchester.

Camel, West, Somerton hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Ilchester.

Camel, a river in Cornwall, called also the Allan, which see.

Camelford, Lescnewth hund. Cornwall;

$22\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from London, return members to parliament. This priory was by Edward VI. vested in the men and inhabitants paying scot and lot, who amount to 19. It is situated on the river Camel, containing above 100 houses, and does not contain any building worthy of notice; on the contrary, the appearance of this borough is as dismal as can be well imagined. It was incorporated by Charles I. and is governed by a mayor and 8 burgesses or aldermen, who with ten freemen, elect the two members. Richard Duke of Cornwall, brother to Henry III. granted a fair and market. This neighbourhood has been the theatre of two desperate battles, one between the Britons and Saxons in 533; the other between the famous British Pen-dragon, Arthur, and his nephew Modred, in which the former was mortally wounded, and the latter killed. *Fairs*, Friday after March 10, May 26, July 1st, Sept. 8, for cattle. *Market*, Friday.

Camel's Hall, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. S.W. from Bishops Stortford. *Camely*, Chewton hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S. from Bristol.

Camel, Ford lathe, Kent; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Stroud, adjoining Meopham.

Camerton, Willow hund. Somersetsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bath.

Camerton, Allderale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Workington.

Camerton Hall, Allderale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Workington.

Camfield Place, Broadwater, hund. Hertfordsh. 7 m. N.N.E. from Barnet.

Camlet, a river in Shropshire, running into the Severn below Caerbury.

Cammeringham, Aslaoce hund. Lincolnsh. 8 m. N.N.W. from Lincoln.

Camomile Green, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 6 m. S.W. from Upton.

Camp Green, Thredling hund. Suffolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Debenham.

Camp House, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from St. Albans.

Campden, Kiftsgate hund. Gloucestersh. $86\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from London, containing 54 houses, and 221 inhabitants, is a borough and corporate town, situated in a fertile valley surrounded by cultivated hills and hanging woods. The buildings are principally ranged in one street, about the middle of which are the court and market-house. The church stands on an easy eminence above the town, and is an elegant building. It was incorporated by James I. who directed its government to be vested in 2 bailiffs, 12 capital, 12 inferior burgesses, and a steward. The corporation, is at present, extremely defective, and even the officers themselves seem but little solici-

tels to preserve their own authority and dignity. By the charter, the balliffs and steward were empowered to hold a court of record every fourth Friday, for all actions, where the sums do not exceed 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Here is an almshouse for 6 men and 6 women, who are allowed 3*s.* 4*d.* per week each, besides coals. Its manufactures consist of knit stockings, and silk throwing. It is a place of great antiquity, as may be inferred from the circumstance of the Saxon Kings assembling here in the year 687, to consult on the mode of carrying on the war with the Britons. The era, however, in which it attained the most importance, was the 14th century, when it became a principal mart for wool, and the residence of many opulent merchants, who exported that commodity to Flanders, which was then the manufacture of cloth for the general supply of Europe. After the establishment of this trade in England, Campden was deprived of its consequence; and both the merchandise and manufactures of early days, are now totally lost. *Fairs*, Ash Wednesday, April 23, August 5, Dec. 11, for horses, cows, sheep, linen cloth, and stockings. *Market*, Wednesday.

Campden Broad, Kiftsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 1 m. S. from Campden.

Camps, The, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.N.W. from Eaton Socon.

Camps Castle, Chilford hund. Cambridgesh. 6 m. E.S.E. from Linton.

Camps Field, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 1 m. S.E. from Woodstock.

Camps Mount, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Doncaster.

Camps Shudy, Chilford hund. Cambridgesh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. from Linton.

Campshall, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Doncaster.

Campsey Ash, Loes hund. Suffolk; $\frac{5}{8}$ m. S.W. from Saxmundham.

Campston House, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Abergavenny.

Campton, Clifton hund. Bedfordsh. 6 m. E. from Ampthill.

Campoille Clifton, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 9 m. E. from Litchfield.

Canroft, Pembrookesh, 4 m. N.W. from Haverford West.

Canis, East, Portsdown hund. Hampsh. 1 m. E. from Fareham.

Cans Green, Berkeley hund, Gloucestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Dursley.

Cans Hall, Fareham hund. Hampsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Fareham.

Can, a river in Essex, which runs into the Chelmer near Chelmsford.

Canada, Little, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 3 m. N. from Long Framlington.

Canals, The, of England and Wales,

are arranged under the following heads, Andover; Arundel; Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Ashton-under-Line; Aberdare; Bridgewaters, Duke of, and see Trunk, Grand; Birmingham; Birmingham Extension; Birmingham and Fazeley; Barnsley; Basingstoke; Brecknock; Bude and Launceston; Calstor; Cardiff, See Merthyr Tydvyl; Chelmer; Chester; Chesterfield; Coombe Hill; Coventry and Oxford; Cromford; Croydon; Dearne and Dove; Derby; Donnington Wood; Dorset and Somerset; Droitwich; Dudley Extension; Elmsmere; Erewash; Foss river; Glamorganshire; Gloucester and Berkeley; Grand Junction. See Junction, Grand; Grand Surrey. See Surrey Junction Grand; Grand Western. See Western Junction Grand; Gresly, Sir Nigel's; Haslingden; Hereford and Gloucester; Horncastle; Huddersfield; Ivelchester und Langport; Junction, Grand; Junction of Thames and Saveru; Kennet and Avon; Ketley; Kidwelly; Kington and Leominster; Lancaster; Leeds and Selby; Leeds and Liverpool; Leicester; Leicester and Melton Mowbray; Leominster; Lewes; Liverpool and Hull; Loughborough; Manchester to Bolton and Bury; Manchester to Oldham; Market Weighton. See Weighton Market; Mersey and Irwell; Monkey Island to Reading; Monmouthshire; Montgomery; Neath; Neath to Furno-Vaughan; Nen River; Newcastle-under-Line; Newcastle-under-Line Junction; Oakham; Oxford; Peak Forest; Polbrook; Reading to Isleworth; Rochdale; Salisbury and Southampton; Sankey; Shrewsbury; Shropshire; Sleaford; Somerset; Somersetshire into the Kennet; Stainforth and Keadby; Stourbridge; Stover; Stowmarket and Ipswich; Stratford-upon-Avon; Surrey, Grand; Swansea; Tamar; Thames and Medway; Trent and Mersey; Trunk, Grand; Ulverstone; Union; Warwick and Birmingham; Warwick and Brunston; Watford and St. Albans; Weighton Market; Welland; Western Grand; Winston and Stockton; Wilts and Berkshire; Wisbeach; Worcester and Birmingham; Worsley to Pennington; Wyrley and Essington.

Canarthen, Penwith hund. Cornwall; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Redruth.

Cancerf, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; 7 m. N.N.E. from Camelford.

Cand Hill, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Huddersfield.

Candlesby, Candleshoe wap, Lincolnsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Spilaby.

Candover, Brown, Barton Stacey hund. Hampsh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. from Andover.

Candover, Chilton, Barton Stacey hund. Hampsh. $\frac{7}{8}$ m. S. S.W. from Alton.

Candover, Preston, Bermondspit hund. Hampsh. $\frac{7}{8}$ m. S.W. from Basingstoke.

Canero, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. N. from Fearn.

Canonston, Rockford hund. Essex; 3 m. N. from Rockford; was anciently termed *Canuti domus*, because Canute the Dane kept his court here. *Fair*, June 24, for toys.

Canoy, Great, Deingey hund. Essex; 5 m. S. from Maldon.

Canoy Green, Freshwell hund. Essex; 6 m. N.N.E. from Dunmow.

Canfield, Great, Dunmow hund. Essex; 3 m. S.S.W. from Dunmow; where are the remains of a castle belonging to the Veres, formerly defended by deep ditches.

Canfield, Little, Dunmow hund. Essex; 2½ m. W. from Dunmow.

Canfield Hall, Dunmow hund. Essex; 2½ m. W. N.W. from Dunmow.

Canfields, Lexden hund. Essex; 6 m. S.W. from Colchester.

Canford, Great, Cogdean hund. Dorsetsh. 2½ m. S. from Winborn Minster.

Canford House, Great, Cogdean hund. Dorsetsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Winborn Minster.

Canholt, Lower, Pastrow hund. Hampsh. 7 m. N. from Andover.

Canniston Bridge, Pembrokesh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Narberth.

Canley, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. S.W. from Coventry.

Cann, or *Cannous Office*, Montgomerysh. 8½ m. W. from Llavair. Here is a remarkable Tumulus, supposed to have been the burial place of some British Chief.

Canna Hill, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Hoddesdon.

Canalgee, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. N.N.E. from St. Columb Major.

Canning, *Bishops*, Pottorn and Cannings hund. Wilts. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Devizes.

Cannington, Cannington hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Bridgewater.

Cannock, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Rudgley. *Fair*, May 8, for horses and pedlary; Oct. 18, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

Cannon Bridge, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Hereford.

Cannon Hall, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.W. from Barnsley.

Cannon Hill, Brixton hund. Surrey; 9½ m. S.W. from London, near Merton.

Cannon Park, Kingsclere hund. Hampsh. 3 m. S.W. from Kingsclere.

Cannons, Gore hund. Middlesex; adjoining Edgware.

Cannons, *Little*, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Barnet.

Canon Farm, Bray hund. Berks. 2 m. N.W. from Maidenhead.

Canon Farm, Copthorne and Eflingham hund. Surrey; 4 m. S.S.E. from Ewell.

Canon House, Chichester rape, Sussex; 6 m. S. from Medhurst.

Canonbury, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; adjoining Islington.

Canonsleigh House, Brampton hund. Devonsh. 7 m. N.E. from Tiverton.

Canonsleigh, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 8 m. S.W. from Exeter.

Canoway Gate, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. W. from Warwick.

Cansefield, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.E. from Hornby.

Canterbury, Augustine lath. Kent; 85½ m. E.S.E. from London, contains 1,799 houses, 9,000 inhabitants, and returns two members to parliament. This city was first called to send representatives in 23 Edward I. who granted the right of election to the citizens and freemen, who at present amount to 1,000. Canterbury is seated on the river Stour, and is on the whole but meanly built, although within the last 30 or 40 years, it has undergone great alterations, and been much improved in its general appearance. The town-hall is a respectable edifice, and has been partly rebuilt in forming the new street. The public assembly rooms, were partly erected by subscription of the gentry of East Kent. The hall room is a very large and elegant apartment. Beneath it is a public bank; a second bank has also been established at a little distance. The theatre is a handsome building, opened in 1790. But the cathedral is the chief curiosity and ornament of the city; it is a large structure, partly built by Ethelbert, the first Christian King of Kent; in 1080, it was entirely rebuilt by Archbishop Lanfranc, who filled it with 150 monks, and till the Reformation, it had 37 altars. Here was the once famous shrine of Thomas a Becket, who being murdered here in 1170, was afterwards canonized, and even miracles pretended to be performed at his tomb. Pilgrims visited it from all parts of Europe, and amongst the rest Louis VII. of France made a pilgrimage to this place, and bestowed on the shrine a jewel, esteemed the richest in Christendom: thus it grew as famous for its riches as its holiness. Erasmus, who visited it, says, "a coffin of wood which covered a coffin of gold, was drawn up by ropes and pulleys, and then an invaluable treasure was discovered; gold was the meanest thing to be seen there, all glittered with the most precious jewels of an extraordinary size." All these were seized by Henry VIII. at the dissolution, together with the estates of the monastery, and the cathedral established on the new foundation of a dean, 12 prebendaries, 6 preachers, 6 minor canons, and other officers and servants. The body of the church measures from the W. door to the choir steps, 178 feet; from north to south including the

side aisles, 71 feet; and in height to the vaulted roof, 80. It was newly paved with plain Portland stone in 1788. The choir is reckoned the most spacious in the kingdom. The altar-piece was designed by Sir James Burrough, master of Caius College, Cambridge. The great stained window has lately been repaired and beautified with so much skill and expence, that it rivals any thing of the kind in England. The organ which formerly stood on the north side of the choir, was taken down in 1783, and the next year an entire new one erected over the elegant screen at the entrance. Behind the altar is the beautiful chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the middle of which stood the shrine of Thomas a Becket. It contains the episcopal chair, and the monuments of Henry IV. and his Queen, Edward the Black Prince, Cardinal Pole, &c. The number of churches within the walls of Canterbury, independent of the cathedral, and the church under it, devoted to the use of the French refugees, is 11; formerly also there were several others, but these have been pulled down, and the parishes to which they were attached, united to others. Canterbury is the archiepiscopal see of the primate of all England, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, sheriff, 12 aldermen, 24 common council men, and other inferior officers. This city seems to have had little employment for its people till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, drove many industrious French artisans into this country, some of whom established manufactures of silk goods here. But from the rapid extension of the cotton branch, the silk trade has gradually declined; and the piece goods called Canterbury, and chamberry muslins introduced, which still flourishes, though now carried on in different parts of England. The hop and brawn trades are carried to a greater extent here than in any other place. The population of the city has greatly increased since the commencement of the late war, and the erection of permanent barracks for the military on the high road to Thanet. An agricultural society was established here in 1793, which has already expended nearly 700*l.* in promoting the ends of the association. Canterbury is said to have been built 900 years before the birth of Christ. Vortigern, king of the Britons resided here after the Romans yielded it to the Saxons. And the ruins of its castle, the gates of St. Augustine's monastery, and the sumptuous conduit built by archbishop Abbot, form the chief remains of its antiquities. Here are besides numerous hospitals, schools, and other charities. *Fairs*, May 14, for toys; Oct. 10, for cattle and pedlary. *Markets*, Wednesday, toll free, for hops; Wednesday and Saturday, for provisions,

which are plentiful, but not so cheap as formerly.

Canterbury, Roborough hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Plymouth.

Canterton, New Forest, Hampsh. 7½ m. S.W. from Romsey.

Cantley, Bloisfield hund. Norfolk; 11 m. S.E. from Norwich.

Cantley, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.E. from Doncaster.

Cantlog, Condover hund. Shropsh. 2 m. S. from Shrewsbury.

Cantlow Aston, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.W. from Stratford on Avon.

Cantrew, Brecknocksh. 1½ m. S. from Brecon.

Canwell Gate, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 8 m. N.N.W. from Colehill.

Canwell Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 7½ m. N.N.W. from Colehill.

Canwell Hall, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 6½ m. S. S.E. from Litchfield.

Canwick, Lincoln liberty, Lincolnsh. 2 m. S. S.E. from Lincoln.

Canvey, Barnstable hund. Essex; 10½ m. S.E. from Billericay, having a chapel, and about 50 houses. *Fair*, June 25, for toys.

Canvey, Isle, Barnstable hund. Essex; 9½ m. S.E. from Billericay; is in length about 5 miles, in breadth 2 miles, and contains about 2,600 acres of marsh land, chiefly appropriated to the grazing of sheep and cattle. Before the year 1622, it was usually overflowed at every spring tide, but about that period it was properly embanked. Across the creek called Huddleigh Ray, is a causeway leading into it from the main land.

Canyard Green, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. N.N.E. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Capel, Ford lathe, Kent; 3½ m. E. S.E. from Tunbridge.

Capel, Samford hund. Suffolk; 7 m. S.W. from Ipswich.

Capel, Wootton hund. Surrey; 6 m. S. from Dorking.

Capel Battel, Brecknocksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Brecon.

Capel Bettws, Brecknocksh. 4 m. W. S.W. from Brecon.

Capel Bettws, Caermarthensh. 9 m. N.W. from Caermarthen.

Capel Bettws, Cardigansh. 7½ m. N.W. from Llanbeder.

Capel Brengorum, Brecknocksh. 4 m. S. from Hay.

Capel Brithdyr, Glamorgansh. 7 m. S.E. from Merthyr Tydvil.

Capel Calwen, Brecknocksh. 13 m. S.W. from Brecon.

Capel Cellog, Caermarthensh. 4½ m. S.E. from Caermarthen.

Capel Coedben, Brecknocksh. 14½ m. S.W. from Brecon.

CAP

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Capel Colman, Pembrokesh. 5½ m. S.E. from Cardigan.
Capel Crist, Cardigansh. 19 m. S.W. from Aberystwith.
Capel Crynant, Glamorgansh. 6½ m. N. from Neath.
Capel Cynow, Cardigansh. 13½ m. E.N.E. from Cardigansh. *Fairs*, Ascension Day, Thursday after St. Michael, for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs.
Capel Cynoclyn, Cardigansh. 4½ m. N. from Aberystwith.
Capel Ddewis, Caermarthensh. 10½ m. S.E. from Kidwelly.
Capel Dyddgen, Caermarthensh. 9 m. S.E. from Caermarthen.
Capel Dyddgu, Caermarthensh. 3½ m. N.E. from Llanelly.
Capel Dyfyn Honddu, Brecknocksh. 8 m. S.W. from Buallt.
Capel Evan, Caermarthensh. 14½ m. N.W. from Caermarthen.
Capel Evan Ybedyddw, Glamorgansh. 3½ m. N.W. from Llantrissaint.
Capel y Eyn, Brecknocksh. 9 m. N. from Crickhowell.
Capel Garmon, Denbighsh. 4 m. S. from Llanwrst.
Capel y Garrey, Brecknocksh. 14½ m. S.W. from Brecon.
Capel Gartheby, Cardigansh. 6½ m. E.N.E. from Llanbeder.
Capel Glyn Colwyn, Brecknocksh. 5½ m. N. from Merther Tydvil.
Capel Gwynvri, Caermarthensh. 8½ m. E.S.E. from Llandilo Vawr.
Capel Jago, Glamorgansh. 7½ m. N.W. from Swansea.
Capel Illud, Brecknocksh. 5½ m. S.W. from Brecon.
Capel Llanclithlan, Caermarthensh. 8 m. S.E. from Caermarthen.
Capel Llaneldeyrn, Glamorgansh. 7 m. N.W. from Cardiff.
Capel Llangynog, Brecknocksh. 10½ m. N. from Brecon.
Capel Llaningwllthin, Caermarthensh. 8½ m. S.E. from Caermarthen.
Capel Llantised, Cardigansh. 11½ m. W. from Llanbeder.
Capel Llanvair, Cardigansh. 12½ m. W.S.W. from Llanbeder.
Capel Llanvihangel, Pembrokesh. 3½ m. E.N.E. from Fishgard.
Capel Naniddu, Brecknocksh. 9 m. N.N.W. from Merther Tydvil.
Capel Newydd, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 5½ m. N. from Pontypool.
Capel Piltin, Caermarthensh. 9 m. N. from Llandovery.
Capel Rhiyd y Bria, Brecknocksh. 8½ m. W. from Brecon.
Capel Talgaru, Glamorgansh. 5 m. N. from Cowbridge.
Capel Ton Ybedyddw, Glamorgansh. 3½ m. N.W. from Llantrissaint.
Capel y Gysfegi, Glamorgansh. 6 m. E. from Neath.

Vol. I.

Capel Voelas, Denbighsh. 12 m. N. from Bala.
Caperton, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 8 m. S. from Ashborn.
Capethorne, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 6½ m. N. from Congleton.
Capethorne Hall, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 6½ m. N. from Congleton.
Capheaton Castle, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 12 m. S.W. from Morpeth.
Capel, St. Andrew, Wilford hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. S.W. from Orford.
Caple Fern, Shepway lathe, Kent; 4 m. W.S.W. from Dover.
Caponwray, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 7½ m. N. from Lancaster.
Capplethwaite Hall, Lonsdale ward, Westmoreland; 8 m. E. from Kendal.
Capton, Farf. lathe, Kent; 2½ m. S.S.E. from Chatham.
Captain Wood, Thurstable hund. Essex; 2½ m. N. from Malden.
Captain's Hall, Hartmill wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N.W. from Beverley.
Capton, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S.E. from Watchet.
Car, a river in Dorsetsh. running into the British Channel at Charmouth.
Car Bridge, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Worksop.
Caran, a river in Gloucestersh. running into the Avon at Tewksbury.
Car Bridge, Claro wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Skipton.
Car Bridge, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Yarm.
Car Head, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.W. from Skipton.
Car House, Stockton ward, Durham; 5 m. S. from Hartlepool.
Car House, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. S.E. from Stone.
Car House, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 1½ m. S.E. from Pickering.
Caradoc, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Ross.
Caraw, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 7 m. N.W. from Hexham.
Carborton, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. S. from Worksop.
Carbean, Powder hund. Cornwall; 4 m. N. from St. Austels.
Carborough, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Litchfield.
Carbounellin, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. N.W. from Penryn.
Carbrooke, Wayland hund. Norfolk; 2½ m. N.E. from Watton.
Carbrooks Hall, Wayland hund. Norfolk; adjoining Carbrooke.
Carburrow, West hund. Cornwall; 5 m. N.E. from Bodmin.
Carbusk, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from Brough.
Carcroft, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. 4 m. N.W. from Doncaster.

X

Carden Green, Broxton hund. Chesh. 4 m. N. from Malpas.

Cardeston, Ford hund. Shropsh. 7 m. W. from Shrewsbury.

Cardew, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; 6 m. N.E. from Camelford.

Cardew, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 5½ m. S.W. from Carlisle.

Cardew Hall, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 5 m. S.W. from Carlisle.

Cardew Lees, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 4 m. S.W. from Carlisle.

Cardiff, Glamorgansh. 160 m. N.N.W. from London, contains 327 houses, 1,870 inhabitants, and returns 1 member to parliament, who is elected by the burgesses of Cardiff, Aberavon, Cowbridge, Kenfig, Llantrisant, Loughor, Neath, and Swansea, amounting to 1,000. It is situated on the river Taff, over which is a handsome new stone bridge of 5 arches, and is a large, compact, well built town, containing 2 parishes, and one church, the other being undermined and destroyed by an inundation in 1607. Here the assizes for the county are holden; as are the Epiphany quarter-sessions, and a Court of Record every fortnight; of which the bailiffs (who are justices of the peace,) are the judges. This town is an ancient corporation, under the government of the constable of the castle, 2 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, 12 capital burgesses, a steward, a town-clerk, 2 sergeants at mace, (who are sheriffs of the town) 1 water bailiff, 2 common attorneys, 8 constables, 2 ale-tasters, 2 clerks of the market, 2 toll-gatherers, and other officers. The harbour has a sufficient depth of water for vessels of 200 tons burthen, by which means the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade to Bristol and other ports in the channel, sending to that city great quantities of oats, barley, salt, butter, and poultry of all kinds. From this town there are not less than 5,180 tons of cast and wrought iron, of the best manufacture, shipped annually for London, and other places; and about 13,000 boxes of the very best tin plates, containing in general 225 plates in each, are annually sent to Bristol, and from thence to several parts of the kingdom. This town which was built in 1080 was formerly the residence of Princes, the seat of justice, the scene of many remarkable actions and events. The castle, which is now in ruins, was erected by Robert Fitzhamon, after the conquest of Glamorganshire about the year 1110, who made it his residence, and here held his courts of chancery and exchequer. In the tower of this castle, Robert, duke of Normandy, brother to William Rufus, and Henry I. was cruelly confined for upwards of 26 years by the latter monarch, and here ended his days. During the troubles under Charles I. it was in the

possession of the royalists in May 1644; but surrendered to the parliament forces in 1647; and in 1659, it was again a royal garrison. A great part of this ancient structure has been recently thoroughly repaired by the Marquis of Bute, for an occasional residence. *Fairs*, June 29, Sept. 18, Nov. 30, for cattle, sheep, &c. *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday, which are well supplied with all sorts of provisions. *Cattle Markets*, 2d Wednesdays in March, April, and May, and also every Saturday.

Cardiff Canal; extends to Merthyr Tydvil, in Brecknocksh. a distance of 25 m. see Merthyr Tydvil.

Cardigan, Cardigansh. 229½ m. W.N.W. from London; contains 435 houses, 1,911 inhabitants, and returns one member to parliament; who is elected by the burgesses at large of the boroughs of Cardigan, Aberystwith, Llanbader, and Alpar, amounting to 1,200. It is a large neat town, pleasantly situated about 2 m. from the sea, on the right bank of the Teivi, over which it has a stone bridge. The town hall and church are handsome buildings, and the town was formerly walled about and fortified, with a castle now in ruins. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, common council, and other inferior officers, who enjoy several privileges. It has a good harbour, in which considerable quantities of lead are shipped, and enjoys a lucrative coasting trade. The castle is supposed to have been built in 1160, by Gilbert de Clare; demolished by Rhys ap Gryffyd in 1164; and re-built by Lord Rhys, Prince of South Wales, before the year 1176. Near this town in 1136, the Welsh under the command of the Earl of Chester, obtained a complete victory over the English, who were so panic struck, as to allow themselves to be taken prisoners by the women. *Fairs*, Feb. 13, April 5, for small horses and pedlar's ware; Sept. 8, Dec. 19, for small horses and black cattle. *Markets*, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Cardiganshire, stretches along the sea coast in a bending line, from N.E. to S.W. forming in conjunction with the coast of Merionethshire the large bay of Cardigan, protected by the peninsula of Caernarvonshire to the N.W.; the frequent skelter of vessels in contrary winds. On the land side, Cardiganshire is bounded northward by a point of Merionethshire, from which it is separated by the mouth of the Day and by Montgomeryshire; eastwards by the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, and southward by those of Caernarthen and Pembroke; the river Teivi forming the greatest part of the south limit. Its extent along the shore is nearly 40 miles, its breadth across in the widest part less than 20, and its circumference

120. It contains 726 square miles, 464,640 acres, 1 county town (Cardigan), 5 hundreds, 4 market towns, 77 parishes, 9,040 houses, 42,056 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament; viz. 1 for the county, and 1 for Cardigan; is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David's; is in the North Wales circuit; in 1806, paid 175,213*l.* property-tax; in 1803, 10,167*l.* poor's-rate, and 1 part of the land-tax. The sea coast of Cardiganshire has suffered greatly from the depredations of the sea; an extensive tract formerly celebrated for numerous towns, now only containing a few poor villages. It is however in high estimation for the growth of barley, of which much is sent to the adjacent counties for seed. The manure made use of is sea weed. This tract is level, particularly at the S.W. extremity. The northern and eastern parts are mountainous and barren, yet afford pasture for multitudes of sheep; and in their narrow vales feed large herds of black cattle, and make a good deal of butter and cheese. Many small lakes are formed in the hollows on the eastern side, from one of which issues the principal river of the county, the Teivi. This at first bursts its way through a very rocky tract, till forming a regular channel, it passes Tregarron, and arriving at the border of Caernarthenshire at Llanbeder, from thence becomes a boundary of the counties, to the sea. Several rivulets, taking their rise from the sides of Plynlimion, run directly across the northern part of the county. Of these are the Ryddol, Istwith, and Clwedoc. These small streams, with many others in the mountainous tracts of Wales, which in dry weather are mere shallow brooks, by rains are often swelled to furious torrents, bearing down every thing before them, and tearing up even the soil of the valleys, which they fill with barren gravel and stones. The exports of Cardiganshire are black cattle, taken to Kent and Essex; pigs and salt butter to Bristol, and barley and oats to Bristol and Liverpool. The mountains of this county in many parts contain lead and other minerals; but coals and other fuel are as scarce here as in the neighbouring counties. The towns are of little consequence. Rhosvair, near the source of the Teivi, is noted for its fairs of sheep and black cattle.

Cardington, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 4 m. E. from Church Stretton.

Cardington, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordshire; 2½ m. S.E. from Bedford.

Cardington Cotton End, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Bedford.

Cardington Manor House, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Bedford.

Cardinham, West hund. Cornwall; 3 m. N.E. from Bodmin.

Cardernock, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 14 m. W. from Carlisle.

Careby, Bettisloe wap. Lincolnsh. 7 m. N. from Stamford.

Carelew, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 3 m. N. from Penryn.

Caris Cross, Sutton lathe, Kent; 1 m. S.S.E. from Westerham.

Caresborough, Hastings rape, Sussex; 1 m. S.W. from Rye.

Carew, Stockton ward, Durham; 5 m. S.W. from Hartlepool.

Carew, Pembrokesh. 5 m. E. from Pembroke.

Carey, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N. from Launceston.

Carey Coates, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 8 m. S.E. from Bellingham.

Carford, Frome hund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. S. from Frome.

Cargill, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 10½ m. N.E. from Settle.

Cargo, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N.W. from Carlisle.

Cargo Hill, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 4 m. N.W. from Carlisle.

Cargoed Vawr, Glamorgansh. 5 m. E.S.E. from Neath.

Cargreen, East hund. Cornwall; 7 m. S.E. from Callington.

Cargurill, Powder hund. Cornwall; 6 m. S.W. from Tregony.

Carham, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. S.W. from Coldstream.

Carham Hall, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. S.W. from Coldstream.

Carhampton, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. S.E. from Dunster.

Carhutton, West ward, Westmoreland; 7½ m. S.W. from Penrith.

Carickwell, Sunning hund. Berksh. 2 m. S.E. from Oakingham.

Carisbrooke, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 1 m. S.W. from Newport, Isle of Wight; is a very beautiful village, having an handsome church.

Carisbrooke Castle, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. adjoining the village of the same name, is now the seat of the governor of the island, and appears to have been the residence of its lords from the very earliest period. It is the most ancient and important fortress in the island, standing on a high and commanding situation, on a conical eminence, rising above the village of Carisbrooke, and occupying about 20 acres of ground. It is generally supposed to have been originally built by Withgar, the nephew of Cerdic, who took the island in 530; and to have been re-built by William Fitz Osborne, first lord of the island. Various additions were made in the subsequent reigns, especially in the time of Elizabeth. This castle is particularly celebrated as

having been the prison of the unfortunate Charles I. who was confined here by order of Parliament. Although in ruins, this castle has a commanding and interesting appearance, and the view from the terrace is one of the most beautiful imaginable. The well which formerly supplied the garrison with water, is still entire; although of the vast depth of 72 yards.

Carkeu, East hund. Cornwall; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Leskeard.

Carland, Trigg hund. Cornwall; 1 m. S.W. from Bodmin.

Carlatton, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 8 m. S.E. from Carlisle.

Carlby, Ness hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. S.W. from Bourn.

Carlcroft, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 17 m. N.W. from Rothbury.

Carlton, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ravenglass.

Carlton, Stockton ward, Durham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Stockton.

Carlton, Loddon hund. Norfolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Norwich.

Carlton, Barkstone Ash wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.S.E. from Selby.

Carlton, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.E. from Thirsk.

Carlton, Holderness hund. Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from Hedon.

Carlton, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Pontefract.

Carlton, Rydale wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Helmsley.

Carlton, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Skipton.

Carlton, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Barnsley.

Carlton, West Harg wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Middleham.

Carlton Castle, Louth Eske wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. S.E. from Louth.

Carlton, Great, Louth Eske wap. Lincolnsh. 5 m. S.S.E. from Louth.

Carlton, Great, Amounderness hund. Lancash. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Poulton-in-Fylde.

Carlton Hall, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2 m. N.W. from Ravenglass.

Carlton Hall, Barkstone Ash wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Selby.

Carlton Lane Head, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Skipton.

Carlton, Little, Louth Eske wap. Lincolnsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Louth.

Carlton Minnott, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S.W. from Thirsk.

Carlton, North, Lawress wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N. from Lincoln.

Carlton, South, Lawress wap. Lincolnsh. 5 m. N.W. from Lincoln.

Carlton, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 5 m. N.W. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Carliddon, Powder hund. Cornwall; 2 m. N. from St. Austels.

Carlington Castle, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Rothbury.

Carlisle, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; $305\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from London, contains 1,338 houses, 10,221 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This privilege was conferred in 3 Charles I. and the right of election vested in the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and freemen, resident or not resident, who amount to 600. The situation of Carlisle is extremely fine, it stands on a gentle rising ground in the midst of extensive and fertile meadows terminated by the distant mountains, and watered by the Eden, the Caldén, and the P-teril. The two former of these rivers flow on different sides of the city, and form the ground plot on which its buildings are situated, into a kind of peninsula; and their banks and contiguous meadows, afford a number of pleasant walks to the inhabitants. The improvements effected at Carlisle since the union with Scotland, are exceedingly numerous. It was then more celebrated for the strength of its walls, and fortress, than for the neatness of its buildings, or the respectability of its inhabitants. The space included within the walls is somewhat in the form of an irregular triangle; the buildings, however, extend considerably beyond these limits, but are chiefly spread in the vicinity of the city gates, which are three in number, and respectively denominated from their contiguity to the English, Irish, and Scotch kingdoms. The three principal streets range nearly in the shape of the Roman Y, and meet at the market-place, where the town-hall, market-hall, and council-chamber are situated, the latter ornamented with a cupola. Here the assize courts and quarter-sessions are holden, and most of the public business transacted. The corporation records are also kept here, and the representatives for the city elected. The guildhall is a mean edifice, but appears ancient. In the quarter near the English gate, is the county gaol, an old and ruinous structure, where fresh air is almost excluded, from the confined and injudicious plan on which it is built. The public buildings more particularly deserving notice are the castle and cathedral. The former stands at the north-west angle of the city, and has been strengthened according to the modern system of fortification, and defended by a half moon battery, and a very large platform, mounted with cannon under cover of the outward wall: the upper part is embraured, commanding a very beautiful prospect. Within this tower is a well of great depth, which tradition affirms to have been made by the Romans. The cathedral was erected at various periods, and has suffered very severely in the civil

CAR

wars; a part of it having been formed into the parochial church of St. Mary. The only church besides, is St. Cuthbert's, a plain modern building. Carlisle has received many royal grants, and been invested with great privileges by different monarchs, but nearly all the original charters have been consumed by the fires that have so frequently desolated the city. The corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council men, and various subordinate officers, but the time when this body politic was originally established is uncertain. The manufactures of this city are very extensive, consisting of cotton in most of its various branches, calico printing, checks, osenburghs, and other coarse lineens, shammy leather, whips, fish-hooks, and cutlery. The origin of Carlisle is without doubt of remote antiquity, and by many attributed to the Romans. This city has undergone its full share of calamity from the time of the incursions of the Danes in the 8th and 9th centuries, up to the rebellion in 1745: since which time, the progress of trade, and of general improvement, have been extremely rapid, as is fully evinced by the increased population, which in 1763 amounted to 4,158 inhabitants; in 1780 to 6,299 inhabitants, and 891 houses; in 1796 to 8,516 inhabitants, and 1,293 houses; and in 1801 to 10,221 inhabitants, and 1,338 houses. *Fairs*, Aug. 26, for horned cattle and linen; Sept. 19, for horses and horned cattle; first and second Saturday after Oct. 10, for Scotch horned cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Carlisle, Old, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 1 m. S. from Wigton.

Carlcoates, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 9½ m. W.S.W. from Barnsley.

Carlton, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Bedford.

Carlton, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. S.E. from Carlisle.

Carlton, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 8½ m. N.N.W. from Hinckley.

Carlton, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 5½ m. N. from Rothwell.

Carlton, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. N. from Worksop.

Carlton, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 2 m. N.E. from Nottingham.

Carlton, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; adjoining the west end of Saxmundham.

Carlton, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S. from Stokesley.

Carlton, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N. from Wakefield.

Carlton, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S.E. from Otley.

Carlton in Moorland, Boothby Graffo hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. N.E. from Newark.

Carlton upon Trent, Thurgarton hund. Nottingham; 6½ m. N. from Newark.

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Carlton, St. Mary, Humble yard hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. E. from Wymondham.

Carlton Colville, Mutford and Lotherland hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S.W. from Lowestoft.

Carlton-cum-Willingham, Radfield hund. Cambridgesh. 5½ m. S. from Newmarket.

Carlton Curlew, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 8½ m. S.E. from Leicester.

Carlton Green, Mutford and Lotherland hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S.W. from Lowestoft.

Carlton Guzzles, Mutford and Lotherland hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. E. from Beccles.

Carlton Hall, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Bedford.

Carlton Hall, Leath ward, Cumberland; 1 m. S. from Penrith.

Carlton Hall, Bassetlaw hund. Nottingham; 4 m. N.N.W. from Worksop.

Carlton Hall, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N. from Richmond.

Carlton House, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from York.

Carlton, Little, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Newark.

Carlton Road, Depwade hund. Norfolk; 2½ m. N.E. from New Buckenham.

Carlton Scroppe, Loveden hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Grantham.

Carlmeadow, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 6 m. N. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Carmel Mount, Norhamsh, Durham; 6½ m. S.W. from Berwick.

Carmoon, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. S.W. from Redruth.

Carmoor Common, Redbridge hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. S.S.W. from Romsey.

Carn, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 6 m. S.S.W. from Redruth.

Carne, South, Leasnewth hund. Cornwall; 6 m. N.N.E. from Camelford.

Carneajack, Penwith hund. Cornwall; ½ m. N.W. from St. Just.

Carneajack Castle, Penwith hund. Cornwall; ½ m. W.N.W. from St. Just.

Canfield Hall, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 10½ m. W. from Wirksworth.

Carnford, Lohdsale hund. Lancash. 6 m. N. from Lancaster.

Carmint, Willow hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. S.S.W. from Bath.

Carno, Montgomerysh. 10 m. N.W. from Newtown.

Carno, a river in Montgomerysh. running into the Severn near Caerssute-Castle.

Caperby, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. E. from Askrigg.

Carr, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.E. from Doncaster.

Carr End, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Askrigg.

Car Green, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Barnsley.

Carr Hall, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 4 m. N. from Burnley.

Carr Hall, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. W.S.W. from Whitby.

C A R

Carr House, Castle ward, Northumberland; 8 m. N.N.W. from Newcastle.

Carr House, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Doncaster.

Carr House, Howdenshire, Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from Howden.

Carr Houses, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.W. from Poulton-in-Fylde.

Carr Lane End, Leyland hund. Lancash. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chorley.

Carr Mounts, Agbtrigg wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Cumberworth.

Carr Scholls, Agbtrigg wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Holmfirth.

Carr Side, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 11 m. N.E. from Preston.

Carr, West, Agbtrigg wap. Yorksh. 6 m. W.S.W. from Huddersfield.

Carr's Edge, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hexham.

Carr's Grove, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 10 m. N.N.E. from Wooler.

Carradon, East hund. Cornwall; 6 m. W. from Callington.

Carre, a river in Somersetshire running into the Parrot in Queensmoor.

Carreg Connen Castle, Caernarthensh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Llandilo-vawr.

Carrick, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 2 m. N. from Elsdon.

Carrington, Bucklow hund. Chesh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Altrincham.

Carrock, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; a mountain 755 yards above the level of the sea.

Carrog, Cardigansh. 7 m. N.N.E. from Llanbeder.

Carruther, West hund. Cornwall; 1 m. S.E. from Leskeard.

Carshalton, Wallington hund. Surrey; noted for its beautiful park, crystal springs, and the delightful rides afforded by the neighbouring Downs.

Carsiden, Darlington ward, Durham; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Durham.

Carsington, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Wirksworth.

Carswell, Shrivensham hund. Berksh. 12 m. W.S.W. from Oxford.

Carswell Marsh, Faringdon hund. Berksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Faringdon.

Carter Lodge, Stockton ward, Durham; 4 m. W.N.W. from Stockton.

Carter Place, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 1 m. N. from Haslingden.

Carters Green, Harlow hund. Essex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Epping.

Carters Green, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; 3 m. W. from Mendlesham.

Carters House, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 1 m. S.E. from Ulverstone.

Carters House, West Derby hund. Lancash. 6 m. S.W. from Warrington, from whence travellers are conducted over the sands at low water to Lancaster, by a guide called the Carter.

Carthew, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 5 m. S. from Redruth.

C A S

Carthew Penwith hund. Cornwall; 3 m. E.N.E. from Penzance.

Carthkenny, a river in Caernarthenshire, running into the Cowen at St. Ebar.

Carthira, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 3 m. S.W. from Kendal.

Cartington, Heytesbury hund. Wiltsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Warminster.

Cartmell, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 253 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from London, containing 140 houses, and 882 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated in a woody vale in the midst of Hills called Cartmell Fells. Its church built in the manner of a cathedral; was once a monastery, and is a most curious edifice. Its small river running into the bay of Morecombe is navigable for small barges; but although situated in the neighbourhood of manufactures, it does not carry on any trade. *Fairs*, Whit-Monday, first Tuesday after Oct. 23, for pedlary. *Market*, Monday.

Cartmell Fell, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 7 m. N. from Cartmell.

Cartmell Fold, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Kendal.

Cartridge, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 6 m. N.E. from Chesterfield.

Carrath, Powder hund. Cornwall; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from St. Austel.

Carrille, Castle ward, Northumberland; 3 m. N.E. from Newcastle.

Curwardines Green, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Hereford.

Carwood, Purslow hund. Salop; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bishop's Castle.

Cary, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. S.E. from Hereford.

Cary Fitzpain, Somerton hund. Somersetsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Ilchester.

Casob Church, Radnorsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Presteign.

Caseby Park, Aveland hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.E. from Corby.

Caswick, Ness hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. N.E. from Stamford.

Cashiobury, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. adjoining the town of Watford, is said to have been the residence of the Mercian Kings during the Saxon Heptarchy, till Offa gave it to the monastery of St. Albans.

Cassel, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Conway, near Caerhun.

Cassia Green, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Middlewich.

Casop, Easington ward, Durham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Durham.

Cassop, Smithy, Easington ward, Durham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Durham.

Castel Dinas, Brecknocksh. 10 m. E. from Brecon.

Castel Daybod, Radnorsh. 13 m. N.E. from Rhayader.

Castel Henry, Pembrokesh. 8 m. N.W. from Narberth.

Castel Howell, Cardigansh. 9 m. W. from Llanbeder.

Castel Mael, Pembrokesh. 6 m. S.S.W. from Newport.

Castel Maule, Pembrokesh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Haverford West.

Castel y Prydydd, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 2 m. S. from Abergavenny.

Castella, Glamorgansh. 2 m. N. from Llantrisant.

Castel Marsh, Caernarvonsh. 7 m. S.W. from Pwllheli.

Castern, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 9 m. E.S.E. from Leek.

Casterton, Coquidale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. W. from Rothbury.

Casterton, Lonsdale ward, Westmoreland; 2 m. N.E. from Kirkby Lonsdale.

Casterton, Great, East hund. Rutlandsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Stamford.

Casterton, Little, East hund. Rutlandsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Stamford.

Casterton Hall, Lonsdale ward, Westmoreland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Kirkby Lonsdale.

Casthorpe, Grantham with the Soke, Lincolnsh. 3 m. W.S.W. from Grantham.

Castle, The, Braunton hund. Devonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from South Molton.

Castle, The, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 6 m. S.S.W. from Oswestry.

Castle Acre, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; 4 m. N. from Swaffham.

Castle Bury, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.E. from Ware.

Castle Bear Hill, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Brentford.

Castle Carrock, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 10 m. E. from Carlisle.

Castle Cary, Catash hund. Somersetsh. $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from London, containing 240 houses, and 1,281 inhabitants, is a small straggling town, irregularly built, whose market-house is converted into dwellings, and market decayed. *Fairs*, Midlent-Tuesday, May 1, Whit-Tuesday, for bullocks and sheep.

Castle Carew, Pembrokesh. 5 m. N.E. from Pembroke. The remains of this castle, evidently prove it to have been one of the most beautiful structures in S. Wales.

Castle Croft, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Wolverhampton.

Castle Dinas Bran, Denbighsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Llangollen.

Castle Fell, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 12 m. E. from Carlisle.

Castle Ford, Merionethsh. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bala.

Castle Green, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Kendal.

Castle Hill, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Bedford.

Castle Hill, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 5 m. S.W. from Ampthill.

Castle Hill, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Keswick.

Castle Hill, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 3 m. N.W. from South Molton.

Castle Hill, Buckland Newton hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. N. from Cerne Abbas.

Castle Hill, Rochford hund. Essex; 9 m. S.E. from Billericay.

Castle Hill, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 7 m. N.N.W. from Coventry.

Castle Hill, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Kidderminster.

Castle Hill, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from North Allerton.

Castle Hill, Holderness, Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Kingston-on-Hull.

Castle Howard, Bulmer-wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from New Malton.

Castle Madock, Brecknocksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Brecon.

Castle Martin, Pembrokesh. 5 m. W. from Pembroke.

Castle Mawgan, West hund. Cornwall; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Lestwithiel.

Castle Meet Hall, Salford hund. Lancash. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Rochdale.

Castle Mount, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Rugby.

Castle Park, Scray lathe, Kent; 5 m. S.E. from Faversham.

Castle Piggis, Caermarthen; 3 m. N.E. from Caermarthen.

Castle Rigg, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Keswick.

Castle Rising, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Lynn.

Regis, is an ancient borough by prescription, returning 2 members to parliament.

This privilege was by the last of Queen Mary, vested in the free burgesses, who then consisted of 50; but since the borough has become the property of the Earl of Oxford and the Countess Dowager of Suffolk, the number is reduced to 2, the clergyman and a farmer.

It is a poor place without any market, yet was once next to Yarmouth and Lynn, the most considerable sea port in the county; but the harbour being choked up, the trade is lost, and the number of inhabitants greatly diminished.

It was formerly governed by a mayor, recorder, high steward, and 12 aldermen, &c. but as above noticed, is reduced to 2.

The election of the mayor, who is also the returning officer, must be made annually out of this numerous body, who elect each other alternately, into this great and respectable situation, and have the honour of returning as many members, as their constituent body consists of. On the south side of the town is an ancient castle, which first belonged to the Albins, afterwards to the Mowbrays, and lastly to the Howards. It is

noted for having been the residence of Isabel, mother of Edward III. In and about this town, are many remains of Roman, Saxon, and Danish antiquities.

Castle Street, Oswaldslow hund. Worcester. 4 m. S.E. from Pershore.

Castle Thorp, Newport hund. Buckingham. 5 m. N.W. from Newport Pagnell.

Castle Top, Wirksworth wap. Derby. 5 m. S.S.E. from Winster.

Castlecomb, Chippenham hund. Wilt. 5½ m. N.W. from Chippenham. *Fair*, May 4, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep.

Castlecombe, Upper, Chippenham hund. Wilt. 6 m. N.N.W. from Chippenham.

Castleford, Osgodness hund. York. 2½ m. N.W. from Pontefract.

Castlefordgate, Shrewsbury liberty, Shrop. 1 m. N. from Shrewsbury.

Castleman's Common, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 7 m. E. from Cuckfield.

Castlesteads, Ebdale ward, Cumberland; 8 m. N.E. from Carlisle.

Castlethorp, Manley wap. Lincoln. 1½ m. W. from Brigg.

Castleton, High Peak hund. Derby. 6 m. N.E. from Chapel-in-le-Frith, is situated at the bottom of the steep eminence, at whose feet the Peak cavern discloses itself, and whose summit is occupied by the ruins of the ancient castle that gives name to the place. Near the entrance of the village, a bridge has been thrown across the stream issuing from the cavern. The buildings are chiefly of stone. The support of the inhabitants is derived from the mining business, and from the expenditure of those who are induced to visit the remarkable places in the neighbourhood. The elevated situation of the castle, and the almost perpendicular chasms that nearly insulate the eminence which it occupies, must, prior to the invention of gunpowder, have rendered it almost impregnable. The east and south sides are bounded by a narrow ravine called the Cave, which ranges between two limestone rocks, and on the east is nearly 200 feet in depth. The arch, formed by nature, has its roof chequered with a diversity of coloured stones, from which continually drops a sparry water which petrifies; and within it are the habitations of several poor people, who subsist by a manufacture of thread, and by attending travellers who visit these natural curiosities. The entrance of the Cave, called also the Peak Cavern, and the Devils Cave, is 120 feet in width; 42 in height, and above 90 in receding depth; from hence a gentle descent conducts to the interior entrance of this tremendous hollow, which must be explored by torch-light. The entire length of this wonderful excavation is 750 yards, and its depth from the surface of the moun-

tain 207. The chief objects of curiosity are several beautiful petrifications, and sparry concretions, bearing some slight resemblance to various animal and vegetable productions. See *Devils Cave*.

Castleton, Langborough wap. York. 6 m. S.E. from Thiborough.

Castleton Hall, Salford hund. Lancash. 1 m. S. from Rochdale.

Castleton Moor, Salford hund. Lancash. 2 m. S.S.W. from Rochdale.

Castley, Claro wap. York. 3½ m. N.E. from Otley.

Caston, Wayland hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. S.E. from Watton.

Castor, Nasaburgh hund. Northampton. 4½ m. W. from Peterborough. Supposed to have been the Roman city called Eborac.

Casway Hall, Chester ward, Durham; 5 m. S.W. from Gateshead.

Caswell, Bampton hund. Oxford. 3 m. S.W. from Witney.

Caswell Portbury hund. Somerset. 5½ m. W. from Bristol.

Cat End, Augustine lath, Kent; 7 m. N.E. from Canterbury.

Cat M. Jones, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S. from Rothbury.

Catchems Corner, Seisdon hund. Stafford. 2 m. S.E. from Wolverhampton.

Catchfrench, East hund. Cornwall; 8 m. W. from Saltash.

Catclough, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 12 m. N.N.W. from Bellingham.

Catchiff, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. York. 4½ m. N.E. from Sheffield.

Chicot, Whittey hund. Somerset. 4½ m. N.E. from Bridgewater.

Catcot Bustle, Whitley hund. Somerset. 6½ m. N.E. from Bridgewater.

Caterham, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 6 m. N.E. from Reigate.

Caterpole Green, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 7 m. W. from Halesworth.

Catesby, Hill hund. Lincoln. 5 m. W. from Alford.

Catesby, Fawsley hund. Northampton. 4 m. S.W. from Daventry, noted for having given name to a family infamous in history, one of whom was the companion of Richard III.; another, one of the principal conspirators in the gunpowder plot.

Catfield, Happing hund. Norfolk; 11 m. N.W. from Norwich.

Catforth Moss, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N.E. from Kirkham.

Catfoss, Holderness. York. 3½ m. S.W. from Hornsea.

Catgiff, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2 m. S. from Egremont.

Catherine, Bath Forum hund. Somerset. 4 m. N.E. from Bath.

Catherine Hill, Working hund. Surrey; 1 m. S. from Guildford.

Catherine Stock, Morley wap. York. 2 m. N. from Halifax.

Catherine West, Brownhall hund. Dorsetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Stalbridge.

Catherton, Sh. Tower, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 7 m. S. from Newport Isle of Wight.

Catharine Church, Brecknocksh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Brecon.

Catherington, Finch Dean hund. Hampsh. 7 m. S.S.W. from Petersfield.

Catherlon Lewston, Whitchurch Canonicon, Dorsetsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Lynn Regis.

Catherlon, Stoddardson hund. Shropsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Clebury Mortimer.

Cathorn Lane, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N.W. from Rugby.

Cathorp, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bedale.

Catlads, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland.

Catlaw Hall, Stockton ward, Durham; 4 m. N. from Sedgfield.

Catley Abbey, Langoe hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. N.E. from Stamford.

Catledge, Cheveley hund. Cambridgesh. 3 m. S.E. from Newmarket.

Catmore Compton hund. Berksh. 3 m. S.W. from East Hitley.

Catnal, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Northwich.

Caton, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5 m. N.E. from Lancaster.

Caton Green, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5 m. N.E. from Lancaster.

Cats Edge, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. N.W. from Cheadle.

Cats Hill, Braughlin hund. Hertfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Hoddesdon.

Cats Hill, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Bromesgrove.

Catsfield, Hastings rape, Sussex; 4 m. S.W. from Battle.

Catshall Green, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Catsmeor End, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 4 m. N.W. from Saffron Walden.

Catsoken, Cerne Totcombe hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. S.W. from Cerne Abbas.

Catten, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Allendale.

Cattoral, Amounderness hund. Lancash. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Garstang.

Cattershal, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Worcester.

Catterick, East Hang wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Richmond.

Catterick Bridge, East Hang wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Richmond. Here was formerly a city built, as is supposed, by the Romans, and destroyed by the Danes.

Catterth, Lenth ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N.N.W. from Penrith.

Catterton, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 2 m. N.E. from Tadcaster.

Cattle Brook, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. S.E. from Solihull.

Vol. I.

Cattle Hill, Bruton hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N. from Wincanton.

Catley Cross, Hinchford hund. Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Halstead.

Catton, Taverham hund. Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Norwich.

Catton, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Ripon.

Catton, Harchill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from York.

Catton Grange, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 8 m. E.N.E. from York.

Catton Grange, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Ripon.

Catton Hall, Reppington hund. Derbysh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Barton-on-Trent.

Catton, Htgh, Harthill wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from York.

Catworth, Great, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Kimbolton.

Catworth, Little, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Kimbolton.

Catwich, Holderness hund. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hornsea.

Caucote, Towcester hund. Northamptonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Towcester.

Caudle, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 12 m. W. from Morpeth.

Caudle Green, Bisley hund. Gloucestersh. 10 m. S.E. from Gloucester.

Caughley, Wenlock franchise; Shropsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Bridgenorth.

Caughley Place, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Bridgenorth.

Cauldage, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Alnwick.

Cauldage Park, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Alnwick.

Caulton, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.E. from Settle.

Caulton Hall, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. adjoining Settle.

Caundell, Bishops, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. 6 m. S.E. from Sherborne.

Caundell Merse, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Sherborne.

Caundell Purse, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Sherborne.

Caundell Sturton, Brownhall hund. Dorsetsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Stalbridge.

Caunton, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 6 m. N.W. from Newark.

Causeway Foot, Morley wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Halifax.

Causeway Head, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Wigton.

Causeway Head, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from Clitheroe.

Causeway Houses, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N.E. from Haltwhistle.

Causeway Park, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 6 m. N. from Morpeth.

Cauncetell, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.N.E. from St. Albans.

Cave, North, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N.N.W. from Howden.

Cave, South, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 186½ m. N. from London, containing 134 houses, and 707 inhabitants.

Cavenham, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 7 m. N.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Cavendish, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. W.N.W. from St. Clare.

Cavendish Lodge, Bassettaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 5 m. N.E. from Mansfield.

Caversfield, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. N. from Bicester.

Caversham, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 7 m. S.W. from Henley-upon-Thames.

Caversham, Lower Street, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 7½ m. S.W. from Henley-upon-Thames.

Caversham Grove, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. S.W. from Henley-upon-Thames.

Caversham Park, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Henley-upon-Thames.

Cavriwall, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. N. from Stope.

Caverswall Common, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 7½ m. N. from Stone.

Cavil, Howdenshire, Yorksh. 1½ m. N. from Howden.

Cavil Head, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 7 m. S.S.E. from Alnwick.

Cawcut, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. S.W. from Buckingham.

Cawdon, Magna, Holderness hund. Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from Hornsea.

Cawdon, Parva, Holderness hund. Yorksh. 5 m. S.E. from Hornsea.

Cawell, Ayrig wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S. from Huddersfield.

Cawkeell, Gartree wap. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. N. from Horncastle.

Cawood, Barkstone Ash wap. Yorksh. 180½ m. N. from London, containing 247 houses, and 1,025 inhabitants, is situated on the banks of the navigable river Ouse, over which it has a ferry. The town is tolerably well built, having some good shops. The only manufacture, is one for hop bagging. Here are the remains of a castle of great antiquity, which was given by Athelstan to the archbishops of York. Here Wolsey was arrested, as he was preparing to be publicly enthroned at York. *Fair*, May 12, for cattle and wooden-ware.

Caws Castle, Ford hund. Shropsh. 9½ m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Cave Street, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N. from Ludlow.

Caxton, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. S.W. from Aylsham. *Fairs*, Jan. 10, April 14, Aug. 28. *Market*, Tuesday.

Canthorne, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Pickering.

Canthorne, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Barnsley.

Caxton, Ryedale wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Helmsley.

Caxton, Longstow hund. Cambridge. 11 m. N.W. from Royston, is one of the oldest post towns in the kingdom, and is memorable for having given birth to Matthew Paris the Monkish Historian; and to Caxton the first printer in England. *Fair*, Oct. 12, for pedlary. *Market*, Tuesday.

Caxton, Barkstone Ash wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.E. from Abberford.

Caxton Hall, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 10½ m. S.E. from Coventry.

Caythorpe, Loveden hund. Lincolnsh. 8 m. N.N.W. from Skefford.

Caythorpe, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 7½ m. N.E. from Nottingham.

Cayton, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 3 m. S. from Scarborough.

Cefn, Wentloog hund. Monmouthsh. 2½ m. W.N.W. from Newport.

Cefn Bychan, Glamorgansh. 6½ m. W. from Swansea.

Cefn Hengodd, Glamorgansh. 6½ m. N.N.E. from Caerphilly.

Cefn y Wern, Denbighsh. 5 m. W.S.W. from Llangollen.

Cemmaes, Montgomerysh. 5 m. S.W. from Dinas Mawdd.

Cencord, Cardigansh. 6 m. W. from Aberystwith.

Cerle, a river in the Isle of Man running into the Irish Sea. See *Man*.

Cerne Abbas, Cerne Totcombe hund. Dorsetsh. 7 m. N. from Dorchester, containing 165 houses, and 347 inhabitants, is situated in a pleasant valley, surrounded by steep hills, and watered by the river Cerne, from which, and an Abbey, it takes its name. The town consists of four or five streets indifferently built, with an handsome parish church. And its trade is chiefly confined to malting and brewing; though some few hands are employed in a silk manufacture. Cerne is remarkable for the remains of its Abbey, founded, according to William of Malmesbury and some others, by St. Augustine. From the town ascends an immense chalk hill, terminated by a mountainous prominence, and crowned by a very large oblong entrenchment, called Trenchle Hill; on the declivity of which may be traced a gigantic figure of a man holding a club in his right hand 180 feet in height. *Fairs*, March 19, Midlent-Monday, Holy-Thursdays, Oct. 2, for horses, bullocks, and hogs. *Market*, Wednesday.

Cerne Nether, Cerne Totcombe hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. N. from Dorchester.

Cerne, Upper, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. 6 m. N. from Dorchester.

Cerne, North, Rapagat hund. Gloucestersh. 6 m. N. from Cirencester.

Cerne, South, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. S. from Cirencester.

This parish is remarkable for its fine water

meadows, which are managed in a very superior manner.

Caster, Over, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Rugby.

Ceven Maiky, Glamorgansh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Cardiff.

Chace, Langtree hund. Oxfordsh. 2 m. N.W. from Caversham.

Chad Chapel, Broxtow hund. Chesh. 3 m. W. from Malpas.

Chad Acre, Babergh hund. Suffolk; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Sudbury.

Chaddenton, Kingsbridge hund. Wiltsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Wootton Bassett.

Chaddesden, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 2 m. E. from Derby.

Chaddestrey Corbett, Halfshire hund. Worcester. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Bromesgrove. Its church was built by the Saxons.

Chaddestrey, Lower, Halfshire hund. Worcester. 5 m. N.W. from Bromesgrove.

Chaddlenich, Halfshire hund. Worcester. 4 m. N. from Bromesgrove.

Chaddlenorth, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 7 m. S. from Wantage.

Chadlington, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Clipping Norton.

Chadnor, Little, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 10 m. N.W. from Hereford.

Chadshunt, Kington hund. Warwicksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Kineton.

Chadwell, Barnstable hund. Essex; 3 m. N.E. from Grays Thurrock.

Chadwell Street, Becontree hund. Essex; 3 m. W.S.W. from Romford.

Chadwick End, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. S.E. from Solihull.

Chafford, Lewknor hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. S. from Thame.

Chaffordnole, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Watford.

Chafcomb, South Petherton hund. Somersetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Chard.

Chagford, Woveford hund. Devonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Moreton Hampstead.

Challey, Lewes rape, Sussex; 6 m. N. from Lewes. Fair, June 29, for pedlary.

Chakerden, Langtree hund. Oxfordsh. 7 m. W. from Henley-on-Thames.

Chalcombe, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. N.E. from Banbury.

Chastrot, Stoddenden hund. Shropsh. 7 m. N.W. from Bridgenorth.

Chaldon, Wallington hund. Surrey; 5 m. N.E. from Reigate.

Chaldon, East, Rushmore hund. Dorsetsh. 9 m. S.W. from Wareham.

Chaldon, West, Rushmore hund. Dorsetsh. 10 m. S.S.W. from Wareham.

Chale, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 9 m. S.W. from Brading, Isle of Wight. Near this village is St. Catherine's Hill, the western ascent of which commences near Chale Church, and is the highest eminence in the island, its summit

being 150 feet above high-water-mark. On this eminence, a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine, was erected in the year 1323, by Walter, lord of the manor of Godyton, the tower being employed as a light-house and sea mark, to the latter of which purposes it is still appropriated, and at this time called St. Catherine's tower.

Chale, Kirton hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. W. from Spalding.

Chale Bay, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Brading, is lined with one continued chain of tremendous rocks, too often fatal to the hapless mariner. The situation of it is such as to occasion a most violent roll of tide into it, so that ships sailing upon a lee shore, and especially in the night, are unwarily driven upon these rocks, and often beaten to pieces.

Chalfield, Great, Bradford hund. Wiltsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Melksham.

Chalfield, Little, Bradford hund. Wiltsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Melksham.

Chalfont, St. Giles, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 7 m. N.W. from Uxbridge. Noted for being the residence of Milton, during the plague in 1665.

Chalfont, St. Peter, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Uxbridge.

Chalfont House, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 5 m. N.W. from Uxbridge.

Chalford Chapel, Bisley hund. Gloucestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Minchin Hampton. This village is situated in a pleasant vale on the banks of the Stroud, adjoining to the Stroud canal. Here the woollen manufacture is carried on in its different branches, and on the river are erected 8 fulling mills.

Chalgrave, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Dunstable.

Chalgrove, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Watlington.

Chalice Hill, Glaston hund. Somersetsh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. from Glastonbury.

Chalk, Ford lathe, Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Rochester.

Chalk, East, Ford lathe, Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Rochester.

Chalk End, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 6 m. N.W. from Chelmsford.

Chalk House Green, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Henley-on-Thames.

Chalk Street, Ford lathe, Kent; 1 m. S.E. from Gravesend.

Chalk Well, Scray lathe, Kent; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Chatham.

Chalks Green, Dunmow hund. Essex; 8 m. N.W. from Chelmsford.

Chalkshire, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Wendover.

Challacombe, Shirwell hund. Devonsh. 9 m. N.E. from Barnstaple.

Challey End, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. W. from Luton.

Challock, Scray lathe, Kent; 4 m. N. from Ashford.

Challock Lease, Scray lathe, Kent; 5 m. N.N.E. from Ashford. *Fair*, Oct. 8, for horses, cattle, and pedlary.

Challoth, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Malmesbury.

Chalton, Finch Dean hund, Hampsh. 5 m. S.S.W. from Petersfield.

Chalvey Green, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Windsor.

Chalvington, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 4½ m. W. from Hailsham.

Chamber Hall, Salford hund. Lancash. ½ m. W. from Bury.

Chamber House, Reading hund. Berksh. 1½ m. S. from Thatcham.

Chamberlins, Chelmsford hund. Essex; ½ m. N.E. from Chelmsford.

Chambers Green, Scray lathe, Kent; 3 m. N.E. from Smarden.

Chambers Green, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 2 m. N.E. from Caversham.

Channey Hill, Staincross wap, Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from Barnsley.

Chance Hall, Northwich hund, Chesb. 4 m. S.S.W. from Congleton.

Chandlers Cross, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N. from Rickmansworth.

Change, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 6½ m. W.N.W. from Leicester.

Channells End, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 6½ m. N.E. from Bedford.

Chanters, Crediton hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Crediton.

Chantock, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Berkhamstead.

Chantry Green, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Hatfield.

Chapel, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. S.E. from Wendover.

Chapel, Lexden hund. Essex; 7 m. N.W. from Colchester.

Chapel, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 5 m. N. from Preston.

Chapel, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 7 m. S.E. from Lancaster.

Chapel, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N.W. from Prescot.

Chapel, Calceworth hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. E.S.E. from Alford.

Chapel, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Tuxford.

Chapel, East ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. E.S.E. from Brough.

Chapel, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Huddersfield.

Chapel, Holderness wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S. from Bridlington.

Chapel, Morley wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.W. from Leeds.

Chapel, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S. from Bradford.

Chapel-in-le-Frith, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 166½ m. N. from London, is a

small town irregularly built, but containing a few good houses; having a small manufacture of cotton. *Fairs*, Thursday before February 13, March 24, March 29, Thursday before Easter, April 30, Holy Thursday and three weeks after, for cattle; July 7, for wool; Thursday before Aug. 24, for cheese and sheep; Thursday after Sept. 29, Thursday before Nov. 11, for cattle. *Market*, Thursday.

Chapel-in-the-Grove, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N. from Huddersfield.

Chapel-in-Dale, Staincliffe and Ewerness wap, Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Black Burton.

Chapel Ash, Seisdon hund, Staffordsh. 1 m. W. from Wolverhampton.

Chapel End, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 6 m. S. from Bedford.

Chapel End, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Buckingham.

Chapel End, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 11 m. N.E. from Huntingdon.

Chapel Grange, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S. from Helmsley.

Chapel Green, Sunning hund, Berksh. 1½ m. S. from Oakingham.

Chapel Green, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 3 m. W. from Saffron Walden.

Chapel High, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S.W. from Allendale.

Chapel Hill, West ward, Westmoreland; 7½ m. N.E. from Ambleside.

Chapel House, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 1 m. N.E. from Chipping Norton.

Chapel House, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 4 m. S.E. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Chapel House, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 12 m. S.W. from Worcester.

Chapel House, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 9 m. N.E. from Settle.

Chapel Houses, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.W. from Settle.

Chapel Houses, Lonsdale ward, Westmoreland; 1½ m. E. from Kirby Lonsdale.

Chapel Knap, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. N.W. from Melksham.

Chapel Row, Theal hund. Berksh. 4 m. N.E. from Thatcham.

Chapel Town, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 5 m. N.E. from Longtown.

Chapel Town, Strathforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N. from Sheffield.

Chapel Tump, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. W. from Ross.

Chapel Wyck, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 1 m. S.E. from Pershore.

Chapelsea, Isle of Ely, Cambridgesh. 4½ m. N.W. from Winbeach.

Chapelshorp, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Wakefield.

Chaplain, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 1½ m. S. from Rugby.

Chapman House, Darlington ward, Durham; 7 m. S.W. from Bishop's Auckland.

Chapmans Road, Brixton hund. Hampsh. 2 m. W. from Whitechurch.

Chapmans Lodge, Ordingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 5 m. S.W. from Kettering.

Chapmanslade, Westbury hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. S.W. from Westbury.

Chapperhay, Whitechurch Canonieorum hund. Dorsetsh. 4½ m. E. from Axminster.

Charborough, Loosebarrow hund. Dorsetsh. 7 m. W.S.W. from Wimborn Minster.

Chard, East, Kingsbury hund. Somersetsh. 139 m. W.S.W. from London, containing 248 houses, 1,214 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated in the neighbourhood of a fertile country. The town consists of two streets intersecting each other, which are clean, commodious, and well built. Here are an ancient town-hall, and market-house, where formerly the quizzes were holden. At the west end of the town rises a very fine spring of water, which is conveyed by leaden pipes to 4 conduits, supplying the inhabitants with excellent water, and the surplus forming small streams on each side of the carriage-way. The only manufacture is one for linen cloth. Chard, in the reign of Henry III. was made a free borough, and sent members to Parliament nine times, but lost that privilege by its own negligence. Here is an ancient building now used as a school-house, which is by many supposed to have been a palace of Cerdic, king of the West Saxons. *Fairs*, first Wednesday in May, Aug. and Nov. for cattle of all sorts, and pedlary; *Market*, Monday, which is the most plentifully supplied with corn of any town in the west of England.

Chardforth, North, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. N. from Fordingbridge.

Chardingley, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 12 m. N.E. from Preston.

Chardstock, Beaminster hund. Dorsetsh. 5½ m. N. from Axminster. Here were formerly a palace and park belonging to the bishop of Sarum.

Chardfield, Grimbalds Ash hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. S.W. from Wootton-under-Edge. Here is an house on the borders of this parish, bearing the British name of Tafarnboth, said to be of great antiquity.

Charing, Scray lathe, Kent; 4½ m. N.W. from Ashford, stands on the spring head of the river Lea, and is an old town, irregularly and ill built. Here is a good free-school, endowed by a gentleman of the name of Ludwell, with the interest arising from 2,550*l.* *Fairs*, April 29, for cattle and pedlary; Oct. 29, for horses, cattle, and pedlary.

Charlbery, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. 4½ m. N. from Wimborn Minster.

Charlbury, Banbury hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. N. from Witney. Here was formerly

a manufacture of locks, which is now nearly lost. *Fairs*, Jan. 1, second Friday in Lent, second Friday after May 12, except it fall on a Friday, and then the Friday following, for cattle of all kinds; Oct. 10, for cheese and cattle of all kinds. *Market*, Friday, which has very much fallen off.

Charlcombe, Bath Forum hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. N. from Bath.

Charlcot, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. N.E. from Chippenham.

Charlcote, Kingston hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. N.W. from Kineton.

Charles, Sherwell hund. Devonsh. 8 m. W. from Barnstaple.

Charleton, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 11 m. S.W. from Dartmouth.

Charleton, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. S.W. from Brackley.

Charlton, Andersfield hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Taunton.

Charley, Horner hund. Berks. 3 m. S. W. from Oxford.

Charley Hall, West Goscofe hund. Leicestersh. 5 m. S.W. from Loughborough.

Charlinch, Cannington hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Bridgewater.

Charlow, East, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berks. 1 m. W. from Wantage.

Charlow, West, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berks. 2½ m. N.W. from Wantage.

Charlsworth, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 9 m. N. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Charlton, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. N. from Bristol.

Charlton, Andover hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N.W. from Andover.

Charlton, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S.W. from Hitchin.

Charlton, Augustine lathe, Kent; 1 m. N.W. from Dover.

Charlton, Sutton lathe, Kent; 1½ m. S. W. from Woolwich; chiefly noted for its fair, holden on St. Luke's day, and is then made the scene of dissipation and riot, by the London mob which frequents it. This fair is commonly called Horn Fair, from its being formerly a mart of instruments and vessels made of horn. Tradition ascribes the origin of this fair to King Jolip, who being hunting near Charlton, and separated from his attendants, entered a cottage, the mistress of which was very handsome, whom he debauched. Being detected by the husband, he was obliged to make him compensation by a grant of land from this place, to Cuckold's Point, and at the same time established this fair.

Charlton, Salford hund. Lancash. 4 m. S.S.W. from Manchester.

Charlton, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; 4 m. W. from Hampton.

Charlton, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 1½ m. N.W. from Beiltingham.

Charlton, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. S.S.W. from Bicester.

- Charlton*, South Bradford hund. Shropshire; 8 m. E. from Salop.
- Charlton*, Ferris North hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. N.E. from Wincanton.
- Charlton*, Kilmerden hund. Somersetsh. 7½ m. W.N.W. from Frome.
- Charlton*, Whitestone hund. Somersetsh. ½ m. E. from Shepton Mallet.
- Charlton*, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. 7½ m. S. from Hindon.
- Charlton*, Swanborough hund. Wiltsh. 7½ m. S.E. from Devizes.
- Charlton*, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Malmesbury.
- Charlton Abbas*, Kiftsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. N.E. from Cheltenham.
- Charlton Adams*, Somerton hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. E. from Somerton.
- Charlton Chapel*, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Stone.
- Charlton in Forest*, Chichester rape, Sussex; 4 m. S.E. from Midhurst, although a small village, is the residence of many gentlemen of fortune, who have here built hunting seats; the forest affording the finest cover for foxes.
- Charlton Hall*, Balmrough ward, Northumberland; 9 m. S. from Belford.
- Charlton House*, Wantage hund. Berksh. 1 m. N.E. from Wantage.
- Charlton House*, Porbury hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. W. from Bristol.
- Charlton, King's*, Cheltenham hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. S. from Cheltenham.
- Charlton Mackerel*, Somerton hund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. S. from Somerton.
- Charlton Marshall*, Cogden hund. Dorsetsh. 2 m. S. from Blandford Forum.
- Charlton, North*, Balmrough ward, Northumberland; 6½ m. N. from Alnwick.
- Charlton Park*, Malmesbury hund. Wiltshire; ½ m. N.E. from Malmesbury.
- Charlton Place*, Augustine lathe, Kent; 4½ m. S.S.E. from Canterbury.
- Charlton Place*, Sutton lathe, Kent; 2 m. S.W. from Woolwich, built by Sir Adam Newton, preceptor to prince Henry, eldest son of James I.
- Charlton Queen*, Keynsham hund. Somersetsh. 9 m. N.W. from Bath.
- Charlton Row*, Salford hund. Lancash. 2 m. S. from Manchester.
- Charlton, South*, Balmrough ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N. from Alnwick.
- Charlton Street*, Downton hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. S. from Salisbury.
- Charlwood*, Reigate hund. Surrey; 7½ m. S.E. from Dorking.
- Charlwood Place*, Reigate hund. Surrey; 8½ m. S.E. from Dorking.
- Charmans*, Sutton lathe, Kent; 1½ m. N. from Westerham.
- Charmminster*, St. George hund. Dorsetsh. 3 m. N. from Dorchester.
- Charmouth*, Whitechurch Canoncorum hund. Dorsetsh. 2 m. N.E. from Lyme
- Regis, lies at the foot of an exceedingly steep hill near the mouth of the river Char. Here Charles II. on attempting to escape into France, after the battle of Worcester, had very nearly been discovered, through the circumstance of Lord Wilmot's stopping to have his horse shod in this village. The manner in which the old shoes were fastened, excited the blacksmith's suspicion that the riders came from the north; and the alarm being spread, the king was pursued, and very narrowly escaped. In this vicinity two considerable battles were fought between the Danes and Saxons, the first in 883, the other 840, in both of which the Danes came off victorious; though, fearful of another attack, they returned precipitately to their ships.
- Charndon*, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 7 m. S.W. from Winslow.
- Charnel Green*, Buckland Newton hund. Dorsetsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Cerne Abbas.
- Charnes*, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Eccleshall.
- Charnham Street*, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. adjoining the W. end of Hungerford.
- Charrock Heath*, Leyland hund. Lancash. 7½ m. N.W. from Bolton-in-the-Moor.
- Charnock, Richard*, Leyland hund. Lancash. 6½ m. N. from Wigan.
- Charford*, Loes hund. Suffolk; 5 m. S.W. from Framlingham.
- Chart Common*, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 2½ m. S.W. from Westerham.
- Chart Park*, Wootton hund. Surrey ½ m. S.E. from Dorking.
- Charte*, Farnham hund. Surrey; 5 m. N.W. from Haslemere.
- Charlie, Great*, Scray lathe, Kent 2 m. S.W. from Ashford.
- Charlie, Little*, Scray lathe, Kent; 2½ m. S.S.W. from Ashford.
- Charter House*, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 9 m. W. from Leicester.
- Charter House*, Chewton hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Axbridge.
- Charterhurst*, Lewes rape, Sussex; 7 m. N.E. from Horsham.
- Charteridge Green*, Barnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 8 m. N.W. from Chesham.
- Chartham*, Scray lathe, Kent; 3 m. S. W. from Canterbury.
- Charly Castle*, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 6½ m. S.E. from Stone.
- Chartley Park*, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. S.S.E. from Stone.
- Chartnall*, Beaminster hund. Dorsetsh. 2 m. W.N.W. from Beaminster.
- Chartocks*, Ock hund. Berksh. 4½ m. N. from Wantage.
- Charnall House*, Fawsley hund. Northamptonsh. 5 m. S.W. from Daventry.
- Charnolton*, Fawsley hund. Northamptonsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Daventry.

Chas. *W.* from *Chandler*.

Chas. Hill, *Edmonton* hund. *Middlesex*;

1 m. N.N.W. from *Enfield*;

Chase Water, *Powder* hund. *Cornwall*;

3½ m. N.E. from *Redruth*.

Chassey, *Perthore* hund. *Worcestersh.*

3 m. S.W. from *Tewkesbury*.

Chastleton, *Shadlington* hund. *Oxfordshire*; 5 m. N.W. from *Chipping Norton*.

Chattleurn, *Blackburn* hund. *Lancash.*

2½ m. N.E. from *Clitheroe*.

Chattum Hill, *Spelthorne* hund. *Middlesex*; 2½ m. E. from *Staines*.

Chatford, *Condover* hund. *Salop*; 5½ m. S. from *Shrewsbury*.

Chatham, *Ford* hund. *Kent*; 30½ m. S.E. from *London*; containing 1,729 houses, and 10,505 inhabitants, is a large and populous, but irregular and ill built town, adjoining to the east side of *Rochester*, and extending along the banks of the *Medway*, and up *Chatham Hill*. Before the passing of the Act, in the year 1772, for the paving, lighting, &c. of this town, it was one of the most disagreeable in *Kent*; even the high street being full of annoyances, and the road dangerous. Many improvements have been since made; as the progressive increase of the population, arising from the naval establishments, rendered additional buildings necessary. The celebrity of *Chatham*, has arisen entirely from its dock-yard and arsenal, which occupy an extensive area on the north side of the town, measuring nearly a mile in length, and defended on the land side by strong fortifications, principally of modern origin. This dock was formed in the time of *Elizabeth*, and another larger dock added to it by *James I.* somewhat further on the north. This was again enlarged and improved by *Charles I.*; and since his time many alterations have been made, and additional buildings erected, to adapt it to the vast concerns of modern warfare. The dock-yard contains store and mast-houses of great extent, rope-houses, sail-loft, wet docks, six slips on which new ships are constantly built; and an immense smith's shop. The principal officers of the yard, are a resident commissioner, who has three clerks under him, a clerk of the cheque, a master shipwright, and three assistants; a master attendant, a store-keeper, a clerk of the survey, a clerk of the rope-yard, a master rope-maker, a master mast-maker, a master boat-builder, a master joiner, a master blacksmith, a master mason and bricklayer, a master house-carpenter, a master painter, a surgeon, boatswain, and the warden. The houses of the commissioners and principal officers, are large and handsome buildings, and the various offices for managing the different departments of the

yard are neat and commodious, the whole surrounded by a high wall, the entrance flanked by embattled towers. The *Ordnance Wharf*, occupies a narrow slip of land below the chalk cliff, between the church and the river. Here immense quantities of naval ordnance are deposited in such a manner, as to be ready for immediate use. The principal officers in this department are, a storekeeper, a clerk of the cheque, and a clerk of the survey, under whom are two extra clerks, and other servants. The increasing importance of these establishments, occasioned great attention to be given to their security during the last century, particularly in the *American war*, and the last war in the reign of *George II.* Previous to the latter period, the defence of *Chatham* was entrusted to the guard-ships stationed in the river, and to the several forts erected on its banks; but especially to that at *Sheerness*, which, after the attempt of the *Dutch* to destroy our shipping, in 1667, had been enlarged by new fortifications, mounted with heavy cannon. (see *Upnor Castle*.) In 1750, when this country was threatened by a *French* invasion, the extensive fortifications called the *Lines*, were commenced, and continued from the banks of the *Medway*, above the *Ordnance Wharf*, round an oblong plot of ground, measuring about half a mile in width, and 1 mile in breadth, to beyond the extremity of the dock-yard, where they again join the river. Within this area, besides the naval establishments, are included the upper and lower barracks, which have been built for the garrison; the church of *Chatham* which is a modern building, and the *Hamlet of Brompton*, containing nearly 500 houses, very pleasantly situated on the summit of the high ground to the south-east of the yard. The only public edifice remaining to be noticed, is the *Victualling Office*, standing near the entrance of the town from *Rochester*. This is composed of several extensive ranges of building, appropriated to the various important concerns of victualling the royal shipping lying at *Chatham*, at *Sheerness*, and at the *Nore*. The general arrangement is similar to that at *Deptford*, and includes spacious slaughtering and curing houses for beef and pork, a bake-house, cooperage, &c. The principal officers are an agent victualler, and a store-keeper. The charities are, an hospital, founded by *Bishop Gundolph*, in 1078, for the reception of poor and leprous persons of both sexes. The hospital itself has been long demolished, but there are still 4 persons, styled *Brethren*, 2 of whom are in orders, supported by the revenues. Nearly opposite to this is an hospital for 10 decayed mariners and shipwrights; each of whom has a

small weekly allowance, with a chaldron of coals annually, founded in 1592, by Admiral Sir John Hawkins. The inhabitants of Chatham are chiefly employed in the dock-yard, or in trades connected with maritime pursuits. *Fairs*, May 15, Oct. 20, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. *Market*, Saturday, which is plentifully supplied with every article of provision.

Chatham Green, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 5½ m. N. from Chelmsford.

Chathill, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 12 m. S.E. from Croydon.

Chatkill, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Eccleshall.

Chatley, Willow hund. Somersetsh. 5½ m. N. from Frome.

Chatsworth, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 3 m. E. from Bakewell, the beautiful seat of his grace the Duke of Devonshire reckoned one of the wonders of the Peak.

Chatteris, Isle of Ely, Cambridgesh. 9 m. S. from March. Here was a Benedictine nunnery, founded in 980, by the lady Olswen, wife of Ethelstone, Earl of the East Angles, and nurse to King Edgar, which continued in a flourishing state till the dissolution.

Chatterton Lane, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 8 m. N.N.W. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Chattishope, Coquetdale ward. Northumberland; 14 m. N.E. from Bellingham.

Chatton, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. W.S.W. from Belford.

Chattisham, Sarnford hund. Suffolk; 5 m. W.S.W. from Ipswich.

Chatwall, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. 7 m. W. from Penkridge.

Chaucers Grove, Faircross hund. Berksh. 1½ m. N.E. from Speenhamland, adjoining to Darnington Castle, which was the residence and property of Geoffrey Chaucer, the parent of English poetry.

Chautehill, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. ½ m. N.E. from Watford.

Chauldell, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. N.N.W. from Hatfield.

Chauldell House, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Hatfield.

Chaulton, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 3 m. N.N.E. from Dunstable.

Chaulton, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordsh. 5½ m. E. from Bedford.

Chaulton, Broxton hund. Chesh. 2 m. W.N.W. from Malspu.

Chaulton Cross, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Dunstable.

Chauston, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 10½ m. W.S.W. from Hereford.

Chawley, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. 2 m. S.E. from Chumleigh. *Fairs*, Easter Tuesday, May 16, Dec. 11, for cattle. When either of these fairs fall on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the fair is holden on Tuesday.

Chawton, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from St. Neots.

Chawton, Alton hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Alton.

Chawton Park, Alton hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. S. from Alton.

Chapter House, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. N. from Thirsk.

Cheadle, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 6 m. W. from Altrincham.

Cheadle, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 148½ m. N.N.W. from London, containing 577 houses, and 2,760 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of a hill, facing the south, and in the most fertile part of the moor lands. The houses are for the most part ill-built, and the church is an ancient structure. The town is surrounded with coal of an exceeding good quality, and has manufactures of iron, copper, and brass. At the back of the town, rises a very high ground, called Cheadle Park, much frequented by the inhabitants, and affording a most extensive prospect. *Fairs*, March 25, Holy Thursday, for horned cattle; Aug. 21, Oct. 18, for horses and horned cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Cheadle, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N. from Henley-in-Arden.

Cheadle Hulme, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 9 m. N. from Macclesfield.

Cheadle Wood, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 1 m. N. from Cheadle.

Cheadley Hall, Broxton hund. Chesh. 3 m. S. from Chester.

Cheam, Wallington hund. Surrey; 12 m. S.S.W. from London, is pleasantly situated near Banstead Downs, and is the residence of many opulent families.

Cheam, Lower, Wallington hund. Surrey; 12½ m. S.S.W. from London.

Cheapside, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from St. Alban's.

Chearsley, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 7 m. S.W. from Aylesbury.

Chesney, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. E. from Eccleshall.

● *Checkley*, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 6½ m. S.E. from Nantwich.

Checkley, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Uttoxeter.

Chedder, Wintertoke hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. S.E. from Axbridge, is remarkable for its good cheese, which however, according to Mr. Bellingsley, is more owing to good pasture, than any other cause. Here is a manufacture of paper; and many of the inhabitants are employed in spinning yarn, and afterwards knitting it into stockings. Adjoining are Chedder cliffs, in which is a frightful chasm, having at its bottom, the high road running to Bristol, and so copious a spring, that several mills are worked by it within a quarter of a mile of its source. *Fairs*, May 4, Oct. 29, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

Cheddington, Salford hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.E. from Manchester.

Cheddington, Cotslow hund. Bucking-hamsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Irvinghoe.

Cheddington, Beaminster hund. Dorset-shire; 3½ m. N. from Beaminster.

Cheddiston, Blything hund. Suffolk; 2 m. N.W. from Halesworth.

Cheddiston Green, Blything hund. Suf-folk; 2½ m. N.W. from Halesworth.

Cheddiston Hall, Blything hund. Suffolk; 1 m. N.W. from Halesworth.

Cheddleton, Totmonslow hund. Stafford-shire; 3 m. S.S.W. from Leek.

Cheddon, Taunton and Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Taunton.

Chedworth, Rapsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. S.W. from Northleach, is pleasantly situated on two hills, between which the River Coln has its course to Fairford.

Chedzoy, North Petherton hund. Somers-etsh. 2 m. E. from Bridgewater.

Cheeping Hill, Witham hund. Essex; 1 m. N.W. from Witham.

Chesaburn Grange, Tindale ward, Nor-thumberland; 8½ m. N.E. from Corbridge.

Chesecake House, Buckrose wap. York-shire; 2 m. S.E. from New Malton.

Cheesewring, East hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. N. from Leskeard; near which is a singular natural pile of rude rocks, rising to the height of 32 feet, and standing near the top of a hill. The stones are placed one above another, and from the shape of some of them resembling a large cheese placed under a press, or provincially, a Wring, the group obtained its name. It consists of 8 stones, the uppermost of which was formerly a racking stone; but part of it having been broken off, the equipoise was destroyed, and it is now immovable; on the top were two hollows or basons, one of which is yet whole. The great weight of the upper part; and the slender bearing between the 3d and 4th stones, have excited admiration how such an ill-grounded pile could resist the storms of such an exposed situation for so many ages.

Cheetham, Salford hund. Lancash. 1½ m. N.W. from Manchester.

Chelaston, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Derby.

Chelborough, East, Tollerford hund. Dorsetsh. 7 m. N.E. from Beaminster.

Chelborough, West, Tollerford hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. N.E. from Beaminster.

Chelborton, Amesbury hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. K. from Amesbury.

Chelden, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 3 m. E.S.E. from Chumleigh.

Cheley Bridge, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 5½ m. S. from Nantwich.

Chelford, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 8½ m. W. from Macclesfield.

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Chell, Great, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. N. from Newcastle-under-Line.

Chellow, East, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 7 m. E. from Holworthy.

Chells, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. E. from Stevenage.

Chelmarsk, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 4 m. S. from Bridgenorth.

Chelmer, a river in Essex, falling into the Blackwater.

Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation. The river Chelmer is made navigable, as far as Becly Mill, near Maldon in Essex, where by means of a cut, the navigation leaves the Chelmer, and crosses into the river Blackwater; down this river it proceeds about three quarters of a mile to Hey-bridge, from whence another cut continues the navigation to Collier's Reach 1½ mile below Maldon, where there is a branch to that town, with a bason. The length of this canal is 13 miles 5 furlongs, in which about ten miles of the old channel is preserved; the rest new cut. The fall from Chelmsford is 79 feet.

Chelmerton, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 7½ m. W. from Bakewell.

Chelwick, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Church Stretton.

Chelmington, Cerne Totcombe hund. Dorsetsh. 9 m. E. from Beaminster.

Chelms Court, Cotslow hund. Bucking-hamsh. 4½ m. S. from Fenny Stratford.

Chelmscote, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. S. from Kineton.

Chelmsford, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 28½ m. E.N.E. from London, contains 653 houses, and 3,755 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated near the centre of the county, at the confluence of the rivers Chelmer and Cam, over which it has an elegant stone bridge of one arch, uniting it with the Hamlet of Moulsham. Chelmsford is a respectable town, containing many good houses, chiefly forming 4 streets. Near the centre is the Shire Hall, an elegant, commodious, and well-designed structure, having on the base-ment an open space for the Corn Ex-change, and apartments for the courts of Assize and Sessions which are holden here, as well as the election for the Knights of the Shire: Above is an elegant assembly or county room, extending the whole length of the building, and behind this, a jury room, and several other convenient apartments contiguous to the shire hall, is a neatly sculptured conduit, erected a few years ago at a considerable expence, to which water is brought from a spring about ½ m. distant from the town. The church is a spacious and handsome building, the body modern, erected in 1803. The county gaol is a spacious and well arranged building on Mr. Howard's plan, in which the utmost regard is paid

to the cleanliness and health of the prisoners. The charities consist of a good free grammar-school, 2 charity schools, one for 50 boys, and the other for 20 girls, and 6 almshouses, endowed for the relief of the same number of poor people. The chief support of this place, besides the business of the county, arises from the numbers of travellers, &c. constantly passing through it in their road to the metropolis; and from the races annually holden on Galleywood Common, at which 3 plates are run for, 1 of the value of 100 guineas, given by the Queen. The country surrounding Chelmsford is extremely pleasant and fertile; the soil principally consisting of a deep rich loam, intermixed with veins of gravel, several flourishing plantations of hops are established in the neighbourhood. Within the last 6 or 7 years, 2 extensive ranges of barracks, with accommodations for upwards of 4000 troops have been erected in this parish; the largest at the west end of the town, the other on the south side. At a small distance west of the latter, begins a line of embankment for defending the approach to the metropolis, consisting of star batteries and parapets. *Fairs*, May 12, Nov. 12, for cattle. *Market*, Friday.

Chelmsworthy, Lifton hund. Devonsh. 10 m. N.E. from Launceston.

Chelsea, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 2 m. S.W. from London, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Thames, containing many good houses, &c. but is chiefly remarkable for its hospital, and royal military asylum. The apothecaries' garden, and the manufactory of stained paper, painted silk, &c. and artificial stone. The hospital for invalids, projected by Sir Stephen Fox, was begun by Charles II. and finished by William III. under the inspection of Sir Christopher Wren. The ordinary number of in-pensioners is 336, the number of out-pensioners unlimited, amounting at present to upwards of 21,000. The annual expence of the house establishment varies from 25,000*l.* to 28,000*l.* and the allowances to out pensioners in 1794, to 151,742*l.* The whole defrayed by an annual vote of parliament. The royal military asylum has been just erected below Sloane Square, for educating the children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Parliament has granted a sum for its erection, and each regiment contributes one day's pay, toward its support. The apothecaries' garden was first established in 1721, by Sir Hans Sloane, who granted the freehold of the premises to the company, on condition that they presented annually, 50 new plants to the Royal Society, till the number should amount to 2,000. In this garden is a spacious green-house, over which is a library,

containing a large collection of botanical works, and numerous specimens of dried plants.

Chelsea, Little, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; adjoining Chelsea. The workhouse of St. George Hanover Square, situate in this parish, was formerly the seat of the Earl of Shaftsbury, who made it his residence during the sitting of Parliament.

Chelsfield, Augustine lath, Kent; 4½ m. N. from Canterbury.

Chelsfield, Sutton lath, Kent; 6 m. N.N.W. from Sevenoaks.

Chelsham, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 6½ m. S.E. from Croydon, where on Battle Hill are the vestiges of a Roman camp.

Chelsing, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N. from Ware.

Cheltenham, Cheltenham hund. Gloucestersh. 95 m. W. from London, contains 710 houses, and 3,076 inhabitants. Its situation is extremely pleasant; on the south and west it is open to the vale; but on the north-east it is sheltered by the immense amphitheatre formed by the Cotswold hills, which abruptly terminate about the distance of 2 miles to the north. The houses are principally ranged in one street, nearly a mile in length, and in some parts particularly spacious. Since the commencement of the last century, when the sanative qualities of the springs were first noticed, the buildings have progressively improved, both in appearance and number, and the hotel and principal lodging houses, are handsomely and conveniently fitted up. Near the centre of the town stands the church, a spacious and not inelegant fabric. The assembly rooms are roomy and handsome; and a new and elegant theatre has just been completed on an enlarged plan. The Spa was first noticed to possess medicinal properties in 1716, and becoming the property of Mr. Skillicorne in 1738, he erected a brick pavilion or dome, on 4 arches, over the well; formed several contiguous walks; and built a commodious room for the reception of the company. About the same time the avenue of lime trees, leading through the church-yard was planted; several similar improvements have been since made, and the grand walk leading to the pump-yard, and fringed with elms, is nearly 200 yards in length. The good effects produced by this spring on bilious patients and others, has proved an increasing source of wealth to the town; and its visitors have been so numerous, that it was feared the waters would be insufficient to supply the demand; and this would have certainly been the case, but for the discovery of some new springs of similar properties by Dr. Thomas Jameson, in 1803; which yield 70 gallons

an hour, and over which a temporary building has been erected, for the accommodation of the drinkers. The amusements of Cheltenham are similar to those of most other places of public resort: the season is from May to the end of November. Many neat mansions have been erected in the vicinity, the principal of which is Bays Hill Lodge, an elegant building erected for the late Earl of Fauconberg in 1781; and distinguished as the residence of their present Majesties during their visit to Cheltenham in the year 1788. The chief business of the town consists in making malt: the charities are, an hospital for 6 men and women; a free-school, sending two scholars to Pembroke College, Oxon; and the Cheltenham Repository, for the reception and sale of works of ingenuity and industry, for the benefit of the sick and industrious poor: originating with the fair sex, and managed by a committee of females. *Fairs*, second Thursday in April, Holy Thursday, second Thursday in Sept. Dec. 11, and 18, for all sorts of cattle and pedlary; Aug. 5, for huns only, and pedlary. *Market*, Thursday.

Chelveston, Higham Ferrers hund. Northamptonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Higham Ferrers.

Chelvey, Hartcliff and Bedminster hund. Somersetsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bristol.

Chelwood, Keynsham hund. Somersetsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Bristol.

Chelwood, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 8 m. S.S.E. from East Grinstead. *Fair*, July 25, for pedlary.

Chelworth, Cosford hund. Suffol. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bildeston.

Chelynch, Whitestone hund, Somersetsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Shepton Mallet.

Chencera, Cardigansh. 4 m. S. from Aberystwith.

Cheney, South Molton hund. Devonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from South Molton.

Chenson, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Chumleigh.

Cheney Litton, Uggescombe hund. Dorsetsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Dorchester.

Cheney Longville, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 6 m. S.E. from Bishops Castle.

Chested Place, Sutton lathe, Kent; 2 m. N.W. from Sevenoaks.

Chepstow, Caldicot hund. Monmouthsh. $129\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from London; contains 348 houses, and 2,080 inhabitants, and is situated near the mouth of the river Wye, over which it has a wooden bridge of prodigious height, erected on piles. The streets are irregularly built, the houses, with the exception of a few, are mean; and the inns dirty. On the shore of the Wye, convenient quays are provided for the numerous vessels which frequent it. And as the tide, according to Warner, is known to rise to the height of 70 feet,

and according to M^rPherson, to 52, in either case, it affords sufficient depth for vessels of 700 tons burthen. The inhabitants are industrious and enterprising, and deal largely in corn and other provisions, the produce of the fertile surrounding country. Shipbuilding is carried on to a great extent, and vessels of 600 tons are built for the Baltic trade. The trade of the town is of late become so flourishing, that the merchants import their wines from Oporto; and deals, hemp, flax, pitch, and tar, from Norway and Russia. This town sends great quantities of timber to Portsmouth, Plymouth, Deptford, and Woolwich, and of bark, cyder, &c. to several parts of Ireland, Liverpool, and other places. It was formerly walled round, and had a strong castle, great part of which is now standing, although probably erected immediately subsequent to the conquest. A beautiful Roman pavement was discovered here in 1669, and several other antiquities prove it to have been well known to that enlightened people. The rocky cliffs on each side of the river, and the beautiful scenery of Piecefield, afford the most delightful prospects imaginable. *Fairs*, Friday in Whitsun week, for horned cattle; Saturday before June 20, for wool; Aug. 1, Friday se'nnight after St. Luke, Oct. 18, for horned cattle; last Monday in each month for cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Chepstow Park, Caldicot hund. Monmouthsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chepstow.

Chequer, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 10 m. N. from Hailsham.

Cherhill, Calne hund. Wiltsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Calne.

Cherington, Longtree hund. Gloucestersh. 9 m. S.W. from Cirencester.

Cheriton, Glamorgansh. $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Swansea.

Cheriton, Fawley hund. Hampsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Winchester.

Cheriton, Shepway lathe, Kent; 3 m. N.E. from Hithe.

Cheriton, Penbroke sh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Pembroke.

Cheriton Bishop, Wowford hund. Devonsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Exeter.

Cheriton Cross, Wowford hund. Devonsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Exeter.

Cheriton Fitzpaine, West Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 5 m. N.E. from Crediton.

Cheriton, North, Horethorne hund. Somersetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Winanton.

Cherington, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 5 m. N.W. from Newport.

Cherington, a river in Shropsh. running into the Tern.

Cherrington, Kingston hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. S.E. from Shipston-on-Stour.

Cherrington, Swanborough hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. S.E. from Devizes.

to the cleanliness and health of the prisoners. The charities consist of a good free grammar-school, 2 charity schools, one for 50 boys, and the other for 20 girls, and 6 almshouses, endowed for the relief of the same number of poor people. The chief support of this place, besides the business of the county, arises from the numbers of travellers, &c. constantly passing through it in their road to the metropolis; and from the races annually holden on Galleywood Common, at which 3 plates are run for, 1 of the value of 100 guineas, given by the Queen. The country surrounding Chelmsford is extremely pleasant and fertile; the soil principally consisting of a deep rich loam, intermixed with veins of gravel, several flourishing plantations of hops are established in the neighbourhood. Within the last 6 or 7 years, 2 extensive ranges of barracks, with accommodations for upwards of 4000 troops have been erected in this parish; the largest at the West end of the town, the other on the south side. At a small distance west of the latter, begins a line of embankment for defending the approach to the metropolis, consisting of star batteries and parapets. *Fairs*, May 12, Nov. 12, for cattle. *Market*, Friday.

Chelmsworthy, Lifford hund. Devonsh. 10 m. N.E. from Launceston.

Chelsea, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 2 m. S.W. from London, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Thames, containing many good houses, &c. but is chiefly remarkable for its hospital, and royal military asylum. The apothecaries' garden, and the manufactory of stained paper, painted silk, &c. and artificial stone. The hospital for invalids, projected by Sir Stephen Fox, was begun by Charles II. and finished by William III. under the inspection of Sir Christopher Wren. The ordinary number of in-pensioners is 336, the number of out-pensioners unlimited, amounting at present to upwards of 21,000. The annual expense of the house establishment varies from 25,000*l.* to 28,000*l.* and the allowances to out pensioners in 1794, to 151,742*l.* The whole defrayed by an annual vote of parliament. The royal military asylum has been just erected below Sloane Square, for educating the children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Parliament has granted a sum for its erection, and each regiment contributes one day's pay, toward its support. The apothecaries' garden was first established in 1721, by Sir Hans Sloane, who granted the freehold of the premises to the company, on condition that they presented annually, 50 new plants to the Royal Society, till the number should amount to 2,000. In this garden is a spacious green-house, over which is a library,

containing a large collection of botanical works, and numerous specimens of dried plants.

Chelsea, Little, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; adjoining Chelsea. The workhouse of St. George Hanover Square, situate in this parish, was formerly the seat of the Earl of Shaftsbury, who made it his residence during the sitting of Parliament.

Chelsfield, Augustine lathe, Kent; 4½ m. N. from Canterbury.

Chelsfield, Sutton lathe, Kent; 6 m. N.N.W. from Sevenoaks.

Chelsham, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 6½ m. S.E. from Croydon, where on Battle Hill are the vestiges of a Roman camp.

Chelsing, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N. from Ware.

Cheltenham, Cheltenham hund. Gloucestersh. 95 m. W. from London, contains 710 houses, and 3,076 inhabitants. Its situation is extremely pleasant; on the south and west it is open to the vale; but on the north-east it is sheltered by the immense amphitheatre formed by the Cotswold Hills, which abruptly terminate about the distance of 2 miles to the north. The houses are principally ranged in one street, nearly a mile in length, and in some parts particularly spacious. Since the commencement of the last century, when the sanative qualities of the springs were first noticed, the buildings have progressively improved, both in appearance and number, and the hotel and principal lodging houses, are handsomely and conveniently fitted up. Near the centre of the town stands the church, a spacious and not inelegant fabric. The assembly rooms are roomy and handsome; and a new and elegant theatre has just been completed on an enlarged plan. The Spa was first noticed to possess medicinal properties in 1716, and becoming the property of Mr. Skillicorne in 1738, he erected a brick pavilion or dome, on 4 arches, over the well; formed several contiguous walks; and built a commodious room for the reception of the company. About the same time the avenue of lime trees, leading through the church-yard was planted; several similar improvements have been since made, and the grand walk leading to the pump-yard, and fringed with elms, is nearly 200 yards in length. The good effects produced by this spring on bilious patients and others, has proved an increasing source of wealth to the town; and its visitors have been so numerous, that it was feared the waters would be insufficient to supply the demand; and this would have certainly been the case, but for the discovery of some new springs of similar properties by Dr. Thomas Jameson, in 1803; which yield 70 gallons

an hour, and over which a temporary building has been erected, for the accommodation of the drinkers. The amusements of Cheltenham are similar to those of most other places of public resort: the season is from May to the end of November. Many neat mansions have been erected in the vicinity, the principal of which is Bays Hill Lodge, an elegant building erected for the late Earl of Fauconberg in 1781; and distinguished as the residence of their present Majesties during their visit to Cheltenham in the year 1788. The chief business of the town consists in making malt: the charities are, an hospital for 6 men and women; a free-school, sending two scholars to Pembroke College, Oxon; and the Cheltenham Repository, for the reception and sale of works of ingenuity and industry, for the benefit of the sick and industrious poor: originating with the fair sex, and managed by a committee of females. *Fairs*, second Thursday in April, Holy Thursday, second Thursday in Sept. Dec. 11, and 18, for all sorts of cattle and pedlary; Aug. 5, for lambs only, and pedlary. *Market*, Thursday.

Chelveston, Higham Ferrers hund. Northamptonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Higham Ferrers.

Chelvey, Hartcliff and Bedminster hund. Somersetsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bristol.

Chelwood, Keynsham hund. Somersetsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Bristol.

Chelwood, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 8 m. S.S.E. from East Grinstead. *Fair*, July 25, for pedlary.

Chelworth, Cosford hund. Suffol. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bildeston.

Chelynch, Whitestone hund, Somersetsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Shepton Mallet.

Chencera, Cardigansh. 4 m. S. from Aberystwith.

Cheney, South Molton hund. Devonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from South Molton.

Chenson, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Chumleigh.

Cheney Litton, Uggescombe hund. Dorsetsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Dorchester.

Cheney Longville, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 6 m. S.E. from Bishops Castle.

Chepsted Place, Sutton lathe, Kent; 2 m. N.W. from Sevenoaks.

Chepstow, Caldicot hund. Monmouthsh. $129\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from London; contains 348 houses, and 2,080 inhabitants, and is situated near the mouth of the river Wye, over which it has a wooden bridge of prodigious height, erected on piles. The streets are irregularly built, the houses, with the exception of a few, are mean; and the lanes dirty. On the shore of the Wye, convenient quays are provided for the numerous vessels which frequent it. And as the tide, according to Warner, is known to rise to the height of 70 feet,

and according to M^rPherson, to 52, in either case, it affords sufficient depth for vessels of 700 tons burthen. The inhabitants are industrious and enterprising, and deal largely in corn and other provisions, the produce of the fertile surrounding country. Shipbuilding is carried on to a great extent, and vessels of 600 tons are built for the Baltic trade. The trade of the town is of late become so flourishing, that the merchants import their wines from Oporto; and deals, hemp, flax, pitch, and tar, from Norway and Russia. This town sends great quantities of timber to Portsmouth, Plymouth, Deptford, and Woolwich, and of bark, cyder, &c. to several parts of Ireland, Liverpool, and other places. It was formerly walled round, and had a strong castle, great part of which is now standing, although probably erected immediately subsequent to the conquest. A beautiful Roman pavement was discovered here in 1689, and several other antiquities prove it to have been well known to that enlightened people. The rocky cliffs on each side of the river, and the beautiful scenery of Piecefield, afford the most delightful prospects imaginable. *Fairs*, Friday in Whitsun week, for horned cattle; Saturday before June 20, for wool; Aug. 1, Friday se'nnight after St. Luke, Oct. 16, for horned cattle; last Monday in each month for cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Chepstow Park, Caldicot hund. Monmouthsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chepstow.

Chequer, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 10 m. N. from Hailsham.

Cherhill, Calne hund. Wiltsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Calne.

Cherington, Longtrees hund. Gloucestersh. 9 m. S.W. from Cirencester.

Cheriton, Glamorgansh. $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Swansea.

Cheriton, Fawley hund. Hampsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Winchester.

Cheriton, Shepway lathe, Kent; 3 m. N.E. from Hith.

Cheriton, Pembrokesh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Pembroke.

Cheriton Bishop, Wowford hund. Devonsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Exeter.

Cheriton Cross, Wowford hund. Devonsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Exeter.

Cheriton Fitzpaine, West Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 5 m. N.E. from Crediton.

Cheriton, North, Morethorne hund. Somersetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Wincanton.

Cherington, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 5 m. N.W. from Newport.

Cherington, a river in Shropsh. running into the Tern.

Cherrington, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. S.E. from Shipston-on-Strour.

Cherrington, Swanborough hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. S.E. from Devizes.

Cherry Brook, Exminster hund. Devonsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Exeter.

Cherry Green, Dunmow hund. Essex; 6 m. S.S.W. from Saffron Walden.

Cherry Green, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ware.

Cherry, South, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 9 m. W.S.W. from Crediton.

Cherston, Ermington hund. Devonsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Totness.

Chertsey, Godly hund. Surrey; $19\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from London, containing 565 houses, and 2,819 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of the Thames, having considerable manufactures of malt, thread, iron hoops, and bricks, which are sent down the river to London. Here was once an Abbey, in which was deposited the body of Henry VI. afterwards removed to Windsor. Here also according to Camden, Julius Cæsar crossed the Thames, when he first attempted the conquest of Britain; to this place Cowley the poet retired, and here he ended his days. *Fairs*, first Monday in Lent, for horses, cattle, and hops; May 14, for horses and cattle; Aug. 6, Sept. 25, for horses, cattle, and hogs. *Market*, Wednesday.

Chertsey Bridge, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Staines, consists of seven arches, each formed of the segment of a circle, and is built of Purbeck stone, at the expence of 13,000*l*.

Chesel, Alderbury hund. Wilts. 6 m. E.N.E. from Salisbury.

Cheselborne, Whiteway hund. Dorsetsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Dorchester.

Chesham, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 27 m. N.N.E. from London, containing 379 houses, and 1,910 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale, and consists of three streets, the chief of which goes almost in a direct line from north to south, in which is the market-house. Here are 1 church, 4 meeting houses, and a charity school. The principal manufactures are lace and wooden ware. *Fairs*, April 21, July 22, Sept. 25, for cattle. *Market*, Wednesday.

Chesham Bois, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Amersham.

Chesham Bottom, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Chesham.

Chesham Lees, Salford hund. Lancash. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Bury.

Cheshire. This county distinguished by its figure, by the 2 horns which project to the east and west of its northern side, is bounded on the north by the rivers Mersey and Tame, which separate it from Lancashire, and by a small part of Yorkshire; on the east by the counties of Derby and Stafford, the limits of which are marked for the most part by hills and streams, and the south by Shropshire, and a de-

tached part of Flintshire, and the estuary of the Dee. Its length is 30 miles; its extreme breadth from horn to horn, almost 60; but across its middle part not 40; and its circumference 112 miles. It contains 1017 square miles; 650,880 acres; 1 city (Chester), 1 county town (Chester,) 7 hundreds, 13 market towns, 68 parishes, 35,621 houses, 191,751 inhabitants, and returns 4 members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the Shire, and 2 for the city of Chester, is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Chester: pays seven parts of the land-tax; in 1806 paid 1,747,858*l*. property-tax; in 1803, 84,991*l*. poor-rate, and furnishes the militia with 560 men. It is a county palatine, having a distinct government, administered by a chamberlain, a chief justice, &c. and Cheshire is in general a flat country. Its most hilly part is toward the eastern borders, where are some considerable eminences, forming a chain with the Derbyshire and Staffordshire hills. An interrupted ridge of high ground also crosses it from north to south on the western side, beginning with a bold promontory, overlooking the Mersey, near Frodsham; then crossing that large tract of heath, called Dabermire Forest, appearing again in the insulated rock of Beeston, crowned with the ruins of its strong castle; and ceasing in the wooded Broxton Hills near Malpas. The rest of the county is nearly level: its soil in many parts light and sandy, with much red grit rock, on which almost all the towns and villages are built; in others stiff clay, with an intermixture of uncultivated moss and heath; yet the proportion of waste ground to the cultivated, on the whole, is not estimated at above one-eleventh. Several small lakes, called meres, are interspersed, particularly in the north parts. The rivers in this county, are first, the Dee, a stream held in great veneration by our British ancestors. It has its rise, and the principal part of its course, in Wales, and only visits the west border of Cheshire, to which it serves for some space as a boundary; then crossing over to the city of Chester, it flows from thence to the sea, making a broad, sandy estuary, which separates this county from Flintshire. By embankments here made, much land has been gained from the tide, and a narrow but deeper channel, fitted for navigation has been formed from Chester half way to the sea. The Dee is navigable from near Ellesmere in Shropshire, to Chester; but at this city, the continuity of the navigation is broken by a ledge of rocks running across the end of the river, and causing a sort of cascade. The Weaver rises in the north part of Shropshire, and, after running

across the middle of Cheshire, and receiving the Dane from the east, empties into the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Winsford, some miles above Northwich. The Mersey itself belongs more to this county than to Lancashire, since it rises just within Yorkshire, and coasting first along the south side of the eastern horn of Cheshire, then crosses it, and reaches Lancashire only above Stockport. This county derives a very important advantage from its water carriage, being intersected by portions of four canals, allowing a very constant and cheap intercourse of traffic between the towns of Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, and the north of England, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and other counties. The Chester Canal commences at the river Dee, on the north side of Chester, and passing by Christleton, Waverton, Hargrave, and the north of Breston Castle, proceeds on to Nantwich. A branch of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, runs through about 20 miles of this county, entering it to the east of Ashton, and leaving it at Runcorn Gap, where it flows into the Mersey. The Grand Trunk Canal branches off the above at Preston Brook, and passing by Northwich and Middlewich, leaves the county on the east side at Church Lawton. At Preston-on-the-Hill, it passes through a tunnel of 1,241 yards in length, 17 feet 4 inches in height, and 13 feet 6 inches in width. A part of the Ellesmere Canal also passes across the western corner of this county, entering it at Pulford, and after uniting with the Dee at Chester, crosses the hundred of Wirrall for about 9 miles, and then joins the Mersey; thereby opening a short and easy passage between Chester and Liverpool. The diocese of Chester contains all Cheshire and Lancashire, Denbighshire and Flintshire, and is divided into two archdeaconries. Two commodities render Cheshire particularly famous, its salt and its cheese. The salt works are at the three towns, called Wyche, viz. Nantwich, Middlewich, and Northwich, and at Winsford and some other places. At most of these, brine is pumped up from springs which contain the salt dissolved in the bowels of the earth, and which is procured from the brine again by boiling. At Northwich vast pits of solid salt rock have been dug to a great depth, from which immense quantities are raised, partly to be purified on the spot by redissolving and boiling, and partly to be exported in its crude state. Most of the latter goes to Liverpool, by means of the river Weaver; and the plenty and cheapness of this commodity, has been a principal cause of the great foreign commerce of that port. The clear annual duty re-

ceived by government for Cheshire salt, amounts to 200,000*l*. The cheese of this county is noted for its mellowness and rich flavour, and great quantities of it are consumed in various parts of England and Scotland, as well as exported abroad. About three-fourths of the land in Cheshire is supposed to be either pastured or mown; and the grass, except what is eaten by horses, is chiefly consumed by milking cows, as few cattle are fattened here. The farmers are less attentive to the beauty of their cows, than in many other parts, the milk being the great object; and they keep them to a great age. More calves are fed in Cheshire during the months of March and April, than in any other part of England, but the veal is killed very young, as the milk cannot be long spared. The dairies are scattered over the whole county; but the principal are about Nantwich, and the tract between the Dane and Weaver, where the soil is more clayey. The cheese is chiefly sold to London, but a good deal goes to Liverpool, and the counties to the north. The chief manures of this county are marl and lime; the latter mostly gotten on the east side. Coals are in considerable plenty on the north-east; and some are also dug in the hundred of Wirrall, on that peninsula lying between the Dee and Mersey, where they are sent to Chester. The middle of this county is principally supplied from Lancashire. Stone quarries are frequent in the hilly parts. There are few considerable woods in Cheshire, but timber abounds in the hedge rows, and especially oak, the bark of which is a valuable object, on account of the many tanneries established in the county. The capital of the county is Chester (which see). Of the other towns, Stockport is now the most populous and flourishing, on account of its participating largely in the cotton manufactures. These have caused its former business of making checks, hats, and buttons, to decline, though the hat making is still a considerable branch. It has a great market for cheese and oatmeal. Nantwich, an old town of moderate size, has a considerable trade in shoes made for the London market, and a small manufacture of gloves. Much tanning is done in this place and its vicinity. Macclesfield and Congleton have large mills for the winding of silk. At the latter ribbons are made for the Coventry manufacturers: at the former is a considerable manufactory of mohair buttons; and extensive works for smelting copper and making brass, are erected near it. Knutsford was formerly distinguished for a manufactory of thread, which is almost extinct. Its neighbourhood is distinguished for a number of

seats of the principal families of the county. In all the above-mentioned towns the ancient branches of business are declining, and newly erected cotton-works are rising upon their ruins. This flourishing branch of manufacture seems now extending through Cheshire as it has done over Lancashire. The village of Parkgate near the mouth of the Dee, is well known as a place of transit between this kingdom and Ireland, though less used since the establishment of regular carriages through Wales to Holyhead. Parkgate is also frequented for sea-bathing.

Cheshire Fields, Nantwich hund. Chesh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. from Whitchurch.

Cheshunt, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $\frac{4}{4}$ m. S.S.W. from Hoddesdon, once a market town, is situated in an extensive parish and manor, which were once in the possession of John of Gaunt 4th son of Edward III.; afterward of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond; natural son of Henry VIII. In this village, Richard Cromwell the Protector, spent many years of a venerable old age under the assumed name of Clerk, dying in 1712, in his 80th year.

Cheshunt House, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $\frac{4}{4}$ m. S.S.W. from Hoddesdon, formerly the residence and property of Cardinal Wolsey.

Cheshunt Priory, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $\frac{2}{4}$ m. S. from Hoddesdon, was a convent founded in 1183.

Cheshunt Street, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $\frac{4}{4}$ m. S. from Hoddesdon.

Cheshunt Wash, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $\frac{2}{4}$ m. S. from Hoddesdon.

Chesil, Portland Isle liberty, Dorsetsh. $\frac{5}{4}$ m. S. from Weymouth.

Cheshenbury, Amesbury hund. Hampsh. $\frac{9}{4}$ m. W. from Ludgershall.

Cheshenbury Priory, Estub and Everley hund. Wilts. $\frac{9}{4}$ m. W. from Ludgershall.

Chessington, Copthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; $\frac{4}{4}$ m. S. from Kingston.

Chester, Broxton hund. Chesh. 190 m. N.E. from London, contains 3,194 houses, 15,052 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This city was first called to send representatives in 34 Henry VIII. who vested the right of election in the freemen, consisting at present of 1,000 voters. This ancient and respectable city is situated near the south boundary of the county, on a rocky eminence, above the river Dee, having a bridge over it, and is half encircled by a sweep of that river. Chester principally consists of four streets, running from a centre towards the points of the compass, and each terminated by a gate in the walls with which it is surrounded. These streets are excavated from the rocky soil, and are sunk several feet beneath the surface, a cir-

cumstance that has been the cause of a singular construction in the houses. On the level of the streets are low shops or warehouses, and above them a gallery on each side, reaching from street to street, open in front and haisteraded. These galleries, called Rows by the inhabitants, are exceedingly curious to strangers, who, when walking in them, can hardly divest themselves of the idea of being up one pair of stairs. Along the Rows are ranges of shops, and above them the higher stories which project to the streets, and form a line with the warehouses underneath. The whole appears as if the first stories of all the houses were laid open, and made to communicate with each other, pillars only being left for the support of the superstructure. The principal streets are intersected by various less ones, which cross the others at right angles, and divide the enclosed spaces into less squares. The kitchens and back courts of the houses are on a level with the galleries. Besides the cathedral, St. Oswald's, and St. John's, Chester contains 7 parish churches, but the 3 former are only entitled to particular notice. The castle, standing within the walls, on the south-east side of the city, seems to have been rebuilt, on the Norman model by the Conqueror. A great part of it was taken down a few years ago, to make room for that magnificent structure the new county gaol, which is scarcely exceeded by any other in the kingdom. The principal charge incurred in building this fabric, was defrayed by the income arising from the river Weaver navigation. The castle is garrisoned by two companies of invalids; and has a governor, lieutenant-governor, and constable. The latter holds his place for life, and strictly speaking, is the keeper of the prison, but appoints a deputy. The Pentice is an ancient building, situated near the junction of the 4 principal streets, in the centre of the city, and supposed to occupy some portion of the site of the Roman Prætorium. Within this structure all the business under the cognizance of a justice of the peace is transacted. Here also the sheriffs and recorder determine civil causes; but the courts of session, crown-mote, and post-mote, are holden in a spacious and convenient room over the exchange. The chief justice presides at the court of session, as does the mayor, assisted by the recorder, both in the crown-mote and post-mote courts, possessing jurisdiction over all criminal causes but treason. The government of Chester was by Charles II. in 1676, vested in a corporation, consisting of a mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, twenty-four aldermen and 40 common council-men, 2 of whom are leave-lookers, whose office it is, to inform

of all persons exercising trades, within the city without being freemen. The 2 senior officers are messengers, or receivers of the murage duties, for repairing the walls; and two are treasurers, who are usually next in succession to the mayor. There are likewise a sword and a mace-bearer, and various other inferior officers. The exclusive power of election into their own body is assumed by the corporation, though the right of such election was by the charter of Henry VII. vested in the freemen citizens, who by their own unwise conduct have forfeited the privilege. Chester is distinguished as a sort of provincial metropolis, many of the gentry of the neighbouring counties making it a place of occasional residence. Its poorer classes of inhabitants, are chiefly occupied in trades common to great towns inhabited by opulent families. The only manufacture of consequence is that of gloves, which are made in vast numbers, principally by women. There is also a small manufactory of tobacco pipes, an iron foundry, snuff mills, and some establishments for ship building, which furnish additional employment. The latter business is carried on to great advantage, many vessels, from 100 to 500 tons being built yearly. These, in point of strength and beauty, are reckoned as complete and durable as those built in any other port in the kingdom, the materials being entirely of British oak. A shot work was likewise established in 1801. The maritime business of Chester, chiefly consists of the Irish and coasting trades, with a small portion of trade to foreign parts. The quantities of linen cloth imported from Ireland are very great; and for the better accommodation of the merchants, a new hall was erected in 1778; this is an handsome square brick building, enclosing a spacious area, and containing 111 shops. Besides linen, the commodities imported, are, wood, hides, tallow, feathers, butter, provisions, and other articles from Ireland; groceries from London; timber, hemp, flax, iron, and tallow, from the Baltic; kid and lamb skins from Leithorn; fruit, oil, barilla, and cork, from Spain and Portugal; and from the latter a large quantity of wine, which is the principal article of foreign import. The exports are, coal, lead, lead ore, calamine, copper plates, cast iron, and vast quantities of cheese. From the large cheese warehouse on the river, vessels are laden at stated periods with cargoes for London. The limits of the port, extend on the Cheshire side of the Dee, as far as the end of Wirrall; on the Flintshire side to the mouth of the river Clwyd; yet the number of ships belonging to it is but small, notwithstanding the foregoing enumeration of commercial objects. By

means of vast embankments which confine the estuary of the Dee within narrow limits, the port is so much improved as to allow vessels of 350 tons burthen to come up to the quay at spring tides, and flourishing farms now occupy the space that was bare sand/covered every tide by the water. The walls round Chester are in circuit one mile, three-quarters, and 100 yards. They are the only entire specimens of ancient fortification, those of Carlisle excepted, in Great Britain, but are now only preserved for the purposes of recreation. On the top is a continued walk, sufficiently extensive for 2 persons abreast, and affording a great variety of prospect. The expence of the repairs are defrayed by certain imports called murage duties, collected at the custom-house on all merchandize entered at the port. The gates were anciently under the protection of the Earls of Shrewsbury, Oxford, and Derby, and the principal magistrates of the city. The guard was maintained by tolls exacted from strangers at each entrance. Three of them are elegant modern buildings. Beyond the city, on the west side, the races are holden, in an extensive and beautiful meadow, for which nothing can be better calculated; the whole lying like an amphitheatre, immediately beneath the walls. The public charities are numerous; those more particularly worthy of notice, are, the infirmary, the house of industry, the blue-coat hospitals for boys and girls, and the various almshouses dispersed through the city. Chester is supposed to have been founded by the Romans, in whose days it was very eminent, and no city in Britain maintained the Roman splendour so long; indeed the monuments of antiquity found here are too numerous to particularize in this work. This city ever since its submission to the Saxons, till the reign of Charles I. has been the constant scene of action between the contending parties, and like every other eminent place in similar situations, has severely felt the scourge of the ruling faction. Under Henry VII. and VIII. it first enjoyed some respite, and the immunities granted by those monarchs were confirmed by Charles II. out of gratitude to the city for its unshaken fidelity to his unfortunate father. *Fairs*, last Thursday in February, for cattle; July 5, Oct. 10, for cattle, Irish linen, cloths, hardware, hops, drapery, and Manchester goods. *Market*, Saturday, which is most plentifully supplied with every article of provision.

Chester Canal. See *Cheshire*.

Chester, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 9½ m. N.W. from Rothbury.

Chester, Black, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. N.W. from Rothbury.

Chester Court, Barkston Ash way. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Selby.

Chester Hill, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 8 m. S.E. from Alnwick.

Chester House, Higham Ferrers hund. Northamptonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Welingtonborough.

Chester, Little, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 1 m. N.E. from Derby.

Chester-le-Street, Chester ward, Durham; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Durham, consists of one long street nearly 2 miles in length; through which passes the high road to Newcastle, &c. It draws its chief support from the neighbouring collieries; although formerly the See of Durham was translated here from Lindisfern, and continued 113 years after which the church was made collegiate by Bishop Beck, and so continued till the dissolution: in more remote antiquity, it is said to have been a Roman colony.

Chester, White, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 9 m. N.W. from Newcastle.

Chesterblade, Wells Forum hund. Somersetsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Shepton Mallet.

Chesterfield, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from London, containing 920 houses, and 4,267 inhabitants, and situated on the river Rother; is clean, tolerably well built, and contains many good modern houses, a large church in the form of a cathedral, and an elegant town-hall, where the sessions are holden once a year. Here also are a gaol for debtors, and a house of correction. The spire of the church which is built of timber and covered with lead, is warped awry owing to the greenness of the materials. The manufactures consist of carpets, stockings, and woollen stuffs, and here also are silk and cotton mills. In the neighbourhood are iron foundries and potteries, and it has a navigable communication with all parts of England. The government of Chesterfield is by the last charter, granted by Charles II. vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, 6 brethren, and 12 capital burgesses, who are assisted by a town-clerk. The charities consist of a free-school erected by Queen Elizabeth, and reckoned the largest in the north of England, and several almshouses. *Fairs*, Jan. 27. for horses &c. 28, first Saturday in April, May 4, July 4, for cattle, horses, and pedlary; Sept. 25, for cheese, onions, and pedlary; last Saturday in Nov. for cattle, sheep, and pedlary. *Market*, Saturday.

Chesterfield Canal, begins at Chesterfield proceeding by Staveley town and coal works to the tunnel at Hartshill, and at the distance of 8000 yards, proceeds to Workop, across the Royton river at Kilton: It thence takes a circuit near to Bilby hall, to Babworth, and almost all round the town of Retford, then

turning north it passes by Welham, Clarendon, Clarendon, and round Crindley-on-the-Hill to Misterton, into the Trent near Stockwith, after traversing a course of 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with a rise of 45 feet from Chesterfield to Norwood, and a fall of 395 feet from Norwood to the river Trent.

Chesterfield, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. S. from Litchfield.

Chesterford, Great, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 4 m. N. from Saffron Walden, is a small but ancient village, built on the site of a Roman station. *Fair*, July 5.

Chesterford, Little, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 3 m. N. from Saffron Walden.

Chesterford Park, Uttlesford hund. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Saffron Walden.

Chesters, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N.N.W. from Hexham, was anciently a Roman station.

Chesterton, Chesterton hund. Cambridgesh. 1 m. N. from Cambridge.

Chesterton, Normahcross hund. Huntingdonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Peterborough.

Chesterton, Binsgarey hund. Shropsh. 5 m. N.E. from Bridgenorth.

Chesterton, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. S.W. from Southam.

Chesterton, Great, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 2 m. S.W. from Bicester.

Chesterton, Little, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bicester.

Chesterton House, Kington hund. Warwicksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Southam.

Chestlain Bridge, Bramber rape, Sussex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Steyning.

Chewardine, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Drayton.

Chewick, Islandshire, Durham; 11 m. N.N.W. from Belford.

Chethams Smithy, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5 m. E.N.E. from Stockport.

Chetisham, Isle of Ely, Cambridgesh. 2 m. N. from Ely.

Chetnole, Yetminster hund. Dorsetsh. 6 m. S.W. from Sherborne.

Chettle, Monckton-Up, Winbourne hund. Dorsetsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Blandford Forum.

Chetton, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 4 m. S.W. from Bridgenorth.

Chetwode, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Buckingham.

Chetwynd, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 2 m. N. from Newport.

Chetynd Aston, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 2 m. S. from Newport.

Chetynd Park, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Newport.

Cheveley, Cheveley hund. Cambridgesh. 2 m. E. from Newmarket.

Chevennage House, Longtrees hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. N.W. from Tetbury.

Cheveney, Great, Scray lathe, Kent; 5 m. N.W. from Cranbrook.

Cheveney, Little, Ford lathe, Kent; 7 m. E.S.E. from Tunbridge.

- Chevening*, Sutton lathe, Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Sevenoaks. *Fair*, May 16.
- Chevening Place*, Sutton lathe, Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Sevenoaks.
- Cheverell*, Great, Swanborough hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. N.W. from East Lavington.
- Cheverell*, Little, Swanborough hund. 2 m. S.W. from East Lavington.
- Cheverell Park*, Swanborough hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. N.W. from East Lavington.
- Cheverell's Green*, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from St. Albans.
- Chevers Hall*, Ongar hund. Essex; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Epping.
- Cheverton*, Pydar hund. Cornwall; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Truro.
- Cheverton*, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Newport, Isle of Wight.
- Cheverton House*, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. adjoining Cheverton.
- Chevet Hall*, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Wakefield.
- Chevin End*, Appletree hund. Derbysh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Derby.
- Chevington*, Thingoe hund. Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.
- Chevington*, South, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 9 m. N.E. from Morpeth.
- Chevington*, West, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 8 m. N.E. from Morpeth.
- Cheviside*, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 7 m. N. from Derby.
- Chew Magna*, Chew hund. Somersetsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bristol.
- Chewant*, Salford hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bolton-in-the-Moor.
- Chewstoke*, Hartcliffe and Bedminster hund. Somersetsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Axbridge.
- Chewton*, Keynsham, Keynsham hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S.E. from Bristol.
- Chewton Mendip*, Chewton hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. N.E. from Wells. Near this place lead ore and lapis calamita have been found. *Fair*, All-Saints Day, for horses, cattle, and sheep.
- Chewton Minery*, Wells Forum hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N. from Wells.
- Chewtun Place*, Keynsham hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. N.W. from Bath.
- Cheyne Court*, Old, Shepway lathe, Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from New Romney.
- Cheyne Street*, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Uxbridge.
- Cheyndes*, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 5 m. E. from Amersham.
- Cheyndes Lodge*, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Amersham.
- Chibbenhurst*, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Oxford.
- Chibley End*, Clifton hund. Bedfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hitchin.
- Chichester*, Chichester rape, Sussex; 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from London, contains 831 houses, 4,744 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I. on the inhabitants paying scot and lot; who amongst to 500. - This city, which is a Bishop's See translated from Selsey in the Conqueror's time, is situated in a pleasant vale on the river Lavant, which forming here a semi-circle, encompasses it on part of the east side, the whole of the south, and the greatest part of the west. From the cross, which is nearly in the centre, proceed 4 streets at right angles, whose direction is towards the 4 cardinal points of the compass, from which each of them is named. The city is surrounded by a stone wall, in which were formerly 4 gates opening into the principal streets, which have been all pulled down in order to enlarge the prospect, and promote the circulation of the air. The streets are handsome, airy, and well paved; and within the walls are 6 parish churches. The buildings most worthy of attention, are, the cathedral, which, though not large, is a very elegant Gothic structure, the bishop's palace, the council-chamber, guild-hall, the custom-house, and the theatre. Chichester is a city and county of itself; and the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common-council, without limitation, and 4 justices of the peace, chosen out of the aldermen. The mayor holds a court of request for the recovery of small debts, being attended in his public capacity by 4 sergeants at mace, &c. The river Lavant is navigable for small vessels, up to this city; the larger ones discharging their cargoes 2 miles lower down. The merchants have some foreign trade, but most of the vessels are employed in carrying corn to London, and coasting. Here are manufactures of balzes, coarse cloth and blankets, and a considerable business in ship building. The charitable institutions are 2 charity schools, 1 for boys, and 1 for girls; besides several alms-houses. In the year 1782, Mr. Hardham, a well-known tobaccoconist in London, left this city the interest of 10,000*l.* for ever, to lessen the poor-rates. The neighbourhood of Chichester is surrounded by the houses of the nobility, &c. the whole vicinity affording the most delightful prospects of the sea, and abounding with game and fish, and every necessary of life. This city was inhabited by the Romans, as the antiquities discovered, evidently prove; and here was the royal seat of the South Saxon Kings. *Fairs*, May 4, Whit-Monday, Aug. 8, for horses and horned cattle; Oct. 10, for horned cattle; Oct. 20, for horses and horned cattle; second Wednesday in every month for cattle, &c. *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday, which are plentifully supplied with every article of provision.
- Chichester Hall*, Rockford hund. Essex; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Balericay.
- Chichley*, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. N.E. from Newport Pagnell.

Chickley Green, Newport hund. Bucking-
hamsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Newport Pagnell.
Chick Hill, Hastings rape, Sussex; $2\frac{1}{2}$
m. S. from Winchelsea.

Chickembra, Penwith hund. Cornwall;
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from St. Ives.

Chickenley, Morley wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.
N.W. from Wakefield.

Chickerel, West. Coltiffordtree hund.
Dorsetsh. 3 m. N.W. from Weymouth.

Chicklade, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$
m. N. from Hindon.

Chickney, Dunmow hund. Essex; $5\frac{1}{2}$
m. N.W. from Dunmow.

Chicksand Abbey, Wixamtree hund.
Bedfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Ampthill.
Here was a priory of Gilbertines founded
by Paganel Beauchamp.

Chicksand Lodge, Wixamtree hund.
Bedfordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Ampthill.

Chicks Grove, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh.
4 m. S.E. from Hindon.

Chiddingfold, Godalming hund. Surrey;
 $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Godalming.

Chiddingfold, Pevensy rape, Sussex;
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hailsham.

Chiddingstone, Sutton lathe, Kent; 6
m. W.S.W. from Tunbridge.

Chidgley, Willerton and Freemanners
hund. Somersetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Watchet.

Chidham, Chichester rape, Sussex; 5
m. S.W. from Chichester.

Chidhurst Farm, Tandridge hund.
Surrey; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Reigate.

Chidlock, Whitchurch Canonieorum
hund. Dorsetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Bridport.

Chidlock, North, Whitchurch Canonie-
orum hund. Dorsetsh. 3 m. N.W. from
Bridport.

Chidwall, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4 m.
N.W. from Wakefield.

Chieveley, Faircross hund. Berksh. 5 m.
S. from East Hlsley.

Chignal, Great, Chelmsford hund. Essex;
3 m. N.W. from Chelmsford.

Chignal Hall, Chelmsford hund. Essex;
4 m. N.W. from Chelmsford.

Chignal, Little, Chelmsford hund. Essex;
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chelmsford.

Chigwell, Ongar hund. Essex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.
N.W. from Romford. In this pleasant vil-
lage is a good free-school founded by arch-
bishop Harsnett. *Fair*, Sept. 30, for
hiring servants.

Chigwell Row, Ongar hund. Essex;
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Romford.

Chilbolton, Buddlegate hund. Hampsh.
4 m. N.E. from Stockbridge.

Chilcomb, Fawley hund. Hampsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$
m. S.E. from Winchester. Here is a
kind of fair biiden, previous to that
at Magdalen Hill.

Chilcomb, Uggescombe hund. Dorsetsh.
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Bridport.

Chilcompton, Chewton hund. Somers-
etsh. 7 m. N.E. from Wells.

Chilcot, Wells Forum hund. Somersetsh.
2 m. E. from Wells.

Chilcot, Willerton and Freemanners
hund. Somersetsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Dul-
verton.

Chilcott, Reppington hund. Derbysh.
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Childecomb, Clyston hund. Devonsh.
7 m. N.E. from Exeter.

Childer Thornton, Wirral hund. Chesh.
8 m. N. from Chester.

Childerditch, Chafford hund. Essex;
5 m. S.W. from Billericay.

Childerditch Common, Chafford hund.
Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Billericay.

Childersley, Chesterton hund. Cam-
bridge-sh. 6 m. W. from Cambridge.

Childrey, Wantage hund. Berksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$
m. W. from Wantage.

Child's Gray, Doddington hund. Wor-
cestersh. 5 m. E.S.E. from Tenbury.

Child's Hill, Gore hund. Middlesex;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hampstead.

Childwall, West Derby hund. Lancash.
4 m. E.S.E. from Liverpool.

Chilfroome, Tillesford hund. Dorsetsh.
9 m. N.W. from Dorchester.

Chilham, Selsey lathe, Kent; 4 m.
S.E. from Faversham; supposed to be
the place where Julius Caesar encamped
in his second expedition to Britain, it
being first called Julham, i. e. Julius's
house. *Fair*, Nov. 8, for cattle.

Chilhampton, Branch and Dole hund.
Wiltsh. 4 m. N.W. from Salisbury.

Chilland, Bountisborough hund. Hampsh.
3 m. N.E. from Winchester.

Chillaton, Tavistock hund. Devonsh.
 $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Tavistock.

Chillendon, Augustine lathe, Kent; 5
m. W. from Deal.

Chillerton Street, West Mendham hund.
Hampsh. 3 m. S. from Newport; Isle
of Wight.

Chillford, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk;
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Orford.

Chilleton, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 7
m. S.W. from Dartmouth.

Chilley Green, Hastings rape, Sussex;
3 m. S.E. from Hailsham.

Chilling Place, Bullington hund. Ox-
fordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Bicester.

Chillingham, Glendale ward, Northum-
berland; 4 m. E. from Wooler.

Chillingham Park, Glendale ward, Nor-
thumberland; adjoining Chillingham:
remarkable for being the only place in
the island, where the original stock of
Britain is in its unmixed and natural
state. These cattle are enclosed within
high walls in a part of this park, which
has been grazed by the same breed for
several centuries, and are to all intents
perfectly wild.

Chillington, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 6
m. N.W. from Bedford.

Chillington, South Petherton hund. So-
meretsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Ilminster.

Chillington, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh.
2 m. S.W. from Brewood.

CHI

Chilmark, Danworth hund. Wiltsh. 9½ m. W.N.W. from Salisbury. This pleasant village is noted for its quarries of fine white stone. *Fair*, July 30, for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and cheese.

Chilsem Green, Hastings rape, Sussex; 5 m. N.E. from Hailsham.

Chilsum, Ford lathe, Kent; 8½ m. S.E. from Maidstone.

Chilson, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. N.E. from Barford.

Chilson, Lower, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 7½ m. W. from Hereford.

Chilsworthy, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Holsworthy.

Chilsworthy, East hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. N.E. from Callington.

Chillern, Bampton hund. Devonsh. 2 m. N. from Bampton.

Chiltern All Saints, Heytesbury hund. Wiltsh. 10½ m. W. from Amesbury.

Chiltern, St. Mary, Heytesbury hund. Wiltsh. 11½ m. W.N.W. from Amesbury.

Chiltern Green, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 3 m. S.E. from Luton.

Chiltington, Lewes rape, Sussex; 4 m. N.W. from Lewes.

Chiltington, West, Arundel rape, Sussex; 7½ m. N.W. from Steyning.

Chilton, Compton hund. Berks. 8 m. S. from Abingdon.

Chilton Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. N. from Thame.

Chilton, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 6 m. S.W. from Newport.

Chilton, Conover hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Chilton, North Petherton hund. Somersetsh.; 2 m. N.N.W. from Bridgewater.

Chilton, Whitley hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. N.E. from Bridgewater.

Chilton, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 1 m. N. from Sudbury.

Chilton, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. N.W. from Hungerford.

Chilton Burtle, Whitley hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. N.E. from Bridgewater.

Chilton Cantelow, Hounsbrough, Berwick, and Coker hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. from Ilchester.

Chilton Gate, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 6½ m. N.E. from Crediton.

Chilton, Great, Darlington ward, Durham; 9 m. S. from Durham.

Chilton House, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Hungerford.

Chilton, Little, Darlington ward, Durham; 5½ m. S.S.E. from Durham.

Chilton Lodge, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 1 m. N.W. from Hungerford.

Chilton Park, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. N. from Thame.

Chilton Street, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 1½ m. N.W. from Clare.

Chilver Bridge, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 4½ m. S.W. from Hailsham.

CHI

Chilwell, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Nottingham.

Chilwick Farm, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N. from St. Albans.

Chilwick Green, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N. from St. Alban's.

Chilwick House, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N. from St. Alban's.

Chilworth, Mansbridge hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S.E. from Romsey.

Chilworth, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 9 m. E.S.E. from Oxford.

Chilworth, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 2½ m. S.E. from Guildford.

Chimney, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. S.E. from Bampton-in-the-Bush.

China Hall, Rochford hund. Essex; 3½ m. S.E. from Rochford.

Chingford, Waltham hund. Essex; 5 m. S. from Waltham-Abbey, is pleasantly situated upon a gentle eminence, bordering upon the edge of Epping-Forest, and although so very near to the metropolis, is as retired as any village in the kingdom.

Chingford Green, Waltham hund. Essex; 6 m. S. from Waltham-Abbey.

Chingford Hall, Waltham hund. Essex; 4 m. S.S.E. from Waltham-Abbey.

Chingford Hatch, Waltham hund. Essex; 5 m. S.S.E. from Waltham-Abbey.

Chingweal, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 4 m. S. from St. Columb Major.

Chinham, Basingstoke hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Basingstoke.

Chinham, Sutton lathe, Kent; 5 m. N.E. from Sevenoaks.

Chinley Head, High Peak hund. Derbys. 3 m. N. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Chinnore, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. E. from Yarmouth.

Chinnoek, East, Hounsbrough, Berwick, and Coker hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S.W. from Yeovil. Here is a salt spring, although 20 miles from the sea.

Chinnoek, Middle, Hounsbrough, Berwick, and Coker hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Yeovil.

Chinnoek, West, Hounsbrough, Berwick, and Coker hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N.E. from Crewkerne.

Chinnor, Lewknor hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Thame.

Chinnor Hill, Lewknor hund. Oxfordsh. 5½ m. E. from Wallington.

Chints, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 4 m. W. from Richmond.

Chip House, Copthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; 4 m. N.N.E. from Reigate.

Chipchase, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 7 m. N. from Hexham.

Chipchase Castle, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 8 m. N.N.W. from Hexham.

Chippenhall Green, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 6½ m. W. from Halesworth.

Chipleigh, West Kingsbury hund. Somersetsh. 8 m. N.W. from Taunton.

Chipley, Milverton hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N.W. from Wellington.

Chipnall, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S.E. from Drayton.

Chippierfield, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Watford.

Chippenharn, Chippenharn hund. Wiltsh. 93½ m. W. from London, contains 683 houses, 3,366 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. The privilege of sending representatives was conferred on this borough in 23 Edward I. but it sent only to two parliaments of Edward II. and four of Edward III. and intermitted sending till 2 Richard II. and again ceased sending after the 12th of his reign, till called upon in 1 Henry VI. since which time it has made regular returns, the right of election being vested in the bailiff, burgesses, and freemen, being householders of, and resident in the ancient burghage houses within the borough, who amount at present to 150. It is pleasantly situated on the river Avon, over which it has a handsome stone bridge of 16 arches. The streets are ~~cheap~~, most of the houses well built, and the inns excellent. The church is a venerable Gothic structure, but the market-house is a mean, shabby building, every way unworthy of so excellent a town. The government of Chippenharn is, by the charter of queen Mary, committed to the bailiff and 12 burgesses; the bailiff being also the returning officer at the election. The chief trade is the manufacture of superfine woollen cloth, which is of the very best quality, and in so flourishing a state, that the inferior classes of people employed in its various departments find a difficulty in procuring dwellings for themselves and families. Of its ancient history little is to be found on record, further than that in the days of Alfred it was one of the finest and strongest cities of the kingdom, the taking of which by the Danes, about the year 890, was the principal cause of the retreat of that great king. *Fairs*, May 17, June 22, Oct. 29, Dec. 11, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs. *Market*, Thursday.

Chippenharn, Staploe hund. Cambridgesh. 4½ m. N. from Newmarket.

Chippenharn Park, Staploe hund. Cambridgesh. 4½ m. N. from Newmarket.

Chipping, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 12 m. N. from Ware.

Chipping, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N.E. from Preston.

Chipping Barnet. See *Barnet*.

Chipping Norton. See *Norton*.

Chipping Ongar. See *Ongar*.

Chipping Sudbury. See *Sudbury*.

Chipping Warden. See *Warden*.

Chipsop, Tavistock hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. W. from Tavistock.

Chipstable, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. W.S.W. from Wiveliscomb.

Chipstead, Reigate hund. Surrey; 4½ m. N.E. from Reigate.

Chipton, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Dartmouth.

Chirbury, Chirbury hund. Shropsh. 3 m. N.E. from Montgomery.

Chiridon, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S.W. from Bellingham.

Chiridon Head, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 7 m. S.W. from Bellingham.

Chirk, Denbighsh. 8 m. S.E. from Llangollen. *Fairs*, second Wednesday in Feb., second Friday in June, Nov. 12, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

Chirk Castle, Denbighsh. 6 m. S.E. from Llangollen; is still a magnificent building, in perfect repair, although built by Roger Mortimer in the 13th century. Its situation on an eminence is so lofty, as to command extensive views into 17 different counties.

Chirton, Castle ward, Northumberland; 6½ m. N.E. from Newcastle.

Chirwell, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from Leeds.

Chisbaer, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Great Marlow.

Chisbury, Castle, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. S.E. from Marlborough.

Chiselborough, Hounsbrough, Berwick, and Coker hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S.W. from Yeovil.

Chiseldon, Kingsbridge hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Swindon.

Chiselhampton, Dorchester hund. Oxfordsh. 7½ m. N.E. from Abingdon.

Chishall, Great, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 1 m. W.N.W. from Saffron Walden.

Chishall, Little, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 1 m. W.N.W. from Saffron Walden.

Chislehurst, Sutton lathe, Kent; 5 m. E. from Bromley; noted for having been the residence of Camden the antiquarian, and the birth-place of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and Sir Francis Walsingham. *Fair*, Wednesday in Whitsun week, for toys.

Chisler, Augustine lathe, Kent; 8½ m. N.E. from Canterbury.

Chismons Green, Scray lathe, Kent; 3 m. S.E. from Ashford.

Chisnall Hall, Leyland hund. Lancash. 5 m. N.N.W. from Wigan.

Chiswell Green, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. S.W. from St. Alban's.

Chiswick, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. E. from Brentford. *Fair*, July 12, for toys, holding three days.

Chiswick Grove, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. S.E. from Brentford.

Chickhurst, Gloucester rape, Sussex; 3 m. N.W. from Medhurst.

Chitterley, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 8½ m. N.N.E. from Exeter.

Chittlehampton, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 5 m. W. from South Molton.

Chittewater's Hill, Calne hund. Wiltsh. 1 m. N.W. from Calne.

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Chitway Heath, Pottern and Cannings hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Devizes.
Chitway Nonsuch, Pottern and Cannings hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Devizes.
Chivefield, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Stevenage.
Chivefield Lodge, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Stevenage.
Chiveltone, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 5 m. S.E. from Kingsbridge.
Chiverton, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Newport, Isle of Wight.
Chobham, Godly hund. Surrey; 5½ m. S.W. from Chertsey.
Chobham Park, Godly hund. Surrey; 6½ m. S.W. from Chertsey.
Chobham Place, Godly hund. Surrey; 5 m. W.S.W. from Chertsey.
Chodburgh, Rishbridge hund. Suffolk; 5½ m. S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.
Chokes Lane, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. E. from Malmesbury.
Cholceatra, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Leominster.
Cholilerton, Andover hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. W. from Andover.
Cholesbury, Cotswold hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. N.N.W. from Chesham.
Chollerton, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5½ m. N. from Hexham. Here Oswald, King of Northumberland, defeated Cedwall, King of Cumberland; on which he set up the cross called after him St. Oswald's Cross, and embraced Christianity.
Cholmondeston, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Nantwich.
Cholmondeston Green, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Nantwich.
Cholmondeston Hall, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 5½ m. N. from Nantwich.
Cholmondeston, Samford hund. Suffolk; 6 m. S.S.E. from Ipswich.
Cholmondley Hall, Broxton hund. Chesh. 4½ m. N.E. from Malpas.
Cholmondley Park, Broxton hund. Chesh. 4 m. N.E. from Malpas.
Cholsey, Reading hund. Berksh. 2 m. S.W. from Wallingford; where was formerly a monastery built by King Ethelred in 986, to atone for the murder of his brother, King Edward the Martyr.
Cholwick Town, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Plymton Earle.
Choon, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. N.W. from Penzance.
Choon Castle, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 5 m. N.W. from Penzance.
Chop Yate, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 9 m. S.W. from Gisborough.
Choppington, Bedlingtonshire, Durham; 3½ m. E. from Morpeth. This part of the county lies in the centre of Northumberland.
Chopwell, Chester ward, Durham; 8 m. W. from Gateshead.
Chorley, Leyland hund. Lancash. 208 m. N.E. from London; containing 865

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houses and 4,516 inhabitants, is situated in the centre of the county, near the spring-head of the Chor, which communicating with the Yarrow, give motion to all kinds of machinery used in the cotton manufactures, bleaching grounds, printing works, &c. The only remarkable building is its ancient parochial chapel, supposed to be a Saxon structure. Here are several other places of worship, a grammar school, poor house, 6 alms-houses, and many Sunday schools. At the south end is a prison for the confinement of malefactors and disorderly persons. Here also the bishop of Chester holds his court twice a year by proxy. The cotton manufacture in all its branches, bleaching, printing cottons, fustians, calicoes, and muslins, flourish exceedingly; and the neighbourhood abounds in mines of coal, lead, and allum, and in quarries of stone, slate, and mill-stones.
Fairs, March 26, May 5, Aug. 20, for horned cattle; Sept. 5, for taw and small wares. *Market*, Thursdays.
Chorley, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Litchfield.
Chorley Green, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 6 m. W. from Nantwich.
Chorley Hall, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 4½ m. S.W. from Nantwich.
Chorley Hall, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5½ m. E. from Knutsford.
Chorley Wood, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. N.W. from Rickmansworth.
Chorlton, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 5 m. S.S.E. from Nantwich.
Chorlton, Wirral hund. Chesh. 3½ m. N. from Chester.
Chorman's Cross, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 1½ m. W.N.W. from Solihull.
Chornel, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 5½ m. S.W. from Worcester.
Chotwell, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. ½ m. S.W. from Totness.
Choulton, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Bishop's Castle.
Chowbent, West-Derby hund. Lancash. 7 m. S.W. from Bolton-in-the-Moor.
Chowden, Chester ward, Durham; 3 m. S.W. from Gateshead.
Chowley, Broxton hund. Chesh. 6½ m. N. from Malpas.
Chrishall, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 6 m. W. from Saffron Walden.
Chrishall Grange, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 5½ m. W. from Saffron Walden.
Chrishall Grange, Triplow hund. Cambridgesh. 11½ m. S. from Cambridge.
Christchurch, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 100½ m. S.S.W. from London; contains 295 houses, 1,410 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was in 13 Elizabeth granted to the inhabitants paying scot and lot, who at present amount to 70. It is situated between the Avon and Stour, which uniting their streams a short distance below the town, flow into the sea at Christchurch bay. The

Appellation Christchurch was derived from the ancient church and priory erected here, and consecrated to the Saviour Christ. The only building more particularly worthy of notice, is the church, which is a very large and interesting building. This borough is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and a common council. Many of the inhabitants derive employment from two large breweries established here; others are employed in the salmon fishery, on the rivers Avon and Stour, or in fishing round the neighbouring shores, which abound with various kinds of fine fish. The poorer class of females, both in the town and neighbourhood, are mostly engaged in knitting stockings, and many children are employed in a manufactory of watch-spring chains, established a few years ago. From the hotel at Christchurch, which is entirely new built, and fitted up with every convenience desirable in a private house, a beautiful view of the sea and of the Needles rocks at the west end of the Isle of Wight. The origin of this town is extremely remote, and if not of British was probably of Roman building. It has been several times a parcel of the royal demesne, and given by different monarchs to their favourites; amongst others, it once became the property of Richard de Repariis, or Redvers, who is supposed to have built its castle, now in ruins. At present it is the property of a private individual by purchase. *Fairs*, Trinity Thursday, Oct. 17, for horses and bullocks. *Market*, Monday.

Christchurch Harbour, Hampsh. is spacious, but from various local causes is too shallow and dangerous to be frequented by vessels that draw more than 5½ feet of water. This is chiefly occasioned by a bar or ledge of sand, extending from the point called Hengistbury Head on the Hampshire side, to St. Christopher's cliff in the Isle of Wight. The situation of this bar is occasionally shifted from two circumstances, either a succession of heavy rains, which increase the force of the waters discharged into the bay by the Avon and Stour, or by sea storms attended by south winds. Another circumstance peculiar to this harbour, and the neighbouring port of Poole, is that of every tide producing two high waters. This phenomenon, so inexplicable from the general law of tides, is occasioned by the situation of this coast with respect to the Isle of Wight, and from the contraction of the Channel from the jutting out of the point of land on which Hurs' castle stands.

Christchurch, Caldicot hund. Monmouthsh. 2½ m. E.N.E. from Newport; situated on an eminence, from whence is a most extensive view over the neighbouring country, Bristol channel, &c. In the middle of the chancel of this church is

a large flat stone covering the graves of John and Isabella Colmer, supposed by the credulous inhabitants to possess the miraculous power of restoring strength to weak limbs.

Christhwaite, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S. from Thirsk.

Christleton, Broxton hund. Chesh. 2½ m. E. from Chester.

Christmas Common, Pirton hund. Oxfordsh. 1 m. S.E. from Watlington.

Christmas Farm, Reigate hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S.E. from Reigate.

Christow, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 5 m. S.E. from Moreton Hampstead.

Chudleigh, Exminster hund. Devonsh. 176½ m. W.S.W. from London; prior to the dreadful fire in 1807, contained 414 houses, and 1,786 inhabitants. By a general subscription raised throughout the kingdom, the whole is rebuilding on a plain but uniform and neat plan, the houses being chiefly disposed in one long street, at the west extremity of which is a small neat church. The situation of the town is remarkably pleasant, being built on the banks of the East Teign river. The privilege of holding a weekly market was purchased for it by the bishops of Exeter, who had formerly a magnificent palace about a quarter of a mile to the south, part of which is yet remaining. The only manufacture is one for woollens. The neighbourhood is famous for cider; and an orchard of three acres, very near the town, is recorded to have yielded a sufficient quantity of apples for 80 hogsheds. *Chudleighrock*, half a mile from the town, is, in the opinion of Mr. Polwhele, one of the most striking inland rocks in the island. From the highest part of the rock the views are very rich, and the scenery is composed of fine hanging woods, &c. Midway down the cliff is a large cavern, whose entrance is under a natural arch. *Fairs*, Easter Tuesday, third Tuesday in June, for sheep; Oct. 2, for horned cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Chudley, Kingston hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. E.S.E. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Chumleigh, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 189 m. W.S.W. from London; containing 296 houses, and 1,333 inhabitants, is a small market town, situated on the north bank of the river Dart. The church was formerly collegiate, and 4 prebends are still annexed to the rectory. This structure was much damaged by a tremendous storm in July 1797, in which the force of the lightning was so great, that a stone weighing upwards of 200 pounds, was carried from the south-east pinnacle, completely over the tower without touching it. *Fair*, Aug. 1, for cattle. *Market*, Wednesday.

Chunull, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 7 m. N. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Church, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 9 m. S.S.W. from Gisborough.

Church Castle, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. 1 m. S.W. from Stafford.

Church Eaton, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. S.W. from Stafford.

Church End, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 7 m. N.E. from Bedford.

Church End, Biggleswade hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. S. from Biggleswade.

Church End, Stodden hund. Bedfordsh. 7 m. N.N.E. from Bedford.

Church End, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 4½ m. S. from Dunstable.

Church End, Charlton hund. Berksh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Reading.

Church End, Dunmow hund. Essex; 1½ m. N.E. from Dunmow.

Church End, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. N.W. from Brentford.

Church Eastone, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 13½ m. W.N.W. from Bicester.

Church Fenton, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. E.N.E. from Abberford.

Church Field Lodge, Polcbrook hund. Northamptonsh. 2 m. S.W. from Oundle.

Church Greasley, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 12½ m. S.S.W. from Derby.

Church Hill, Barnstable hund. Essex; 8 m. S.W. from Rochford.

Church Houses, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. W. from Biggleswade.

Church Knowle, Hasilor hund. Dorsetsh. 1½ m. W. from Corse Castle.

Church Langton, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 3½ m. N. from Market Harborough. Here in the year 1758, the Rev. Mr. Hanbury, the rector, made a most extensive plantation, the profits of the sale of which were to be applied to decorating and re-building the church, providing an organ and school, establishing a library, erecting an hospital for 60 poor women, founding professorships of grammar, music, botany, mathematics, antiquity, poetry, erecting a printing house, and augmenting small livings; the deeds for all which were executed and enrolled in chancery in 1767.

Church Lawford, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. N.W. from Rugby.

Church Lease, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. N. from Malmesbury.

Church Over, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N. from Rugby.

Church Street, Hinckford hund. Essex; 2 m. N.N.E. from Braintree.

Church Street, Reigate hund. Surrey; 1 m. E. from Reigate.

Church Stretton, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 15½ m. N.W. from London, containing 205 houses, and 924 inhabitants, is situated in a fine healthy situation on Quanny Brook, entirely surrounded by hills on the north-west. The town does not contain any building particularly meriting notice. The only manufacture is one for coarse linen; but on the neighbouring hills

great numbers of sheep are fed, producing large quantities of good wool, which is purchased by the Yorkshire dealers. *Fairs*, May 14, for cattle and sheep; Sept. 25, for cattle, sheep, wool, and hops. *Market*, Thursday.

Church Town, West Derby hund. Lancash. 7 m. N.N.W. from Ormskirk.

Churcham, Westbury hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. W. from Gloucester.

Churchdown, Dudston and King's Barton hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. E.N.E. from Gloucester.

Churchgate, Harlow hund. Essex; 5½ m. N.N.E. from Epping.

Churchill, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Chipping Norton.

Churchill, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Axbridge.

Churchill, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 3½ m. N.E. from Kidderminster.

Churchill, Oswaldstone hund. Worcestersh. 4½ m. S.E. from Worcester.

Churchton Ferrers, Hoxter hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.E. from Dartmouth.

Churchton, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 2 m. N.W. from Kingsbridge.

Churchton, Broxton hund. Chesh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Malpas.

Churchton, Horethorne hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Wincanton.

Chute, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N.E. from Ludgershall.

Chute Lodge, Amesbury hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. E. from Ludgershall.

Chute Park, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Ludgershall.

Chutes Green, Witham hund. Essex; 3½ m. S.E. from Braintree.

Chuton, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 3 m. E. from Christchurch.

Chywall, Condoover hund. Salop; 5 m. N.E. from Church Stretton.

Chywoon, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 6 m. W.N.W. from Helston.

Cilcennin, Cardiganh. 8½ m. W. from Tregaron.

Cillauacron, Cardiganh. 8 m. N.W. from Llanbeder.

Cilwac Hill, Glamorgansh. 1 m. N.E. from Swansea. At the foot of this hill are most extensive coal mines, and a tower built on its top, serves as a sea mark to vessels navigating this dangerous part of the Bristol channel.

Cinder Hill, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Nottingham.

Cinders, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Ledbury.

Cinnamon Grove, Pembrokeh. 2 m. S.W. from Pembroke.

Cinque Port, or, Five Havens, were so called from their supremacy over the other ports on this coast, which lie opposite to France: their immediate vicinity to the continent rendered them at all times peculiarly liable to invasion; and from this circumstance they were incorporated and

invested with peculiar privileges. In return for these immunities, the inhabitants were always on the watch to prevent invasion; their militia were in constant readiness for action, and their vessels stout and warlike. On emergencies, the state depended on them for its safety; and therefore their services were rewarded with privileges and honours. The original Cinque Ports with their members, were *Hastings*, with *Sleaford*, *Pevensay*, *Hidney*, *Rye*, *Winchelsea*, *Beakesbourn*, *Bulverheath*, and *Orange*; *Sandwich*, with *Fordwich*, *Reculver*, *Sarre*, *Walmer*, *Ramsgate*, and *Deal*; *Dover*, with *Faversham*, *St. Margaret's*, *Woodchurch*, *Goresend*, *Kingsdown*, *Birchington*, *Margate*, *Ringwood*, and *Folkestone*; *Romney*, with *Lydd*, *Promchill*, *Oswarstone*, *Dangemars*, and *Old Romney*; and *Hythe* with *Westmeath*. *Tenterden*, is a member of the town of *Rye*; *Winchelsea*, has no members. The jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, extend from *Shore Beacon*, *Essex*, to *Red Cliffe*, near *Seaford* in *Sussex*. The freemen of the Cinque Ports are stiled *Barons*; and it appears that in former times, they enjoyed superior dignity, and had rank among the nobility of the kingdom. They are governed by a *Lord Warden*, who is also constable of *Dover Castle*. These ports were originally safe and commodious harbours; but *Hastings*, *Romney*, and *Hythe*, have entirely lost their rivers by various artificial operations; and the *Rother* and the *Stour*, are becoming narrower and shallower every day. *Dover*, by the aid of a large income, still receives and protects shipping of a moderate burthen, and will probably as an harbour, survive all the other ports. *Sandwich Haven* is entirely decayed, and can now be regarded as little more than an outlet of the *Stour*.

Cirencester, *Crowthorne* hund. *Gloucestersh.* 88½ m. W.N.W. from *London*, contains 865 houses, 4,130 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to *Parliament*. The right of election being in 13 *Elizabeth*, vested in all the inhabitants, householders, who at present amount to 700. This town is situated on the river *Churn*, consisting of 4 principal, and 7 less considerable streets, besides several lanes, extending over an area about 2 miles in circumference. The buildings are chiefly of stone, and the more respectable houses are pretty generally detached. The church is one of the most magnificent parochial edifices in the kingdom. The manufactures of *Cirencester* seem generally in a declining state, with the exception of that for currier's knives, which are highly valued throughout *Europe* and *America*. Here is a small manufacture of fine cloth, a small carpet manufactory,

and two breweries. Formerly great quantities of wool, brought from *Buckinghamshire*, *Berkshire*, *Northamptonshire*, and *Oxfordshire*, were sold at the *Booth-hall*, where large rooms were provided for its reception, but the modern practice of the dealers themselves travelling to purchase, has effectually destroyed this market. This town being by *Henry IV.* made a distinct hundred of itself, is divided into seven wards; the steward of the manor annually appointing 2 high constables, and 2 petty constables for the government of each ward, with other necessary officers. *Cirencester* was of great note both under the *Romans* and *Saxons*, as the antiquities discovered here, and the remains of its ancient buildings, evidently prove. It has ever been considered as a place of strength. In the reign of *Stephen*, *Robert*, *Earl of Gloucester*, half brother to the empress *Matild*, placed a garrison in *Cirencester Castle*; but the king attacking it by surprise, it was taken and burnt. In the time of *Henry III.* the castle was garrisoned by the barons, but the king recovering it, issued his warrant for its total demolition. Here *King John* assembled a large army in the 16th of his reign. *Edward II.* kept his Christmas here in 1322. In a military point of view, this town is most celebrated for the suppression of the insurrection of the *Dukes of Aumerle*, *Surrey*, and *Exeter*, the *Earls of Gloucester* and *Salisbury*, and their adherents, by the townsmen. In the reign of *Charles I.* the inhabitants adopted the cause of the *Parliament*; and at the revolution in 1688, they were strong partizans of the *Stuarts*. *Fairs*, *Easter Tuesday*, *July 19*, *Monday before*, and *after Old Michaelmas*, *Statute Nov. 8*, for cattle, sheep, horses, wool, oil, and leather. *Markets*, *Monday and Friday*.

Citadella, *East Gilling-wap.* *Yorksh.* 5½ m. E. from *Richmond*.

City, *Allderdale* below *Derwent* ward, *Cumberland*; 3 m. S.E. from *Kewick*.

City, *The*, *Melksham* hund. *Wilts.* 1 m. N.W. from *Melksham*.

Clack, *Kings Bridge* hund. *Wilts.* 8 m. N.E. from *Chippenham*. *Fair*, *April 5*, *Oct. 11*; for horned cattle, pigs, sheep, horses, and cheese.

Clackmire, *Buckingham* hund. *Buckinghamshire*; 2 m. N. from *Buckingham*.

Clackton, *Great*, *Tendring* hund. *Essex*; 12 m. S.E. from *Colchester*. *Fair*, *June 29*, for toys.

Clackton, *Little*, *Tendring* hund. *Essex*; 10 m. S.S.E. from *Colchester*. *Fair*, *July 25*, for toys.

Clackton Lodge, *Tendring* hund. *Essex*; 11½ m. S.S.E. from *Colchester*.

Cliffe, *Lonsdale* hund. *Lancash.* 4 m. S.E. from *Hawkehead*.

Clatona, Oxenford hand, Wiltshire. 2½ m. N. from Wootton Bassett, is a large pleasant village, having several elegant well-built mansions.

Clatona, Bournemouth hand, Dorset. 2 m. S.W. from Dorchester.

Clatona, Hill, Middlesex hand, Surrey; 1½ m. N.E. from Epsom.

Clatona, East, Working hand, Surrey; 4 m. E.N.E. from Guildford.

Clatona Park, Working hand, Surrey; 2 m. E.N.E. from Guildford.

Clatona, West, Working hand, Surrey; 4½ m. N.E. from Guildford.

Clatona, Finch Dean hand, Hampshire. 6 m. S.W. from Petersfield.

Clatona, Bampton hand, Oxfordshire. 2 m. S.W. from Bampton-in-the-Bush.

Clatona, Bampton hand, Oxfordshire. 2½ m. S.W. from Bampton-in-the-Bush.

Clatona, East Kingsbury hand, Somersetshire. 5 m. N.W. from Chard.

Clatona, North Tawton hand, Devonshire. 6 m. N.W. from Crediton.

Clatona, Lonsdale ward, Westmoreland; 1 m. N. from Burton-in-Kendal.

Clatona, Catsh hand, Somersetshire. 1 m. N.W. from Castle Cary.

Clatona, Clare wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Wetherby.

Clatona, Shepway lath, Kent; 6 m. N.W. from Hith.

Clatona, Chippenham hand, Wiltshire. 6 m. N.N.W. from Chippenham.

Clatona, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Settle.

Clatona, East ward, Westmoreland; 1 m. E. from Appleby.

Clatona, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 1½ m. S.W. from Ambleside.

Clatona, Edinboro hand, Hertfordshire. 3½ m. N.W. from Bishops Stortford.

Clatona, Stoddam hand, Bedfordshire. 2 m. N. from Bedford.

Clatona, Briston hand, Surrey; 3½ m. S.W. from London; chiefly consisting of several handsome villas surrounding its common, which affords many beautiful views. On the north-east corner of the common is a new church, erected in 1778, at the expense of £10,000, but neither in the church itself, nor in the ground inclosed around it, was any interment suffered. Of the old church, only a aisle remains, appropriated to the performance of the funeral services of interments in the adjoining cemetery.

Clatona, Bournemouth hand, Dorset; 6 m. S.W. from Dorchester.

Clatona, Percenary wap, Sussex; 2½ m. N.E. from Southdown.

Clatona, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Settle. *Pair,* Sept. 21, for Settle.

Clatona, Bournemouth hand, Dorset. 6 m. S.W. from Dorchester.

Clatona, Bournemouth hand, Dorset; 4 m. S.W. from London; although at present resembling a park in appearance, was once, but little better than a moor. This improvement was effected by the subscription of the neighbouring gentry, at the suggestion of Mr. Bournemouth, who has a considerable property and elegant villa adjacent.

Clatona, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Settle.

Clatona, Kintbury Eagle hand, Berkshire. 6 m. N.W. from Newbury.

Clatona, Slaughter hand, Gloucestershire. 4 m. N.E. from Northleach.

Clatona, Northleach hand, Northamptonshire. 4 m. N.E. from Thrapston.

Clatona, Bruton hand, Somersetshire. 2 m. W. from Wincanton.

Clatona, Chown hand, Somersetshire. 2½ m. N.W. from Frome.

Clatona, Crawkerne hand, Somersetshire. 2 m. S.W. from Crewkerne.

Clatona, Portbury hand, Somersetshire. 6 m. W.N.W. from Bristol.

Clatona, Green, Thedwestry hand, Suffolk; 4 m. N.W. from Stow Market.

Clatona, Lower, Ossington hand, Middlesex; 2½ m. N.N.E. from London, where are several noted seminaries for the education of youth.

Clatona, Upper, Oxenford hand, Middlesex; 3 m. N.N.E. from London, containing the country villas of many rich merchants and tradesmen.

Clatona, Pembrokeshire. 5½ m. N.W. from Narborth.

Clare, Pirtin hand, Oxfordshire. 3 m. N.N.W. from Watlington.

Clare, Rishbridge hand, Suffolk; 55½ m. E.N.E. from London, is situated on a creek of the river Stour, consisting mostly of houses built of clay, white washed. It is a poor dirty place, and although the streets are wide, they are unpaved. Its church is a fine structure. Here is a manufacture of bairns. The ruins of a strong castle, and of a monastery founded in 1248, by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, are still visible. Here the civil and spiritual Courts are held, and this town gives title to Marquis to the Duke of Newcastle. *Fairs;* Easter Tuesday, July 24, for days. *Market,* Monday.

Clare Hall, Edmonton hand, Middlesex; 3½ m. N.W. from Chipping Barnet.

Clare, St., Caernarvonshire. 9 m. S.W. from Caernarvon.

Clare, Bournemouth hand, Dorset; 6 m. S.W. from Dorchester.

Clare, Hope, Bedford hand, Lancashire. 3 m. W. from Manchester.

Clare, Park, Elmbridge hand, Surrey; 2 m. S.W. from Kingston.

Clare, Lodge, Abchurch hand, Wiltshire. 2½ m. S.E. from Salisbury.

Clare, Bournemouth hand, Dorset. 6 m. S.W. from Dorchester.

- Clarendon Park*, Alderbury hund. Wiltsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Salisbury.
- Claree*, St., Meon Stoke hund. Hampsh. 3 m. E.S.E. from Bishops Waltham.
- Clare's, St., Hall*, Tendring hund. Essex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Colchester.
- Clareforestall*, Scray lath, Kent; 5 m. S.W. from Faversham.
- Claret Hall*, Hincford hund. Essex; 7 m. W.N.W. from Sudbury.
- Cargill*, Leath ward, Cumberland; 2 m. N. from Aldstone Moor.
- Clark*, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. W. from Southwell.
- Clark House*, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 4 m. N.E. from Chelmsford.
- Clarks Green*, Wootton hund. Surrey; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Dorking.
- Clarks Green*, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Henley-in-Arden.
- Carlson Green*, Amonderness hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Kirkham.
- Clarthy*, ~~the~~ *Clarusen*, a river in Radnorsh. running into the Wye.
- Clatters House*, Gore hund. Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Edgware.
- Clatford Godworth*, Wherwell hund. Hampsh. 2 m. S. from Andover.
- Clatford*, Upper, Andover hund. Hampsh. 1 m. S. from Andover.
- Clatter Park*, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Bromyard.
- Clatworthy*, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N.W. from Wiveliscombe.
- Clougha*, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Lancaster.
- Cloughton*, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Lancaster.
- Cloughton*, Amonderness hund. Lancash. 3 m. S. from Garstang.
- Cloughton Hall*, Amonderness hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Garstang.
- Claverdon*, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Warwick.
- Claverham*, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Bristol.
- Clavering*, Clavering hund. Essex; 7 m. W.S.W. from Saffron Walden.
- Clavering Place*, Clavering hund. Essex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Saffron Walden.
- Clavering's Tower*, Chester ward, Durham; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Gateshead.
- Claverley*, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Bridgenorth.
- Claverton*, Broxtow hund. Chesh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Chester.
- Claverton*, Bath Forum hund. Somersetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Bath.
- Clawdock*, or *Clendock*, a river in Denbighsh. running into the Dee.
- Clawdock*, a river in Denbighsh. running into the Clwyd.
- Clanton*, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Holworthy.
- Clazby*, Calceworth hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. S.W. from Alford.
- Clazby*, Walshcroft wap. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N. from Market Raslin.
- Clazby Pluckacre*, Hill hund. Lincolnsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Horncastle.
- Claxton*, Stockton ward, Durham; 8 m. E. from Sedgfield.
- Claxton*, Loddon hund. Norfolk; 7 m. S.E. from Norwich.
- Claxton*, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N.E. from York.
- Claxton-on-the-Moor*, Balmer wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from York.
- Claxton*, Little, Balmer wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from York.
- Claxton*, Long, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Melton Mowbray.
- Clay*, Holt hund. Norfolk; 4 m. N.N.W. from Holt, is a small port where there are considerable salt works, from whence salt is sent all over the country, and sometimes to Holland and the Baltic. Here also is some foreign and coasting trade, both chiefly supported by the corn and malt of the adjacent country. It is much frequented in summer for its salt water bath, and a great deal of fish is caught on the coast by the inhabitants, who are mostly fishermen. *Fair*, July 19. *Market*, Saturday.
- Claybridge*, Strafford and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Thorn.
- Clay Bush*, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Baldock.
- Claycross*, Scaradale hund. Derbysh. 5 m. S. from Chesterfield.
- Clay End*, Biggleswade hund. Bedfordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Biggleswade.
- Clay End*, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. E.S.E. from Stevenage.
- Clay Hall*, Osulston hund. Middlesex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Stratford-le-Bow.
- Clay Hall*, Reigate hund. Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Reigate.
- Clay Hill*, Deerhurst hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. N. from Gloucester.
- Clay Hill*, Caltho hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. E. from Watford.
- Clay Hill*, Sutton lath, Kent; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Bromley.
- Clay Hill*, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Edmonton.
- Clay Hill*, Warminster hund. Wiltsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Warminster.
- Clay House*, Bucklow hund. Chesh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Northwich.
- Clay Lane*, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Great Marlow.
- Clay Street*, Becontree hund. Essex; 6 m. N.N.E. from London, in the parish of Walthamstow.
- Clay Street*, Frustfield hund. Wiltsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Salisbury.
- Clay Walls*, Osewade hund. Northumberland; 8 m. S.W. from Rothbury.
- Clay Wall*, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Bampton-in-the-Bush.

Clapham, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 7 m. W.N.W. from Kendal.

Claybrook, *Notter*, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 5 m. N.W. from Lutterworth.

Claybrook, *Ouer*, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 4 m. N.W. from Lutterworth.

Claybury, Becontree hund. Essex; 1½ m. N.E. from Woodford.

Claydon, Banbury hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. N. from Banbury.

Claydon, Banbury hund. Oxfordsh. 7 m. N. from Banbury.

Claydon, *Bemere* and *Claydon* hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. N.N.E. from Ipswich.

Claydon, *Botth*, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Winslow.

Claydon, *East*, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Winslow.

Claydon, *Middle*, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. S.W. from Winslow.

Claydon, *Guilborough* hund. Northamptonsh. 5 m. S. from Wilford.

Clayford, *Wragg* wap. Lincolnsh. 3 m. W. from Wragby.

Claygate, Kingston hund. Surrey; 4 m. S.W. from Kingston.

Claygate, *Common*, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; 5 m. S.W. from Kingston.

Clayhanger, Bampton hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Bampton.

Clayhanger, *Augustine* lathe, Kent; 6½ m. N.E. from Canterbury.

Clayland, *Bassetlaw* hund. Nottinghamsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Worksop.

Claypit Hill, *Green*, Westbury hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. N.E. from Chepstow.

Claypole, *Loveden* hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. S.E. from Newark.

Clayton, *Leyland* hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N. from Chorley.

Clayton, *Pirehill* hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. S. from Newcastle-under-Lime.

Clayton, *Lewes* rape, Sussex; 7 m. N.W. from Lewes. *Fairs*, July 5, Sept. 26, for cattle and sheep.

Clayton, *Morley* wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Halifax.

Clayton-in-the-Clay, *Stratforth* and *Tickhill* wap. Yorksh. 6 m. E. from Barnsley.

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Nottinghamsh. 5 m. N.E. from East Retford.

Clay, *Bradley* *Haverstoc* wap. Lincolnsh. 2 m. S.E. from Grimsby.

Clay, *Hall*, *Allerdale* below *Derwent* ward, *Cumberland*; 3½ m. N.E. from Iraby.

Claydon, *Chester* ward, *Durham*; 3½ m. N.N.W. from Sunderland.

Clear Brook, *Stretford* hund. Herefordsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Leominster.

Clear Place, *Cranall* hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S.E. from Odham.

Clearby, *East Gilling* wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. N.N.E. from Richmond.

Cleatham, *Barlington* ward, *Durham*; 4 m. E. from *Barnard's Castle*.

Cleatham, *Manley* wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. S.W. from Brigg.

Cleathorpe, *Bradley* *Haverstoc* wap. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. E. from Grimsby.

Cleator, *Allerdale* above *Derwent* ward, *Cumberland*; 3 m. N. from *Egremont*.

Cleatun, *Staincliffe* wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S. from *Bettle*.

Cleave, *Stratton* hund. Cornwall; 5 m. N.N.W. from *Stratton*.

Cleveland, *East Mendham* hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. S.W. from *Brading*, *Isle of Wight*.

Cleveland House, *Bassetlaw* hund. Nottinghamsh. 1½ m. N. from *Tuxford*.

Cleveland Port, *Langborough* wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N. from *Stokesley*.

Cleeveley, *Chadlington* hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. E. from *Chipping-Norton*.

Cledagh, a river in *Monmouthsh.* running into the *Uske*.

Cledagh, a river in *Caermarthensh.* running into the *Muthvey*.

Cledagh, a river in *Glamorgansh.* running into the *Neath*.

Cledagh, a river in *Pembrokesh.* running into the *Clethy*.

Cledhewen, a river in *Pembrokesh.* running into the *Dunghedy*.

Cledowich, *Caermarthensh.* 3½ m. N.E. from *Llandilovawr*.

Clee Town, *Munslow* hund. Shropsh. 7 m. N.E. from *Ludlow*.

Cleer, *St.*, *West* hund. Cornwall; 3 m. N. from *Leekard*; is interesting from its handsome church, its consecrated fountain, and various druidical and other antiquities.

Cleaton, *Overs* hund. Shropsh. 6 m. N.E. from *Ludlow*.

Cleave, *East* hund. Cornwall; 3 m. S.E. from *Callington*.

Cleave, *Greytree* hund. Herefordsh. 1½ m. S.W. from *Rom*.

Cleave, *Willerton* and *Freemanners* hund. *Somersetsh.* 2 m. W. from *Watchet*.

Cleave, *Bishops*, *Cleave* hund. Gloucestersh. 5½ m. S.E. from *Tewkesbury*. The church is a curious and spacious edifice, of the architecture of different periods,

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from the Saxon, or early Norman times, to the last century : the rectory-house was originally the residence of the bishops of Worcester. On the ridge of hills in this parish, called *Cleave Cloude*, are many vestiges of military transactions : and the extremity of the ridge is fortified by a deep vallation, extending 350 yards in the form of a crescent, and inaccessible on every side but the front.

Cleave Hall, Swanborough hund. Wilts. 1½ m. S.W. from East Lavington.

Cleave Hill, Langley and Swineshead hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. N.E. from Bristol.

Cleave House, King's Bridge hund. Wilts. 4 m. S.S.W. from Wootton Bassett.

Cleave, Old, Wilkerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. S.W. from Watchet.

Cleave Pipard, King's Bridge hund. Wilts. 3½ m. S. from Wootton Bassett.

Cleave Priory, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 5 m. N.E. from Evesham.

Clegg, Little, Sulford hund. Lancash. 3 m. E.N.E. from Rochdale.

Cleghanger, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Hereford.

Clements, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. S. from Hertford.

Clements, St., Powder hund. Cornwall ; adjoining Truro.

Clements, St., Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. ½ m. E. from Oxford.

Clements, St., Isle of, Cornwall ; 2½ m. S. from Penzance.

Clenchworth, Freebridge Marshland hund. Norfolk ; 1½ m. W.N.W. from Lynn.

Clennell, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland ; 10 m. N.W. from Rothbury.

Cleoney, Caernarvonsh. 7½ m. N. from Criccieth.

Clent, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Stourbridge. Here St. Kenclon, the infant King of Mercia, was murdered by the order of his sister Quendrida, in the year 819.

Cleobury Mortimer, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 133 m. N.N.W. from London, containing 326 houses, and 1,368 inhabitants, is situated on the N. side of the Tems, near a range of hills, called *Clee Hills*, which abound in coal, limestone, and iron ore. It has not any building particularly worthy of notice ; although it has a good church, and free-school. *Fairs*, April 21, Oct. 27, for horned cattle, sheep, and pigs. *Market*, Wednesday.

Cleobury, North, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 9½ m. S. from Much Wenlock.

Cleobury Park, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 3 m. N.E. from Cleobury Mortimer.

Cleobury Park, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 7½ m. W.S.W. from Bridge-north.

Clee, St., Sutton lathe, Kent ; 5 m. N.E. from Sevenoaks.

Cleeke Hall, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 6½ m. N.W. from Burnley.

Cleeke Land, Arundel wap. Sussex ; 7 m. N.E. from Petworth.

Cleeke Leap, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. S. from Worcester.

Cleeve Lodge, Wayland hund. Norfolk ; 3 m. W.S.W. from Watton.

Cleeve, St., Leamouth hund. Cornwall ; 6½ m. E. from Camelford.

Cleghy, a river in Pembrokeshire, running into the sea at Milford Haven.

Clether, a river in Merionethshire, running into the Dee.

Cletter, a river in Cardiganshire, running into the Dwy.

Cleugh, Tindale ward, Northumberland ; 6 m. S. from Haltwhistle.

Clew, Chewton hund. Somersetsh. 10 m. S.W. from Bristol.

Cloeden, Portbury hund. Somersetsh. 13 m. W.S.W. from Bristol.

Cloeden Court, Portbury hund. Somersetsh. 11 m. W.S.W. from Bristol.

Cloverley, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 4 m. N. from Garstang.

Cloverleigh, Shepway lathe, Kent ; 6½ m. N. from Hithc.

Cleworth, Malmesbury hund. Wilts. 3 m. S.E. from Malmesbury.

Clover, Bompstone hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S. from Axbridge.

Clover, Ripplere hund. Berksm 4 m. W. from Windsor.

Clover Green, Ripplere hund. Berksm. 1½ m. W.S.W. from Windsor.

Clay Pitts, Laxden hund. Essex ; 3½ m. S.E. from Halstead.

Cleghydon, Hemick hund. Devonsh. 10 m. N.E. from Collumpton.

Cliburn, West ward, Westmoreland ; 6½ m. N.W. from Appleby.

Cliddison, Basingstoke hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. S. from Basingstoke.

Clifden House, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Maidenhead.

Cliffe, Ford lathe, Kent ; 5 m. N. from Rochester ; a large parish in the diocese of Canterbury, over which the rector exercises several branches of the ordinary jurisdiction, without any special commission ; such as granting probates of wills, letters of administration, and licences. It was formerly a large place, but the number of inhabitants are decreasing yearly. *Fair*, Sept. 23.

Cliffe, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. S. from Tamworth.

Cliffe, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.E. from Huddersfield.

Cliffe, Eekdale ward, Cumberland ; 8½ m. S.E. from Longtown.

Cliffe Ash, Appleton hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. S. from Wirksworth.

Cliffe Hall, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 9 m. N.N.E. from Richmond.

Cliffe Long, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 3 m. E. from Selby.

Cliffe, North, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S. from Market Weighton.

Cliffe, South, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S. from Market Weighton.

Clifford, Huntingdon hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. N.N.E. from Hay; famous for having been the early residence of the fair Rosamond, the favourite of Henry I.

Clifford, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 3 m. W. from Tadcaster.

Clifford Chambers, Tewksbury hund. Gloucestersh. 8 m. N.N.E. from Campden.

Clifford Court, Huntingdon hund. Herefordsh. 8 m. N.E. from Hay.

Cliffe End, Augustine lathes, Kent; ¼ m. W.S.W. from Ramsgate.

Clifton, Clifton hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Biggleswade.

Clifton, Wirksworth hund. Derbysh. 1½ m. S.W. from Ashborne.

Clifton, Yetminster hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. S.W. from Sherborne.

Clifton, Barton Regis hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. W. from Bristol, charmingly situated on the summit of the northern cliffs immediately above the river Avon, was once celebrated for the natural beauties of its situation; but so numerous and ill arranged are the modern buildings, which have been constructed within the last 30 or 40 years, that it has lost its former character, and the houses seem purposely contrived to intercept the view of each other. The vicinity, however, is still fine, and Clifton, in the spring of the year, is numerously attended by people of fashion, and invalids. Its hot spring has been long renowned in cases of debility and consumption, and its air is so pure and salubrious as to occasion its being stiled the Montpellier of England. The numerous lodging-houses, hotels, public libraries, shops, &c. with which this village is surrounded, are elegant, commodious, and comfortable. On Clifton Down, are the most beautiful prospects; and the remains of fortifications, entrenchments, &c. prove it to have been the Roman station Abona.

Clifton, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 3 m. S.E. from Kirkham.

Clifton, Castle ward, Northumberland; 2½ m. S. from Morpeth.

Clifton, Rusholme hund. Nottinghamsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Nottingham. Here was a college for a warden and 3 priests, founded by Robert Clifton and his son, in the reign of Edward IV. now the seat of the same family.

Clifton, Dorchester hund. Oxfordsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Abingdon.

Clifton, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 1½ m. E. from Diddington.

Clifton, Knighton hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. N.E. from Rugby.

Clifton, West ward, Westmoreland; 2 m. S.S.E. from Penrith. Here a skirmish took place between the royalists and rebels in the year 1645.

Clifton, Duddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 11 m. N.W. from Worcester. This parish is decked with hills, dales, and woods, through which, in the midst of orchards and hop grounds the river Teme runs in a serpentine course, affording a series of delightful prospects.

Clifton, Oswaldkirk hund. Worcestersh. 5 m. S. from Worcester.

Clifton, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 1 m. N. from York; is the residence of the principal cow-keepers who supply the city with milk; abounding with excellent pasture.

Clifton, Claro wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Otley.

Clifton, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from Halifax.

Clifton, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 1 m. S.E. from Rotherham.

Clifton, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N. from Masham.

Clifton, Great, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6 m. W.S.W. from Cockermouth.

Clifton, Great, Salford hund. Lancash. 5 m. N.W. from Manchester.

Clifton Hall, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. N.E. from Tamworth.

Clifton Hall, West ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. S.S.E. from Penrith.

Clifton, Little, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 5 m. W.S.W. from Cockermouth.

Clifton Regnes, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. E. from Olney.

Climping, Arundel rape, Sussex; 3 m. S. from Arundel.

Clinick, East hund. Cornwall; 5 m. S.E. from Leskard.

Clink, Frome hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. N.E. from Frome.

Clinburn, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. S. from Bellingham.

Clipdown, Cotshw hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. S.E. from Ivinghoe.

Clipperby, West Flegg hund. Norfolk; 9 m. N.W. from Yarmouth.

Clifton, Rothwell hund. Northamptonsh. 1 m. W. from Rothwell.

Clifton, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 5 m. S.E. from Nottingham. Here was a royal palace as early as the reign of Henry II. King John frequently resided here; and here he dated the charter granted to Nottingham. A parliament was held here under Edward I. Edward II. and III. both resided here. The ruins

are now situated in the middle of the park belonging to the Duke of Portland.

Clipstone, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Leighton Buzzard.

Clipstone, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 5 m. N.E. from Mansfield.

Clipstone Park, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 2 m. N.E. from Mansfield.

Clipstone Warren, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Mansfield.

Clisker, West, West hund. Cornwall; 4 m. S.S.E. from Leskeard.

Clit, a river in Devonshire running into the Exe below Exeter.

Clitandy, Caernarthensh. 2 m. N.E. from Caernarthen.

Clitheroe, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 216 m. N.N.W. from London, contains 200 houses, 1,368 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 1 Elizabeth, and is vested in the free burghers, seized for life or in fee of burgage lands or houses, amounting at present to 102 voters. This town is pleasantly situated on the river Ribble, and is in general indifferently built. It is governed by 2 bailiffs: and possesses a good share of the cotton trade, having great means of forwarding its commodities by the river Ribble, through all the various inland navigation in the kingdom. Here is a good free grammar-school, founded by Queen Mary, which has been lately rebuilt, and is an handsome structure. In the reign of Scots was opposed by the northern barons, his grand-nephew William, was dispatched into Yorkshire to fight the van of the English army, which had advanced to Clitheroe; where he surprised and routed them, committing great disorders in the country. *Fairs*, July 21, for horned cattle and woollen cloth; March 24, fourth Saturday after 29 Sept., Dec. 7, for horses, horned cattle, and woollen cloth. *Market*, Saturday.

Clisbury Green, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. E.S.E. from Malmesbury.

Clive, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 3 m. S. from Wem.

Clive, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 8 m. N.N.E. from Axbridge.

Clive Green, Northwich hund. Chesb. 2½ m. W. from Middlewich.

Clivegar, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Burnley.

Clisby, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Caistor.

Cloakham, Axminster hund. Devonsh. 2 m. N. from Axminster.

Cloakley, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N.E. from Malmesbury.

Cloacnag, Denbighsh. 3 m. S.W. from

Ruthyn. *Fairs*, Easter-Tuesday, Oct. 24, for cattle.

Clock Hill, Huntingdon hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Hay.

Clock Hall, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 6 m. W.N.W. from Chesterfield.

Clockmore Hill, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 5 m. S.W. from Saffron Walden.

Cloford, Frome hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S.W. from Frome.

Clood's House, Denworth hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. S. from Hindon.

Cloot, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 2½ m. N. from Crowland.

Clophill, Fitt hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. E. from Ampthill.

Clopton, Carlford hund. Suffolk; 4 m. N.W. from Woodbridge.

Clopton House, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 1½ m. N.E. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Cloreton, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Knaresborough.

Close House, Darlington ward, Durham; 6½ m. S.W. from Durham.

Close House, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 2 m. W. from Corbridge.

Close House, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 12 m. W.N.W. from Barnards Castle.

Close House, East ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. N. from Appleby.

Closeworth, Houndsborough, Berwick. and Coker hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S. from Yeovil.

Cloftord Selkley hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. W.S.W. from Marlborough.

Cloftord Bottom, Selkley hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. S.W. from Marlborough.

Clothall, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Baldock. Here was formerly a foundation or hospital, for a number of brethren and sisters, of very ancient date.

Clothall Bury, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S.E. from Baldock.

Clotten, Eddisburgh hund. Chesb. 9 m. S.E. from Chester.

Clough, Macclesfield hund. Chesb. 6½ m. N.E. from Macclesfield.

Clough, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 1 m. N.W. from Rotherham.

Clough Clay, Motley wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.W. from Halifax.

Clough Hall, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N. from Huddersfield.

Clough House, Macclesfield hund. Chesb. 5 m. S.E. from Macclesfield.

Clough Yeardsley, Macclesfield hund. Chesb. 9 m. S.E. from Stockport.

Cloughton, Pickering lath. Yorksh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Scarborough.

Clovell, Hartland hund. Devonsh. 4 m. E. from Hartland; is a small village, situated on a romantic steep adjoining the sea; and is the most celebrated place on this coast for the herring fishery. Here is a small pier, erected by act of

the Cary's who were formerly lords of this

Clovelly Bratton, Linton hund. Devonsh. 9 m. N.E. from Launceston.

Clovelly Court, Hartland hund. Devonsh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Hartland. The views from hence are extremely grand.

Clovelly Ditch, Hartland hund. Devonsh. are the remains of an encampment, situate above the cliffs, to the S.E. of the village. These works are of a square form, but when constructed, or by what people, is unknown.

Clover Hall, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N.W. from Stokesley.

Clow, Kirton hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. S.E. from Folkenham.

Clow, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N. from Holbeach.

Clow Cross, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 10 m. S. from Holbeach.

Clow, Great, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from North Allerton.

Clowthorn, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Spalding.

Clowance, Fewwith hund. Cornwall; 6 m. N.E. from Morazion.

Clowdesley Bush, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 8½ m. N. from Rugby.

Clowets Green, Holdshot hund. Hampsh. 6 m. N. from Basingstoke.

Clowedock, a river in Radnorshire, running into the Ithon.

Clown, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 8 m. E.N.E. from Chesterfield.

Clows Top, Doddington hund. Worcester. 5 m. S.W. from Bewdley.

Clowesgill, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 5½ m. N.E. from Brampton.

Cludock, Ewias Lacy hund. Herefordsh. 14½ m. S.W. from Hereford.

Clugh Side, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 11 m. N.E. from Longtown.

Clumber Park, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Worksop.

Clun, Parslow hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S. from Bishops Castle. *Fairs*, Whit-Monday, Nov. 22, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

Clun, a river in Shropshire, running into the Teme.

Clunbury, Parslow hund. Shropsh. 6 m. S.E. from Bishops Castle.

Clunburyford, Parslow hund. Shropsh. 7 m. N. E. from Knighton.

Clunton, Purnlow hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. S. from Bishops Castle.

Clutton, Beanton hund. Chesh. 10 m. S.E. from Chester.

Clutton, Chew hund. Somersetsh. 9½ m. S. from Bristol.

Cluttonhall, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 5 m. N.W. from Chumleigh.

Clwyd, a river in Denbighshire, running into the Irish sea.

Clwyd, Radnorsh. 9 m. S.E. from Garsington.

Clyde Street, Rochford hund. Essex; 4 m. S.E. from Rochford.

Clyny Fawc, Caernarvonsh. 9 m. S.W. from Caernarvon. Here one of the Welsh Princes built a convent, which in time became a very rich foundation; but was afterwards converted to a college of secular priests. The Convent is utterly destroyed, but the church, a stately Gothic structure, is still standing. *Fairs*, Aug. 18, Sept. 25, for cattle, sheep, and pedlary.

Clyro, Radnorsh. 2 m. N.W. from Hay.

Clyst, Bishop's, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 4 m. E. from Exeter. Here was formerly a palace belonging to the bishops of Exeter.

Clyst, Broad, Clyston hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N.E. from Exeter.

Clyst, Honiton, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. E.N.E. from Exeter.

Clyst, Hydon, Clyston hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S.E. from Collumpton.

Clyst, St. George's, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. ½ m. E. from Topsham.

Clyst, St. Lawrence, Clyston hund. Devonsh. 8½ m. N.E. from Exeter.

Clyst, St. Mary, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 2 m. N. from Topsham.

Clytha House, Ragland hund. Monmouthsh. 5 m. S.E. from Abergavenny.

Coal-Burn, Chester ward, Durham; 3 m. W. from Gateshead.

Coal Cleugh, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. E. from Aldstone Moor.

Coal House, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 8 m. N.N.W. from Hellingham.

Coals Cross, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 7½ m. S.W. from Dartmouth.

Coa's End, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Standon.

Coalbrook, Brecknocksh. 9 m. N.E. from Brecon.

Coares End, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. E. from Great Marlow.

Coat, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 2½ m. E.S.E. from Bampton-in-the-Bush.

Coat, Martlock hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Ilchester.

Coat Farm, Wootton hund. Surrey; 6½ m. from Dorking.

Coat Hills, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 6 m. S.E. from Carlisle.

Coat, North, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 1 m. E. from Masham.

Coat Yard, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S. from Rothbury.

Coats, Kings Bridge hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. E. from Swinden.

Coats, Pottern and Cannings hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Devizes.

Coates, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 5½ m. S. from Gainsborough.

Coates, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. W. from Stone.

- Coates*, Arundel rape, Sussex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Petworth.
- Coates Grange*, South Eke wap. Lincolnsh. 4 m. N.W. from Louth.
- Coates, Great*, Bradley Haverstoc wap. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N.W. from Great Grimsby.
- Coates Green*, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Snaith.
- Coates Hall*, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Skipton.
- Coates, Little*, Bradley Haverstoc wap. Lincolnsh. 1 m. N.N.W. from Great Grimsby.
- Coates, North*, Bradley Haverstoc wap. Lincolnsh. 9 m. N.E. from Louth.
- Coatham Mundeville*, Stockton ward, Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Darlington.
- Coatham Stob*, Stockton ward, Durham; 4 m. S.W. from Stockton.
- Coats*, Almscoe hund. Lincolnsh. 9 m. S.E. from Gainsborough.
- Coats, Manley* wap. Lincolnsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Burton-on-Strather.
- Coats, Bramber* rape, Sussex; 5 m. S.W. from Steyning.
- Coats, South*, Holderness, Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Hull.
- Cob Hall*, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bedford.
- Cobbin End*, Waltham hund. Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Epping.
- Cobble End*, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Hertford.
- Cobcot*, Lewknor hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. S. from Thame.
- Cobden Ash*, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Leominster.
- Cobden Hall*, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Watford.
- Cober*, a river in Cornwall, rising at Theram, and running into the sea at Helston.
- Coberly*, Rapsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 8 m. S.E. from Gloucester.
- Coberly, Upper*, Rapsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 9 m. S.E. from Gloucester. In this parish, at a great spring called the 7 walls, is the source of the river Churn, running into the Thames.
- Cob Hall*, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hereford.
- Cobham*, Ford lathe, Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Rochester. *Fair*, Aug. 2.
- Cobham*, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Kingston; is pleasantly situated on the river Mole, and was formerly noted for its medicinal springs, called Cobham Wells. Here are two good brick bridges over the river, which abounds with excellent fish. The principal manufactures consist of copper and iron works. Cobham formerly belonged to the abbey of Chertsey; and near the village a little to the W. is an ancient monument, supposed to have been erected in memory of some British chief. *Fairs*, March 17, Dec. 11, for horses and sheep.
- Cobham Common*, Copthorn and Bellingham hund. Surrey; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Leatherhead.
- Cobham Hall*, Ford lathe, Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Gravesend.
- Cobham Street*, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Kingston.
- Cobham Tilt*, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Kingston.
- Coblers Green*, Hineckford hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Dunmow.
- Cobley House*, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N. from Ringwood.
- Cock Baylis*, Doddingtree hund. Worcesterh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Worcester.
- Cock Bevington*, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Alcester.
- Cock Bridge*, Barkstone Ash wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Tadcaster.
- Cock Common*, Lexden hund. Essex; 3 m. N.N.E. from Colchester.
- Cock Foot*, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Enfield.
- Cock Green*, Hinchford hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Braintree.
- Cock Lark*, Denzey hund. Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. from Maldon.
- Cock Moor Hall*, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 6 m. E.N.E. from Pickering.
- Cock Street*, Bishops Waltham hund. Hampsh. 2 m. S.E. from Bishops Waltham.
- Cock Street*, Ford lathe, Kent; 3 m. S. from Maidstone.
- Cock Wat*, Lexden hund. Essex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Colchester.
- Cockayne Stately*, Biggleswade hund. Bedfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Biggleswade.
- Cocken*, a river in Cumberland, running into the Derwent.
- Cocken Hall*, Eastington ward, Durham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Durham.
- Cocken Hatch*, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. S.E. from Royston.
- Cocker Hill*, Chichester rape, Sussex; 4 m. N.E. from Chichester.
- Cockersham*, Lansdale hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Garstang. *Fair*, Easter-Monday, for pedlary.
- Cockershoe Green*, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. S.W. from Hitchin.
- Cockerington, North*, South Eke wap. Lincolnsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Louth.
- Cockerington, South*, Louth Eke wap. Lincolnsh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Louth.
- Cockermouth*, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 303 m. N.N.E. from London, contains 423 houses, 2,365 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. The right of election was granted in 23 Edward I. to the burgesses holding by burgage tenure, who at present amount to 200. This borough, as its name im-

plies, is situated at the mouth of the river Cocker, at its confluence with the Derwent, by which it is divided into 2 nearly equal parts. The town is irregular, yet has many modern and well built houses. The street ascending to the castle gate, though from its steepness not so commodious as the others, seems to be the favourite of people of fortune, and contains many genteel buildings. A spacious street leads to Derwent Bridge which makes an handsome appearance; and its church is a fine modern structure erected in 1711. Cuckermouth is governed by a bailiff chosen annually at the Michaelmas court of the lord of the manor, by a jury of 16 burgesses. This town was anciently a hamlet to Bridgman, a neighbouring parish, but has been a parish of itself ever since the reign of Edward III. The principal articles manufactured, are, tanned leather, hats for exportation, and shalloons and woollens. There is also a small manufacture for linen cloth. The castle, which was built soon after the conquest, stands on an eminence at the conflux of the Derwent and Cocker, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. During the civil wars, in 1648, it was garrisoned for the King, and being taken after a siege, was burned, and has not since been repaired, except the outer walls. Its ruins are very much admired by travellers. *Faire*, first Monday in May, for horned cattle; Oct. 10, for horses and horned cattle. *Market*, Monday.

Cockerton, Darlington ward, Durham; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Darlington.

Cocket, or *Coquet*, a river in Northumberland, running into the sea at Coquet Island.

Cocket House, Thurgarton hund, Nottinghamsh. 8 m. E.S.E. from Mansfield.

Cocket Wick, Tendring hund. Essex; $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Colchester.

Cockey, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 4 m. N.E. from Tideswell.

Cockey Moor, Balford hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bury.

Cockfield, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 9 m. S.W. from Stow Market.

Cockgate, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Leominster.

Cock Hamstead, Branhin hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Standon.

Cockhill, Catash hund. Somersetsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Castle Cary.

Cockhill House, Staithforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Doncaster.

Cocking, Chichester rape, Sussex; 2 m. S. from Midhurst.

Cockington, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.E. from Newton Abbots.

Cocklate, Bampton hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. S. from Axbridge.

Cocklet Head, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Settle.

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Cockley Clay, South Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 4 m. S.S.W. from Swaffham.

Cockley Bank, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hawkeshead.

Cocknys, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.F. from Newcastle-under-Lime.

Cockpole, Wargrave hund. Berksh. 3 m. S.F. from Henley-on-Thames.

Cock Robin, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Rugby.

Cocks, Trigg hund. Cornwall; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Camelford.

Cocks Bridge, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 9 m. E.N.E. from Ciapel-in-le-Frith.

Cocksford, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; 8 m. S.W. from Stratton.

Cocks Green, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Wolverhampton.

Cocks Pond, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. S.E. from Hemel Hempstead.

Cockshull, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. W.S.W. from Ledbury.

Cockshut, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Killesmere.

Cockshut, Doddingtree hund. Worcester. 6 m. N.W. from Worcester.

Cockshut Hill, Reigate hund. Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Reigate.

Cockstons, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Grea Marlow.

Cockstor, Roborough hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.E. from Tavistock.

Cockthorpe, North Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 5 m. N.E. from Great Walsham.

Cockthorpe, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 2 m. S. from Witney.

Cockwell, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 4 m. N.E. from Penzance.

Coddington, Broxtow hund. Chesh. 7 m. S.S.E. from Chester.

Coddington, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Ledbury.

Coddington, Newark hund. Nottinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Newark.

Codenham, Bosmere, and Claydon hund. Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Needham.

Codford, St. Mary, Heytesbury hund. Wilts. 5 m. N.E. from Hindon.

Codford, St. Peter, Heytesbury hund. Wilts. 6 m. N.E. from Hindon.

Codgewith, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 9 m. S.S.E. from Helston.

Codham Hall, Hinxford hund. Essex; 4 m. N.N.W. from Braintree.

Codicote, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Hatfield.

Codicote Bury, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hertford.

Codicote Mill, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Hatfield.

Codicote Street, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 7 m. N. from Hatfield.

Codington Court, Grumbalds Ash hund. Gloucestersh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Chipping Sodbury.

Codley Spout, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N. from Sodbury.

Cc

Codnor, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 9 m. N.N.E. from Derby.

Codnor Castle, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 10 m. N.N.E. from Derby.

Codnor Park, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 11 m. N.N.E. from Derby.

Codsall, Scisdon hund. Staffordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Wolverhampton.

Codsend, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 7½ m. S.W. from Dunster.

* *Coad Maur*, Caermarthensh. 6 m. S.E. from Bangor.

Coed y Cumar, Brecknocksh. 3 m. N.W. from Merthyr Tydvil.

Coed y Fael, Merionethsh. 3 m. N.N.E. from Bala.

Coedallin, Caernarvonsh. ½ m. W. from Caernarvon.

Coedknew, Wentloog hund. Monmouthsh. 3 m. S.W. from Newport.

Codmor, Caermarthensh. ½ m. E. from Llanbeder.

Coethy, Glamorgansh. 2 m. N. from Bridgend.

Coffinswell, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Newton Abbots.

Coffley, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Waltham Abbey.

Coford, Willerton and Freemanners hund Somersetsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Wiveliscombe.

Cofton Hacket, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 5½ m. N.E. from Bromesgrove.

Cofton Hall, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 5½ m. N.E. from Bromesgrove.

Cogdon Hall, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Leyburn.

Coggan, Glamorgansh. 5½ m. S.W. from Cardiff.

Coggenhoe Brand, Wymersley hund. Northamptonshire; 4½ m. E. from Northampton.

Coggen Cross, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 4 m. N. from Hailsham.

Coggeshall, Lenden hund. Essex; 44 m. E.N.E. from London, containing 593 houses, and 2,469 inhabitants, is partly situated on a low ground near the south side of the river Blackwater, over which it has a bridge, and partly on the acclivity of a pleasant hill rising on the same side; consisting of several streets which are narrow and badly paved. Here are one large church and 3 meeting-houses. This town was formerly very celebrated for its clothing trade, and particularly for a kind of baize of superior fine stuff, manufactured here, and called *Coggeshall Whites*: but this business has been on the decline many years, though it still furnishes employment to a considerable number of the labouring inhabitants. Mr. Drake supposes this place to have been of Roman origin, and from several concurring circumstances to have been the Canomur of Antoninus. Here was an abbey founded in 1142 by King Stephen, which

at the dissolution in 1538 was valued at 298l. 8s. Among the benefactions given for the support and education of the poor inhabitants, is the annual sum of 150l. payable by the master and fellows of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, out of the estates bequeathed to that college for charitable purposes, by Sir Robert Hitcham, knt. *Fair*, Whit-Tuesday and Wednesday, for toys and horses. *Market*, Saturday.

Coggeshall Hall, Witham hund. Essex; 1½ m. S. from Coggeshall.

Coggeshall Hamlet, Witham hund. Essex; 1½ m. S.W. from Coggeshall, to which it is now a hamlet, although it was formerly a distinct parish, having 2 churches, one of which has been long demolished, and the other is now used as a barn.

Coggs, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. ½ m. E.S.E. from Witney.

Coggs, High, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Witney.

Coghill Hall, Claro wap. Yorksh. 1 m. N. from Knaresborough.

Coghull, Broxton hund. Chesh. 3½ m. N. from Chester.

Cogshall, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 4 m. N.W. from Northwich.

Coin House, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. N. from Workington.

Coit Hill, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Barnsley.

Coit Over, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N. from Huddersfield.

Coke, Staincliff and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. W.N.W. from Hawes.

Cokeham, Bramber rape, Sussex; 5 m. S. from Steyning.

Coker, East, Hounsborough, Berwick, and *Coker*, hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S. from Yeovil.

Coker, West, Hounsborough, Berwick, and *Coker*, hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. S.W. from Yeovil.

Culan, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 4 m. S.W. from St. Columb Major.

Colbrooke House, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 1½ m. S.S.E. from Abergavenny.

Colbrooke Park, Abergavenny hund., Monmouthsh. adjoining Abergavenny.

Colby, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. N.E. from Ayleham.

Colby, Pembrokesh. 5½ m. W.N.W. from Narberth.

Colchester, Lenden hund. Essex; 51 m. E.N.E. from London, contains 1,297 houses, 11,520 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I. and vested in the mayor, aldermen, common-council, and free burgesses not receiving alms, who at present amount to 1,400. Colchester is principally situated on the summit and northern aspect of a fine eminence, rising

from the river Colne, which flows on the north and east sides, and is navigable to the spot called the New Hithe in the east quarter of the town. The space inclosed by the remains of the ancient walls, forms a parallelogram, having its longest sides towards the north and south: the buildings without the walls are very irregularly disposed, chiefly on the south and east. The principal street, running nearly east and west, contains many large shops and respectable houses, but is somewhat disfigured by the old market-house, and other small buildings which stand near the middle of the street, and obstruct the passage. Part of the town was paved as early as 1473. In the reign of James I. an act was obtained for paving the whole, and its provisions were enforced by another act passed in 1760; by these the landowners and proprietors of buildings are ordered to pave and keep in repair all the ways contiguous to their respective possessions. Great attention was formerly given to the preservation of the walls, but they are now in a great degree destroyed. The town and suburbs of Colchester comprehend 12 parishes, of which 8 are within the walls, but some of the churches are destroyed; those remaining are St. James, All Saints church, St. Nicholas church, Trinity church, St. Martin's, St. Peter's, St. Mary's. In the Moot-hall, founded by Eudo Dapifer in the 11th century, the courts are holden, and the public business of the town transacted: adjoining, and partly beneath it, is the town gaol; and behind it the theatre. Colchester was incorporated in 1189 by Richard I. who granted it many peculiar privileges, particularly the exclusive right of fishery on the Colne, from the north bridge to the west Nesse. These privileges have been confirmed by many subsequent monarchs, particularly Henry V. Charles II. and William III. These several charters have been surrendered on different occasions, and the town is now governed by charter granted by his present majesty in 1763, which vests the authority in a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, 12 aldermen, 18 assistants, 18 common-councilmen, and inferior officers. It has been a market town from time immemorial, but this privilege was confirmed by the charter of Richard I. It also had anciently the right of probate and enrolling of wills, which it continued to exercise till about the year 1580; and amongst the privileges that it still enjoys from prescription, is the right vested in a *feme-covert*, or married woman, who, if her estate lies in the town, can convey it by deed, without being obliged to pass a fine, having previously declared her consent before the mayor. The mouth of the Colne, distant from town about 10 miles, is a large estuary, capable of receiving a very nu-

merous fleet. Large vessels can come within about three miles from the town, and small vessels quite up to it. The chief articles in manufacture are baize, say, serge, and some other woollen goods, which give employment to all the adjacent country in weaving or spinning; and great quantities of them are exported to Spain and other countries. About 100 looms are employed in silk goods. A considerable portion of the trade of this town arises from the oyster fishery, Colchester oysters having been long celebrated for their goodness and flavour. The great demand daily made for these oysters, has obliged the merchants to procure other kinds from various places, which are strewn upon the Colchester layings or beds, and when they have attained a proper degree of fatness, are frequently vended as the natural produce of this fishery. The ruins of the castle, St. John's abbey, and St. Botolph's priory, constitute the chief antiquities of the town. The erection of the castle is ascribed by Norden to Edward the Elder, but by the author of the Monasticon to Eudo Dapifer, steward to William the Conqueror; and coming early into the power of the crown, in the 11th century, was bestowed by successive monarchs on various noblemen during life or pleasure, till the reign of Charles I. when the reversion was purchased by James Hay, earl of Carlisle, and has since passed through various families chiefly by purchase. St. John's abbey was founded by the above-mentioned Eudo Dapifer in 1097, and continued in a very flourishing state till the dissolution, the abbot having the privilege of sitting in parliament, and the foundation possessing the same privileges as St. Peter's Westminster. St. Botolph's priory, for the canons of the order of St. Augustine, was the earliest establishment of this order in England. The charities consist of a free-school, several charity schools, almshouses, &c. The immense quantities of Roman medals and coins discovered in every part of the wide extent upon which Colchester is situated, carry a clear conviction of its ancient magnitude, and of a long residence of the Roman people. However unworthy of credit may be the tradition which assigns Colchester as the birth-place of Constantine and Helena his mother, it was probably founded on some particular occurrences in the history of this city, wherein they were chief actors. This town was alternately under the domination of Saxons, Normans, and Danes, till 921, when all the Danish inhabitants were put to the sword, and the place re-peopled by a colony of West Saxons. In the reign of Elizabeth, many Flemings, whom the unrelenting policy of the Duke of Alva had expelled from their native

country, sought an asylum here; and in return for the protection afforded them, introduced the manufacture of baize and says, which rendered the town more flourishing than it had been for many years. In the civil wars, Colchester took part with the parliament; but, nevertheless its walls and fortifications were completely dismantled by the army of Fairfax. In the year 1665, the dreadful plague which ravaged London, extended its baneful influence to Colchester; and before the contagion had ceased to act, nearly 5,000 persons had been swept away by it. *Fairs*, Easter Tuesday, for wholesale tailor's goods; July 5, for horses; July 23, for cattle and horses; Oct. 10, for cattle, horses, butter, and toys. *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday.

Colcoates, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Leeds.

Cold Arbor, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 10 m. N. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Cold Arbor, Oditham hund. Hampsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Alton.

Cold Ash, Reading hund. Berksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Newbury.

Cold Beck, East ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. S.E. from Kirkby Stephen.

Cold Blow, Pembrookesh, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Narberth.

Cold Coats, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 3 m. S. from Clitheroe.

Cold Coats, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 9 m. N.W. from Settle.

Cold Coniston, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Skipton.

Cold Comfort, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 8 m. S.E. from Coventry.

Cold Green, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ledbury.

Cold Hall, Tendring hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Colchester.

Cold Harbour, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 1 m. S. from Woburn.

Cold Harbour, Gansfield hund. Berksh. 4 m. E. from Farringdon.

Cold Harbour, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Hungerford.

Cold Harbour, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. N.W. from Fenny Stratford.

Cold Harbour, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Macclesfield.

Cold Harbour, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Fareham.

Cold Harbour, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N. from Ware.

Cold Harbour, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Berkhamstead.

Cold Harbour, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hertford.

Cold Harbour, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 9 m. N.W. from Huntingdon.

Cold Harbour, Norman Cross hund. Huntingdonsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Peterborough.

Cold Harbour, Grantham with the Soke hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. E. from Grantham.

Cold Harbour, Louth Eake wap. Lincolnsh. $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.S.E. from Louth.

Cold Harbour, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Whetstone.

Cold Harbour, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Oxford.

Cold Harbour, Glaston hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. N.W. from Glastonbury.

Cold Harbour, Brixton hund. Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Streatham.

Cold Harbour, Wallington hund. Surrey; 2 m. N. from Ewell.

Cold Harbour, Wootton hund. Surrey; 4 m. S.W. from Dorking.

Cold Harbour Farm, Tandridge hund. Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Westerham.

Cold Hattou, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 9 m. S.E. from Wem.

Cold Henley, Evingar hund. Hampsh. 3 m. N. from Whitchurch.

Cold Heslton, Easington ward, Durham; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Sunderland.

Cold Ilgham, Oadlingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. N.W. from Towcester.

Cold Kate, East ward, Westmoreland; 6 m. S.W. from Kirkby Stephen.

Cold Kings, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Watford.

Cold Pighill, Chester ward, Durham; 8 m. N.W. from Durham.

Coldcote, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 6 m. S.W. from Bedford.

Coldcoats, Castle ward, Northumberland; 9 m. N.W. from Newcastle.

Coldford Green, Blything hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N.W. from Southwold.

Coldham, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 5 m. W.S.W. from Helmsley.

Coldham Hall, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N.W. from Lavenham.

Coldhill, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. S.E. from Ledbury.

Coldkeld, Allerdale above Darwent ward, Cumberland; 6 m. S. from Cocker-mouth.

Coldlop, Reading hund. Berksh. 7 m. E. from Newbury.

Coldred, Augustine lathc, Kent; 5 m. N.W. from Dover.

Coldrey, Alton hund. Hampsh. 5 m. N.E. from Alton.

Coldriffe, Coquatdale ward, Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Rothbury.

Coldriffe, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 9 m. N.E. from Morpeth.

Coldriffe, West, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 8 m. N.E. from Morpeth.

Coldrinich, East hund. Cornwall; 4 m. S.E. from Leakeard.

Coldbourne, Rapsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 7 m. W. from North Leach.

Coldstones, Claro wap. Yorksh. 9 m. N.W. from Ripley.

Coldverth, Powder hund. Cornwall; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Budmin.

Coldenham, Arundel rape, Sussex; 7 m. N. from Arundel.

Cole, Bruton hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. S.S.W. from Bruton.

Cole, a river running through Worcestersh. and Warwicksh. and falling into the Blithe near Coleshill.

Coleback, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 1 m. S. from Bishops Castle.

Cole Brayfield, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. from Olney.

Cole End, Uttlesford hund. Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Sudron Walden.

Cole Fair Green, Hinckford hund. Essex; $\frac{5}{8}$ m. W.N.W. from Sudbury.

Cole Green, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.S.W. from Hertford.

Cole Green Park, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $\frac{5}{4}$ m. W.S.W. from Hertford.

Cole Park, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. from Malmesbury.

Coles Cross, Beaminster hund. Dorsetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Bridport.

Coles End, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 6 m. N.E. from Bedford.

Coles Farm, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 7 m. N.N.E. from St. Albans.

Colebrook, Caermarthensh. $\frac{9}{8}$ m. S.E. from Caermarthen.

Colbrook, Crediton hund. Devonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Crediton.

Colbrook Dale, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. $\frac{8}{4}$ m. N.N.E. from Bridgnorth; is a large thriving village, on the north-east bank of the Severn, animated by a very flourishing establishment of works for making bar-iron, and a variety of articles of cast iron, and an extensive manufacture of porcelain. Several springs of native tar and salt have been discovered here, the former very productive, and the latter of strength equal to many in Cheshire. A bridge constructed of cast iron, consisting of only one arch, admitting sailing vessels to pass under it, was thrown over the river in the year 1779 and is the first of the kind ever cast in England. The scenery of the dale is much admired, and according to Mr. Young, the noise of the forges, mills, &c. with all their vast machinery, the flames bursting from their furnaces, with the burning of coal, and the smoke of the lime kilns are altogether horribly sublime.

Colbrook House, Abercavenny hund. Monmouthsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Abercavenny.

Coleby, Boothby Graffo hund. Lincolnsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Lincoln.

Coleford, Kilmersdon hund. Somersetsh. $\frac{5}{8}$ m. W.N.W. from Frome.

Coleford Chapel, Crediton hund. Devonsh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.W. from Crediton.

Coleham, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Shrewsbury.

Coleham End, Chelmsford hund. Essex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Chelmsford.

Coleham Green, Scray lath, Kent; 5 m. S.W. from Ashford.

Colehurst, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.W. from Drayton.

Coleman's Moor, Sunning hund. Berksh. 4 m. E. from Reading.

Colemore, Raddlegate hund. Hampsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Alton.

Colerne, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 7 m. W.S.W. from Chippenham.

Cole Orton, West Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 2 m. E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Coleshill, Shrivensham hund. Berksh. 4 m. S.W. from Faringdon.

Coleshill, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $10\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.N.E. from London, containing 283 houses, and 1,457 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, at the bottom of which on the north side, runs the river Cole, from whence it derives its name; and over which there is a stone bridge. The town consists of one long street running north and south, with a small one branching out east about the middle of the town, leading to the church, which is on the summit of the eminence, commanding a pleasing view of the surrounding country. The church having an handsome tower and spire, forms a conspicuous object to the neighbourhood. Here are a free grammar-school, and an English school, the former with a salary of 50*l.* per annum, the latter with a salary of 20*l.* It is rather remarkable, that although Coleshill contains upwards of 1,400 inhabitants, there are not to be found 2 persons dissenting from the established church. *Fairs*, Shrove Monday for horses; May 6, for horses and cattle; Wednesday after Sept. 29, for all sorts of cattle. *Market*, Wednesday.

Coleshill Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Coleshill.

Coleshill House, Shrivensham hund. Berksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Faringdon.

Colesty, Purslow hund. Shropsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Bishops Castle.

Coletta, Cannington hund. Somersetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Nether Stowey.

Coley, Reading hund. Berksh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. from Reading.

Coley Chapel, Morley wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Halifax.

Colford, St. Briavels hund. Gloucestersh. 8 m. S.W. from Mitchel Dean; though only a chapelry to Newland, has the privilege of a market, the charter for which was granted by James I. The original market-house was destroyed during the civil wars, as was the chapel; the former was re-built in the reign of Charles II. who contributed 40*l.* towards the expences; and the latter in the reign of Queen Anne, who contributed 300*l.* The houses are generally good buildings, ranged in one wide street. *Fairs*, June 20, Friday before July 20, for wool;

- Nov. 24, for horned cattle and cheese; Dec. 17, pedlary, &c. *Market*, Friday.
- Colgate Bridge*, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4 m. S. from Lancaster.
- Collickey Green*, Denzey hund. Essex; 1½ m. W. from Malden.
- Colkirk*, Iaunditch hund. Norfolk; 2½ m. S. from Fakenham.
- Collacot*, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 3 m. N.W. from Lannceston.
- Collall*, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 8 m. N.N.E. from Hexham.
- Collens End*, Langtree hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Caversham.
- Colloton*, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Honiton.
- Colloton*, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 1½ m. W.N.W. from Chumleigh.
- Collveon*, West hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. N.W. from Leskeard.
- Colley Farm*, Reigate hund. Surrey; 1 m. N.W. from Reigate.
- Collick*, Little, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Aylesbury.
- Collickmore Farm*, Wootton hund. Surrey; 3½ m. S.S.W. from Dorking.
- Collier Row*, Havering liberty, Essex; 2½ m. N.W. from Romford.
- Collier Street*, Ford lathe, Kent; 7 m. S.S.W. from Maidstone.
- Colliers End*, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N. from Ware.
- Colliers Green*, Scray lathe, Kent; 2½ m. N.W. from Cranbrook.
- Colliers Oak*, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. S.E. from Coleshill.
- Collierby*, Chester ward, Durham; 8½ m. S.W. from Durham.
- Colliery*, New, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Wolverhampton.
- Colligreen*, Powder hund. Cornwall; 1 m. S.W. from Lestwithiel.
- Collingbourn Ducis*, Estub and Everby hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N.W. from Ludgershall; is a very large parish, in which there is a *Fair*, Dec. 11, for horses, cows, and sheep.
- Collingbourn Kingston*, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. S.W. from Great Bedwin.
- Collingbourn Sheer*, Fstub and Everley hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N. from Ludgershall.
- Collingham*, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.S.W. from Witherby.
- Collingham*, North, Newark hund. Nottinghamsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Newark.
- Collingham*, South, Newark hund. Nottinghamsh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Newark.
- Collington*, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. N. from Bromyard.
- Collingtree*, Wymersley hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Northampton.
- Collingwith*, East, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N.N.W. from Howden.
- Collingwith*, West, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. N.N.E. from Selby.
- Collumpton*, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 174½ m. W.S.W. from London, containing 661 houses, and 3,138 inhabitants, is situated on the river Culm, and consists principally of one long street, badly paved and the centre of it much disfigured, and obstructed, by some old shambles. Many of the houses are well built; but the humble dwellings are mostly constructed with cobb walls. The town is governed by an high constable and four petty constables; its manufactures consist of broad cloths, serges, and kerseymeres; but the former are not made in any considerable quantity. The turnpike road from Bristol to Exeter, passes through the high street, a circumstance from which the town derives some advantages; and having the several woollen manufactories above mentioned, it presents an appearance of commercial consequence. The only ornament to Collumpton is its church. *Fairs*, May 12, Oct. 23, for cattle. *Market*, Saturday.
- Colly Priest*, Tiverton hund. Devonsh. 1 m. S. from Tiverton.
- Collyers Woodhouse*, Brixton hund. Surrey; 7 m. S.S.W. from London, and 2 m. S. from Upper Tooting.
- Collyford*, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 7 m. E.N.E. from Oakhampton.
- Collyweston*, Willybrook hund. Northamptonsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Stamford. Here are fine quarries of excellent slate for covering buildings.
- Colnwoorth*, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 5 m. W. from St. Neots.
- Coln*, Hurstingstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 6½ m. N.E. from St. Neots.
- Coln*, St. Aldwicks, Brightwells Barrow hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. N. from Fairford.
- Coln*, Rogers, Bradley hund. Gloucestersh. 6½ m. N.E. from Cirencester.
- Colnbrook*, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 8½ m. E.S.E. from Maidenhead, is an ancient town situated on several channels of the river Colne, over each of which there is a small bridge. The market-house and chapel which stood in a narrow part of the town, have been lately removed by the commissioners of the turnpike roads, and a neat chapel, erected in a more convenient situation. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by the expenditure of travellers. Some of the small islands formed by the different branches of the Colne in this neighbourhood, are supposed by Camden to have been the places where the Danes secured themselves from the attacks of Alfred in 894: but Bishop Gibson with more probability, refers their successful defence to the Isle of Mersey, formed by the river Colne in Essex. By Camden, Colnbrook

is supposed to have been the Pontes of the Itinerary. *Fairs*, April 5, May 3, for horses, cattle, and sheep. *Market*, Thursday.

Colne, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 219½ m. N.N.W. from London, containing 792 houses, and 3,626 inhabitants, is situated on the river Calder, adjoining the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. It is an ancient town, in general ill-built, although containing some good modern houses; situate on the confines of the woollen and cotton manufactures, it possesses a considerable share of both; the woollens are chiefly of the kinds made of long wool, called worsted stuffs; the cottons consist of muslins, calicoes, &c. By the falling of a meeting house erected here by Mr. Wesley in 1777, a great number of people were much hurt. *Fairs*, March 7, May 12, Oct. 10, for horned cattle, sheep, and woollen cloth. *Market*, Wednesday.

Colne, a river running through Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and falling into the Thames at Staines.

Colne, a river in Essex, emptying itself into the German Ocean beyond Colchester.

Colne, a river in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, falling into the Thames at Lechlade.

Colne Earles, Lexden hund. Essex; 9½ m. W.N.W. from Chelmsford.

Colne Engram, Lexden hund. Essex; 11 m. W.N.W. from Chelmsford.

Colne Wake, Lexden hund. Essex; 7 m. W.N.W. from Chelmsford.

Colne Wake Green, Lexden hund. Essex; 8 m. N.W. from Chelmsford.

Colne White, Lexden hund. Essex; 9 m. W.N.W. from Chelmsford.

Colne White Green, Lexden hund. Essex; 12 m. N.W. from Chelmsford.

Colney, Humbleyard hund. Norfolk; 3 m. W. from Norwich.

Colney Bridge, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 7 m. N.W. from Chipping-Barnet.

Colney Chapel, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. S.E. from St. Alban's.

Colney Hatch, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. S.E. from Whetstone.

Colney London, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S.E. from St. Albans.

Colney Street, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. S. from St. Albans.

Colney Street Bridge, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. S. from St. Albans.

Colsey Green, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 15 m. S.W. from Bristol.

Colston Bassett, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 10 m. S.E. from Nottingham.

Colston Car, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 10½ m. E.N.E. from Nottingham.

Colt House, Claro wap. Yorksh. 9½ m. N.W. from Ripley.

Colt Park, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. W.N.W. from Hatherleigh.

Colbrook, Arundel rape, Sussex; 4 m. N. from Petworth.

Colterworth, Grantham-with-the-Soke, Lincolnsh. 7½ m. S. from Grantham, memorable for having given birth to Sir Isaac Newton, who was born in the manor-house.

Colthard, Scotch, Tindale ward. Northumberland; 5 m. N. from Haltwhistle.

Colthorpe, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Wetherby.

Coltishall, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. N.N.E. from Norwich. *Fair*, Whit-Monday, for petty chapmen.

Colton, Forchae hund. Norfolk; 9 m. W.S.W. from Norwich.

Colton, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Rudgely.

Colton, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 5 m. S.W. from York.

Colton, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 5 m. E. from Leeds.

Colton Hall, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Rudgely.

Columb David, Hemiock hund. Devonsh. 10 m. E. from Tiverton.

Columb, St., Major, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 249½ m. S.W. from London, is seated on the summit of a gentle eminence at the foot of which runs a small stream, falling into the sea at St. Columb Minor. The town consists of one street, decently paved; but many of the houses are old and irregularly built. The justices of the south division keep their sessions, and hold a court here once in 3 weeks, for all actions under 40s. This small town had formerly a market which is now discontinued. In the neighbourhood, on a hill, is a great circular earth work, triply trenched, named Castle-en-Dinos, or the Castle Hill.

Columb, St., Minor, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 5 m. W.S.W. from St. Columb Major; is situated on the mouth of a small river, which here falls into the sea, and forms a small harbour for vessels of light burthen.

Colva, Radnorsh. 11 m. N.E. from Bualt.

Colvanock, West hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. N.E. from Bodmin.

Colversore Green, Ford lathe, Kent; 7 m. S.W. from Rochester.

Colverston, Grimshoe hund. Norfolk; 9½ m. N.W. from Thetford.

Colwall, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Ledbury. A gold coronet set with diamonds was dug up here, by a countryman in fencing his garden; who sold it to a goldsmith at Gloucester for 31l, although worth 1500l. the sum it afterwards produced.

Colwall Green, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Ledbury.

Colwall, Old, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Ledbury.

Colwell, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6½ m. N.N.W. from Corbridge.

Colwick, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Rudgeley.

Colwick, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 2½ m. E. from Nottingham.

Colwick Hall, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 1½ m. E.S.E. from Nottingham.

Colwinston, Glamorgansh. 2½ m. W. from Cowbridge.

Colwood Street, Lewes rape, Sussex; 4 m. W.S.W. from Cuckfield.

Colworth, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 9½ m. N.N.W. from Bedford.

Colworth, Chichester rape, Sussex; 4½ m. E.S.E. from Chichester.

Colwyn Castle, Radnorsh. 5 m. N.E. from Buall.

Colyford, Colyton hund. Devonsh. 6 m. W. from Lyme Regis. *Fairs*, March 1, second Wednesday in May, for cattle.

Colyton, Colyton hund. Devonsh. 5 m. S.W. from Axminster, is a small but ancient market town, situated on the river Cole; the houses being in general built with flints, and mostly thatched. The housekeepers of a small district, called the Borough, annually choose a portrieve of the Lord's court, for the government of the town. Near this place, at the Drake Mansionhouse, called Ashe, then the seat of his maternal grandfather Sir John Drake; was born John Churchill the great Duke of Marlborough. *Market*, Thursday.

Colyton Rawleigh, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. S.S.W. from Ottery St. Mary.

Comb, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Wendover.

Comb, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 2 m. S. from Honiton.

Comb, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 3 m. W.S.W. from Modbury.

Comb, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S.E. from Barnstaple.

Comb, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 3 m. N. from Chumleigh.

Comb, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 12 m. N.W. from Hereford.

Comb, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 8½ m. N.N.W. from Bellingham.

Comb, Wallington hund. Surrey; ½ m. E.S.E. from Croydon.

Comb in Teign Head, Wexford hund. Devonsh. 3 m. E. from Newton Abbots.

Comb Abbey, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. E. from Coventry, was once famous for its rich possessions, and it continued to flourish till the dissolution.

Comb Green, Lungtree hund. Oxfordsh. 7 m. S. from Wallingford.

Comb Hill, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 7 m. S. from Rothbury.

Comb Hill, Tludale ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. S.S.W. from Corbridge.

Comb Martin, Branton hund. Devonsh. 191 m. W.S.W. from London, containing 156 houses, and 819 inhabitants, is situ-

ated in a low deep valley, surrounded with very high hills, on the sea shore, the houses extending along the dale, for at least a mile. Here is a cove, in which fishing smacks, and vessels of light draught can lie. The adjacent country produces abundance of hemp, the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing and piloting vessels in the Bristol channel; and the neighbouring hills are supposed to contain silver; which was obtained here in considerable quantities during the reigns of Edward I. and III. Henry V. and Elizabeth. Here was formerly a weekly market, but now discontinued.

Combe, West hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. N.E. from Bodmin.

Combe, Pastrow hund. Hampsh. 10 m. N.N.W. from Whitechurch.

Combe, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Witney.

Combe, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 11½ m. N.W. from Taunton.

Combe, Estub and Everley hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. N. from Amesbury.

Combe Blisset, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Salisbury.

Combe Common, Godalming hund. Surrey; 4 m. N.E. from Haslemere.

Combe Cross, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Watchet.

Combe, East, Fremington hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. S. from Barnstaple.

Combe, English, Willow hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S.W. from Bath.

Combe Farm, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Wantage.

Combe Florey, Taunton and Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Taunton.

Combe Hay, Willow hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Bath, is situated in a deep valley on the edge of the canal leading from the coal-pits to Avon. Here is a remarkable ingenious mechanical contrivance for raising or lowering the loaden barges, 60 feet in height, by means of a culson lock.

Combe Heath, Taunton and Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S.W. from Bridgewater.

Combe Hill, Pastrow hund. Hampsh. 10 m. N.N.E. from Andover.

Combe House, Godalming hund. Surrey; 3½ m. N.E. from Haslemere.

Combe House, Kingston hund. Surrey; 1½ m. E.N.E. from Kingston.

Combe Long, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Carhampton.

Combe Lower, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. E. from Shaftsbury.

Combe Middle, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. E. from Shaftsbury.

Combe Monckton, Bath Forum hund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. S. from Bath.

Combe, St. Nicholas, East Kingsbury

hund. Somersetsh. 10 m. S.E. from Taunton. *Fairs*, June 12, Wednesday before Dec. 10, for horses, bullocks, and sheep.
Combe Templeor Abbas, Horethorne hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. N.E. from Sherborne.
Combe, Upper, Dinworth hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. E. from Shaftsbury.
Combe, West, Fremington hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. S. from Barnstaple.
Comberteach, Backlow hund. Chesh. 3½ m. N.W. from Northwich.
Comberford, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Tamworth.
Combermere, a lake in Cheshire near Whitechurch.
Combermere Hall, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Whitechurch.
Comberton, Wetherby hund. Cambridgesh. 4 m. S.W. from Cambridge. This manor was held from Crown by Philip Hastings, under a singular tenure, viz. by the service of keeping the King's falcon.
Comberton, Great, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 3½ m. S. from Pershore.
Comberton, Little, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 2 m. S.S.W. from Pershore.
Comberwell, Great, Bradford hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Bradford.
Combes, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 5 m. W.N.W. from Southwell.
Combsfield, Chester ward, Durham; 8 m. N. from Wolsingham.
Combsfield, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 8 m. S.E. from Bellingham.
Combhurst, Wallington hund. Surrey; 1½ m. S.S.E. from Croydon.
Combnely, a river in Caermarthenshire, which falls into the river Lloghor.
Comborn, Scray lath, Kent; 3 m. S. from Morden.
Combough, Pickering lath, Yorksh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Scarborough.
Combpyne, Axminster hund. Devonsh. 4 m. W. from Lyme Regis.
Combrastigh, Axminsterhund. Devonsh. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Honiton.
Combridge, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Uttoxeter.
Combroke, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. W. from Kinetou.
Combs, Stow hund. Suffolk; 1 m. S. from Stow Market.
Combs, Bramber rape, Sussex; 2½ m. S.S.E. from Steyning.
Combs Sand, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 2 m. E. from South Molton.
Combsell, Scray lath, Kent; 7 m. S.S.W. from Morden.
Combnick, Cannington hund. Somersetsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Bridgewater.
Comfort, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. E.S.E. from Redruth.
Comforts Place, Taadridge hund. Surrey; 3½ m. S. from Tandridge.
Comhampton, Oswaldstow hund. Worcestersh. 7½ m. N.N.W. from Worcester.

Comley, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Church Stretton.
Commerch, a river in Brecknockshire, falling into the Irvon at Llanghannarch.
Commarton, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 1½ m. S.E. from Kidderminster.
Commarton Cross, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. ½ m. E.S.E. from Kidderminster.
Common Place, Wallington hund. Surrey; 1½ m. N.E. from Croydon.
Common Side, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 5½ m. E.N.E. from Chesterfield.
Common Side, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 6 m. W.S.W. from Kirkham.
Common Side, Straforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S.E. from Sheffield.
Compton, Compton hund. Berks. 3 m. S.E. from East Ilsley.
Compton, Appletree hund. Derbysh. adjoining Sherborne.
Compton, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S. from Newton Abbots.
Compton, Biddlesgate hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. S. from Winchester.
Compton, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. W. from Wolverhampton.
Compton, Godalming hund. Surrey; 3 m. N.N.E. from Godalming.
Compton, Chichester rape, Sussex; 8 m. N.W. from Chichester.
Compton, Amesbury hund. Wiltsh. 7 m. N. from Amesbury.
Compton, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S. from Wetherby.
Compton Abbas, Sixpenny Hanley hund. Dorsetsh. 2½ m. S. from Shaftsbury.
Compton Abdale, Bradley hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. N.W. from Northleach.
Compton Bishop, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. N.W. from Axminster.
Compton Chamberlain, South Damerham hund. Wiltsh. 8½ m. W.S.W. from Salisbury.
Compton Common, Farnham hund. Surrey; ½ m. E. from Farnham.
Compton Cross, Boyle hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. N.E. from Newent.
Compton Dando, Keynsham hund. Somersetsh. 6½ m. W.S.W. from Bath.
Compton Dundon, Whitley hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Somerton.
Compton East, Frampton liberty, Dorsetsh. 7 m. W.N.W. from Dorchester.
Compton East, Whitestone hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. S.S.W. from Shepton Mallet.
Compton Penny, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 6½ m. S. from Southam.
Compton Greenfield, Henbury hund. Gloucestersh. 6½ m. N. from Bristol.
Compton House, King's Somborne hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. S. from Stockbridge.
Compton House, South Damerham hund. Wiltsh. 8 m. W. from Salisbury.
Compton Hutt, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 6½ m. W.S.W. from Salisbury.

- Compton, Little*, Bradley hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. W.N.W. from Northleach.
- Compton, Little*, Westminster hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. S.E. from Moreton-in-the-Marsh.
- Compton, Long*, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. W. from Stafford.
- Compton, Long*, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Shipston-on-Stour.
- Compton Martin*, Chewton hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. N. from Wells.
- Compton, Netter*, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Sherborne.
- Compton, Over*, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Sherborne.
- Compton Park*, Bradley hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. N.W. from Northleach.
- Compton Pouncefoot*, Catash hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. S.W. from Wincanton.
- Compton Place*, Pevensy rape, Sussex; adjoining the south side of East Bourne.
- Compton, Upper*, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 8 m. S.W. from Dudley.
- Compton Verney*, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. N.W. from Kington.
- Compton, West*, Alton Pancrass liberty, Dorsetsh. 10 m. N.W. from Dorchester.
- Compton, West*, Sixpenny Hanley hund. Dorsetsh. 3 m. S. from Shaftsbury.
- Compton, West*, Whitestone hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. W. from Shepton Mallet.
- Compton Winyate*, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.E. from Shipston-on-Stour.
- Cond*, Condover hund. Shropsh. 8 m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.
- Cond Hall*, Condover hund. Shropsh. 7½ m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.
- Cond Lane End*, Condover hund. Shropsh. 8½ m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.
- Conder*, a river in Lancashire, emptying itself into the Irish sea near Ashton park.
- Condicot*, Kiftsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. N.W. from Stow.
- Conderver*, Condover hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S. from Shrewsbury.
- Conderver Hall*, Condover hund. Shropsh. 6½ m. S. from Shrewsbury.
- Conderver House*, Condover hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. S. from Shrewsbury.
- Conderver Park*, Condover hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. S. from Shrewsbury.
- Conduitt Hill*, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.E. from Rotherham.
- Conduitt House*, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. N.W. from Sheffield.
- Conesby*, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 5 m. S. from Burton-on-Strather.
- Conesby*, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N.N.E. from Ixworth.
- Conesby Green*, Eddisburg hund. Chesh. 6½ m. W. from Middlewich.
- Coney Hall*, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. ½ m. N. from Luton.
- Coneyburrows*, Lewes rape, Sussex; 3½ m. N. from Lewes.
- Coneyhurst Common*, Arundel rape, Sussex; 6½ m. S.W. from Horsham.
- Coneythorpe*, Baiter wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W. from New Malton.
- Coneytrip*, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S. from Aldborough.
- Conford Bridge*, Alton hund. Hampsh. 9 m. S.E. from Alton.
- Congeston*, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 8½ m. N.N.W. from Hinckley.
- Congham*, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; 5½ m. N.E. from Lynn.
- Congisbury*, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 12 m. S.W. from Bristol. Fair, Sept. 14, for cattle and horses.
- Congleton*, Northwich hund. Chesh. 162 m. N.N.W. from London, containing 855 houses, and 3,861 inhabitants, is a small corporate town, situated on the upper part of the Dane, near the borders of Staffordshire. The buildings are neat; and it possesses 2 churches, both of which are subject to the mother church of Astbury, a village 2 miles distant. The town is governed by a mayor and 6 aldermen; and was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of tagged leather laces, called Congleton points; but the chief employment of the poor is now derived from a very capital silk mill, erected on the river; from the ribbon manufacture, on account of the Coventry merchants; and from a manufacture of gloves and purses. Near Astbury, large quantities of lime stone are dug and burnt into lime; the coal for the purpose being procured from Staffordshire, at the distance of about three miles. Fairs, Thursday before Shrovetide, May 12, July 13, Dec. 3, for cattle and pedlars ware. Market, Saturday.
- Congleton*, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. S. from Ross.
- Congleton Edge*, Northwich hund. Chesh. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Congleton.
- Congreve*, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. S.W. from Penkridge.
- Congwinian*, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 8 m. S.E. from Helston.
- Conhope*, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 8 m. N.W. from Leominster.
- Coningsby*, Horncastle soke, Lincolnsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Tattershall.
- Conington*, Papworth hund. Cambridgesh. 4½ m. N. from Caxton.
- Conington*, Normancross hund. Huntingdonsh. 7 m. W. from Ramsey, situate at the head of the river, forming Brickmere, Ugmere and Whittlesey mere.
- Conington Hall*, Normancross hund. Huntingdonsh. 7½ m. W. from Ramsey.
- Conisbrough*, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from Rotherham. Here are the walls of a castle, to which Hengist, the Saxon general, is said to have retired, after being routed by Decretius Ambrosius; and near which it is also said he was buried.

Conistead Priory, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2½ m. S. from Ilverstone.

Conistone, Louth Roke wap. Lincolnsh. 4 m. W.S.W. from Spalding.

Coniston, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4 m. W. from Hawkshead, is near the lake called Coniston Waterfoot, which is about 6 miles in its greatest length, three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and in depth about 40 fathoms. The shores are frequently indented, and open into small bays in a variety of forms. This lake abounds with char, said to be the finest in England; as they come earlier and continue longer in season than in Winandermere Lake. See Lancashire.

Conistow, Holderness, Yorksh. 4½ m. N.N.W. from Headon.

Conistow-in-Kettlewell, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. E.N.E. from Settle.

Conistow Cold, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N.W. from Skipton.

Conistow Hall, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4½ m. W. from Hawkshead.

Conistow Moss, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 3 m. N.N.W. from Hawkshead.

Conkwell, Bradford hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N.W. from Bradford.

Conner, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 6 m. S.W. from Redruth.

Conock, Swanborough hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Devizes.

Conolday, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S. from Skipton.

Conor Green, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 3 m. N. from Bridgenorth.

Conockiffe, High, Darlington ward, Durham; 3½ m. W.N.W. from Darlington.

Conockiffe Low, Darlington ward, Durham; 2½ m. W. from Darlington.

Consel, Chester ward, Durham; 11 m. N.W. from Durham.

Consel Park, Chester ward, Durham; 10½ m. N.W. from Durham.

Constantine, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 6 m. S.W. from Falmouth.

Constantine, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. W. from Padstow.

Constantine Thorp, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Tamworth.

Conundrum, Berwick bounds, Northumberland; 1½ m. N. from Berwick.

Conway, See *Aberconway*.

Conway, a river parting Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire, and rising from a lake where the 3 counties of Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, and Merionethshire join, runs north, and falls into the sea at Aberconway.

Cookbury, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.E. from Holsworthy.

Cookburywick, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Holsworthy.

Cookes House, Hurstingstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Ramsey.

Cookfield Hall, Blything hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N. from Saxmundham.

Cookham, Beynhurst hund. Berks. 2½ m. N. from Maidenhead.

Cookham Dean, Beynhurst hund. Berks. 3 m. N.N.W. from Maidenhead.

Cookham House, Beynhurst hund. Berks. 2½ m. N. from Maidenhead.

Cookley, Blything hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. W.S.W. from Halesworth.

Cookley Green, Blything hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. W. from Halesworth.

Cookley Green, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 7 m. N.W. from Henley.

Cookase, Wymersley hund. Northamptonsh. 5½ m. E. from Northampton.

Cookridge, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.E. from Otley.

Cookridge Hall, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.E. from Otley.

Cooks, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 7 m. N.W. from Truro.

Cooks Bridge, Lewes rape, Sussex; 2½ m. N. from Lewes.

Cooks Gate, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Cooks Green, Tendring hund. Essex; 1½ m. S.E. from Colchester.

Cooks Green, Deerhurst hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Tewksbury.

Cooks House, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 4½ m. S.E. from Ambleside.

Cooks Mill Green, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 4½ m. E. from Chipping Ongar.

Cooksbury, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 2 m. S.S.W. from Bakewell.

Cooksey, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 3½ m. W. from Bromesgrove.

Cooksley, Willerton and Freemannets hund. Somersetsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Wiveliscombe.

Cole Hall, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Nantwich.

Cooley Lane, Stratford and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.N.W. from Rotherham.

Coolham Green, Bramber rape, Sussex; 6 m. S.S.W. from Horsham.

Cooling, Ford lathe, Kent; 4½ m. N. from Strood.

Cooling Street, Ford lathe, Kent; 3½ m. N.N.W. from Strood.

Coolinge, Shepway lathe, Kent; 1 m. W.N.W. from Folkstone.

Coolmere, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 3 m. S.E. from Ellesmere.

Coolmere Lake, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Ellesmere. See *Shropshire*.

Coomb, Wormeslow hund. Herefordsh. 13 m. S.S.W. from Hereford.

Coomb Cross, East Meon hund. Hampsh. 6 m. S.W. from Petersfield.

Coombank, Sutton lathe, Kent; 3 E.N.E. from Westerham.

Coombe Hill Canal, begins at Coombe Hill, in the parish of Leigh, Gloucestershire, and joins the Severn at Fletcher's Leap in the parish of Deerhurst. This canal is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with a fall of 15 feet, and is the property of three private persons, by whom it was undertaken for the purpose of affording a cheap and shortened carriage from the Severn to Cheltenham. There are also large collieries in the neighbourhood, which must be greatly benefited by this canal.

Coombe, North, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 12 m. N.W. from Taunton.

Coopen, Castle ward, Northumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Blyth.

Cooper, Stockton ward, Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Stockton.

Cooper's Bridge, Aghrigg wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Huddersfield.

Cooper's Corner, Sutton lathe, Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Sevenoaks.

Cooper's Green, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from St. Alban's.

Cooper's Hill, Godly hund. Surrey; 2 m. W. from Staines.

Cooper's Lane, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Chipping Barnet.

Coopersale, Ongar hund. Essex; 1 m. E. from Epping.

Coopersale House, Ongar hund. Essex; 2 m. S. from Epping.

Coothars, Arundel rape, Sussex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Arundel.

Cop de Vini, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Ellesmere.

Copdock, Samford hund. Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Ipswich.

Cope, Salford hund. Lancash. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Rochdale.

Cope Law, Salford hund. Lancash. 7 m. N. from Bury.

Cope Law, Low, Darlington ward, Durham; 7 m. N. from Darlington.

Copenhurst, Wirrall hund. Chesh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Chester.

Copenhurst Hall, Wirrall hund. Chesh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Chester.

Copenham, King's Somborne hund. Hampsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Romsey.

Copford, Lexden hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Colchester. The doors of this church are covered with a sort of skin, somewhat resembling parchment, and said to be the skins of some Danish robbers, who were guilty of sacrilege, for which they were put to death, and their skins thus publicly exposed.

Copford Green, Lexden hund. Essex; 6 m. W.S.W. from Colchester.

Copford Hall, Lexden hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Colchester.

Copgraw, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Ripley, had once a minister named John Wincupp, who was rector of the parish 54 years; during which

time he never went to law! lived 52 years with his wife, by whom he had 6 children, who all survived him, and was the first of his family who died in that century, (1637) himself dying at the age of 86.

Coping Green, Tendring hund. Essex; $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Colchester.

Coping Hall, Tendring hund. Essex; $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Colchester.

Copinger, Crouch Green, Ford lathe, Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Tunbridge.

Copits Farm, Ossulstone hund. Middlesex; 2 m. N. from Highgate.

Copland Tower, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N.W. from Wooler.

Coplar House, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Bedford.

Cople, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Bedford.

Copel Dog, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordsh. 3 m. E. from Bedford.

Copie Wood End, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. S.E. from Bedford.

Copmansfor, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Huntingdon.

Copmanthorpe, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 5 m. S.W. from York.

Copnell, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Stafford.

Coppall, Leyland hund. Lancash. 3 m. S. from Chorley.

Coppall Hall, Leyland hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Chorley.

Coppenhall Church, Nantwich hund. Chesh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Sandbach.

Coppenhall Monks, Nantwich hund. Chesh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Nantwich.

Copper Mine, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 5 m. N.N.E. from South Molton.

Copper Mines, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Keswick.

Copperas House, Tendring hund. Essex; 8 m. S.E. from Colchester.

Coppice Green, Arundel rape, Sussex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Petworth.

Coppingcote, Kingston hund. Warwicksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Kineton.

Copplecrook, Darlington ward, Durham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Bishop's Auckland.

Copsay Hill, Islandshire, Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Belford.

Copson, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Nuneaton.

Copt Hall, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Luton.

Copt Hall, Waltham hund. Essex; 2 m. S.W. from Epping.

Copt Hall, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Hemel Hempstead.

Copt Hall Green, Waltham hund. Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Epping.

Coptfold Hall, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 4 m. S.W. from Chelmsford.

Copthorn Brow, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 7

8½ m. S.S.E. from Reigate, 1 m. S. from Burstow.

Copthorne, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. S. from Tuxford.

Coppyhold, Faircross hund., Berksh. 2½ m. N. from Speerhamland.

Coquet Isle, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. S.S.E. from Alnmouth, 2 m. E. from Warkworth Harbour, had anciently both a castle and monastery; but the soil is so barren, that besides a few huts inhabited by fishermen, there is only one house. It is so much resorted to by sea fowls in the breeding season, that it is scarcely possible to walk far without treading on their eggs; which are sometimes collected by the fishermen and sold to the neighbourhood. The air is very unhealthy, on account of the continual fogs with which it is involved.

Coquet River. See *Cocket*.

Coquet Vith, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. S.E. from Alnwick.

Coral Green, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Kenilworth.

Corbar, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 6½ m. E.S.E. from Tideswell.

Corbets Tey, Chafford hund. Essex; 5 m. S.E. from Romford.

Corbridge, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. E. from Hexham, where there is a bridge over the Tyne.

Corby, Bettisloe hund. Lincolnsh. 11½ m. S.E. from Grantham; is a small market town, with little trade, and nothing in it remarkable, but a grammar school founded for the education of poor clergymen's sons. *Market*, Monday, *Fairs*, Aug. 26, Monday before Oct. 10, for horses and horned cattle.

Corby, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 8½ m. W. from Oundle.

Corby Castle, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 4½ m. S.E. from Carlisle.

Corby, Little, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 5 m. E.N.E. from Carlisle.

Corfe, Taunton and Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. S. from Taunton.

Corfe Castle, Rowbarrow hund. Dorsetsh. 120 m. W.S.W. from London, contains 182 houses, 741 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 14 Elizabeth, on such persons as are seized in fee, in possession, or reversion, of any messuage, tenement, or corporeal hereditaments within this borough; and in such persons as are tenants for life or lives, and for want of such freehold, in tenants for years, determinable on any life or lives, paying scot and lot; who at present amount to 140. Corfe Castle is an ancient market town, situated on a rising ground, nearly in the centre of the Isle of Purbeck, at the foot of a range of hills declining to the south. The town principally consists of two streets of mean stone

buildings; near the commencement of which, at the east part of the town, stands the church; a large ancient fabric. The government of the town is vested in a mayor and 8 barons; the barons are those who have borne the office of mayor. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the clay works and stone quarries in the neighbourhood; and some few in the knitting of stockings. The castle stands a little north of the town opposite to the church on a very steep rocky hill, the ascent on all sides but the south so steep, and the walls so massive and thick, that it must have been one of the most impregnable fortresses in the kingdom before the invention of artillery. It is separated from the town by a strong bridge of 4 very high, narrow, semicircular arches, crossing a moat of considerable depth, but now dry. The first mention of this castle in history is A.D. 978, upon occasion of the barbarous murder of Edward, King of the West Saxons, son of King Edgar, committed here by his mother-in-law, Elfrith or Elfrida: the foulest deed, says the Saxon annalist, ever committed by the Saxons since they landed in Britain. Elfrida's ambition to raise her own son to the throne, urged her to commit this execrable murder. The manor and castle seem always to have descended together, and were often granted to princes of the blood, and the favourites of our Kings, yet as often reverted to the crown by attainder or forfeiture. By the last grant of Elizabeth, it came into the possession of the Hatton family, and was by them sold in 1635 to the Bankes's, the present possessors. The castle was demolished in 1616 by order of the parliament. Between 2 and 3 miles from Corfe, eastward, is Nine Barrow Down, an eminence which derives its name from nine large barrows situated on it in a line, and supposed to be of British construction. The most elevated part of this down is 642 feet above low water mark; from whence is a most beautiful and extensive prospect. *Fairs*, May 12, Oct. 19, for hogs and toys. *Market*, Thursday.

Corfe Mullen, Cogdean hund. Dorsetsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Wimborne Minster.

Corgehu, Trigg hund. Cornwall; 4 m. S. from Camelford.

Corhampton, Meon Stoke hund. Hampsh. 9½ m. S.E. from Winchester.

Cork Bank, Denbighsh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Wrexham.

Corbett, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. 1 m. E. from Cricklade.

Corks, Trigg hund. Cornwall; 3 m. N.W. from Camelford.

Corley, Stodderdon hund. Shropsh. 5 m. W.S.W. from Cleobury Mortimer.

Corley, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. N.W. from Coventry.

Corley Ash, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Coventry.
Corley Moor, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Coventry.
Corloden, West hund. Cornwall; 7 m. E. from Lestwithiel.
Corn Hill, Tatnonslow hund. Staffordsh. 1 m. S. from Leek.
Cornard, Great, Babergh hund. Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Sudbury.
Cornard, Green, Babergh hund. Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Sudbury.
Cornard, Little, Babergh hund. Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Sudbury.
Cornborough, Shobbear hund. Devonsh. 3 m. W.N.W. from Bideford.
Cornbrough, Bulmer wap Yorksh. 9 m. N. from York.
Cornbrough Hall, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from York.
Cornaddi, Montgomerysh. 9 m. N.W. from Llansgryllin.
Cornelly, Powder hund. Cornwall; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Tregony.
Cornelly, Glamorgansh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Bridgend.
Corner, The, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Hemel Hempstead.
Corner Hall, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Hemel Hempstead.
Cornets Bridge, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. S.W. from Bromyard.
Corney, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Ravenclough.
Corney Bury, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 11 m. N. from Ware.
Cornforth, Stockton ward, Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Durham.
Cornhill, Northamshire, Durham; 11 m. N.W. from Wooler. This part of Durham, is situated at the north extremity of Northumberland. *Fair*, Dec. 26.
Cornhill House, Northamshire, Durham; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Cornhill.
Cornish Hall, Hinckford hund. Essex; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Saffron Walden.
Cornish Hall End, Hinckford hund. Essex; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Saffron Walden.
Cornsey, Darlington ward, Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Wolsingham.
Cornstown, Glamorgansh. 5 m. W.N.W. from Cowbridge.
Cornwall, the most western county in Britain, is wholly surrounded by the sea, excepting on its eastern side, which is only separated from Devonshire by the river Tamar, and an artificial boundary of a few miles in length at its north extremity; so that it almost forms a complete island. From this boundary to the west the land continually increases in breadth, and assumes a figure nearly resembling a cornucopia. The north side is bounded by the Bristol Channel, the south by the British Channel, both seas seeming to meet near the point called

the Lands End, at the extremity of the promontory on the west. The widest part from Morrinstow on the north, to the Ram Head on the south, is about 43 miles; but this extent rapidly contracts, and 20 miles may be regarded as the medium, till we approach Mounts Bay, between which place and St. Ives, it is not more than $5\frac{1}{2}$. The length of the north-east side, from Morrinstow to the Lands End, is about 90 miles, the circumference is estimated at 200. It contains 1,407 square miles; 900,480 acres; 1 county town (Launceston), 9 hundreds, 27 market towns, 198 parishes, 34,378 houses, 188,269 inhabitants, and returns 44 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Launceston, 2 for Leskeard, 2 for Truro, 2 for Bodmin, 2 for Helston, 2 for Lestwithiel, 2 for Saltash, 2 for Camelford, 2 for West Looe, 2 for Grampound, 2 for Bossiney, 2 for St. Michael, 2 for Newport, 2 for Penryn, 2 for St. Ives, 2 for Tregony, 2 for St. Germans, 2 for St. Mawes, 2 for East Looe and Pory, and 2 for Callington, is in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Exeter, and in the western circuit, the assizes being alternately holden at Bodmin and Launceston. Detached as Cornwall is by situation from the west of England, it was formerly still further separated by the use of a totally different language, a dialect of the Armorican, and related to the Welsh. The names of many of the ancient towns, its castles, rivers, mountains, manors, seats, and families, are derived from the Cornish tongue; and most of the technical appellations in the arts of mining, husbandry, and fishing, may be traced to the same source; but the language itself has for two or three centuries ceased to be common, and is now utterly extirpated. Cornwall from its soil, appearance, and climate, is one of the least inviting of the English counties. A ridge of bare rugged hills, intermixed with bleak moors, runs through the midst of its whole length, and in the narrower parts extends from side to side. The low grounds between the hills and the sea, are in some parts rendered sufficiently fertile by the aid of manure; but the saltiness of the atmosphere, and the violence of the winds, will scarcely suffer trees or even hedges, to grow near the shore; so that almost the whole county has a naked and desolate appearance. The air is made extremely moist by the surrounding body of water; and the high lands in the centre intercept the mists and clouds in their passage; so that rains, or fogs are almost daily experienced. At the same time the winds are continually shifting with violence from one point to another; which circumstance, while it increases the mutability of the weather, has a favourable effect in preventing those

stagnations of damp air which are so prejudicial to health in some wet countries. The winters here are very mild, snow seldom lying more than 2 or 3 days, and frosts being of short duration; so that myrtles and other southern plants are able to live all the year round in the open air. On the other hand, the summers are cool, and the autumns too wet to bring the fruits of the earth to perfect maturity. The chief dependence for manure, is on the sea sand, and on weeds which are collected on the coast, and carried on the backs of horses, or mules, to the places where the manure is wanted, few carts being used throughout the county. Another excellent dressing for land is formed by the mixture of lime and earth, with bruised and damaged pitchards, and the refuse salt used in curing them. The grain which succeeds best, is barley, of which very large crops are produced on the banks of the Camel, and in its neighbourhood. Potatoes also yield abundantly in some lands, and seem peculiarly calculated for the climate. Good cyder is made on the east side of the county. The cattle are chiefly of the Devonshire breed, and being much in request, are sold in great numbers for fattening. The dairy is but little attended to, and milch cows are principally kept for rearing the young stock. The farm buildings are generally composed of clay loams and chopped straw, raised on a stone foundation, and requiring to be preserved from wet, which otherwise soon rots the walls. The sheep are mostly of the Devonshire kind; but some of the Leicestershire breed have been lately introduced by the gentlemen of the county. The woodlands are not numerous, but the face of the county in this respect, will in a few years be greatly improved, as many of the resident gentlemen have begun to embellish their estates with plantations. The waste lands may be estimated at nearly one-fifth of the whole county. To its mineral treasures, and the shoals of fish upon its coast, Cornwall is indebted for its populousness and relative importance. From early antiquity this county has been noted for the tin which it produced, and which was an object of commerce to civilized nations, while Britain was a land of barbarians. Tin mines are dispersed over the greatest part of Cornwall; and the quantity procured is greater than in any other part of the world. The demand for this metal is diminished by the introduction of earthen-ware instead of pewter (which is principally composed of tin) for the use of the table; yet great quantities of tin are still employed for a variety of purposes: and it forms an object of considerable consequence both in domestic and foreign commerce. In

particular, a large exportation to China and the East Indies has lately taken place, which has given new activity to the mining business. The Prince of Wales who is also Duke of Cornwall, derives a revenue amounting at present to 10,000*l.* annually from the tin; and there are particular laws and regulations for the working, refining, and exporting of this commodity. The stannary towns, are Launceston, Lestwithiel, Truro, Helston, and Penzance; where all the tin-ores wrought into metal in the county are cast into blocks, and stamped with the Duchy seal, which is called coining the tin. Very valuable copper mines are also wrought in this county, the ore of which is sent to Swansea, and other places for smelting. Lead, lapis calaminaris, pyrites, blisnath, zinc, antimony, cobalt, arsenic, wolfram, menachenite, and molybdena, are likewise found here; as well as soap rock, and clays of remarkable purity, excellent for the potter's use; and fine rock crystals. Of the great variety of fish on the Cornish coasts none is so considerable an object of commerce as the pilchard, which appears in immense shoals during the summer and autumn; the first swarm generally arriving at the Lands End in the middle of July. The pilchard fishery is carried on at St. Ives on the northern coast; on the southern in Mounts Bay; thence eastward at St. Mawes, Mevagissey, and quite to the Devonshire coast. Many boats and men are employed in it; and besides the great supply these fish afford to the miners and other poor of Cornwall, great quantities are cured and exported, principally up the Mediterranean. Of late years, the shoals of pilchards have been less constant and plentiful than formerly, and such losses have been sustained, that the fishery is now in a declining condition. Of the farming products of this county, some corn is exported, and draught oxen and swine are sent from it in considerable numbers. The principal rivers of Cornwall are the Tamar, the Lynher, the Loe, the Fawy, the Camel or Alan, the Fal, the Loe, the Hel, and the Heyt. The Tamar is one of the most considerable rivers in the west of England. Its banks are richly diversified with rocks, woods, and meadows; and the scenery, in various parts of its course, is extremely interesting and beautiful. This river rises in a moor near Morristown, the most north district in the county; and, with some very inconsiderable variations pursues a westerly course by Tameston to the vicinage of Launceston, at a small distance from which, its current is increased by the little river Attery. It then inclines eastward, till it effects a junction with the Lye and Tavy, afterwards pursuing its southern direction, unites with Lynher creek, and

continually increasing in importance as it winds along, forms between Dock and Saltash, the spacious bason called the Hamoaze, or Plymouth Harbour, where a large proportion of the British navy rides in complete security. Then issuing between Mount Edgcumbe and the Devil's Point it unites with the waters of the Plym, and the conflux of these rivers with the sea produced the noble road for shipping named Plymouth Sound. The Lynher derives its source from the hills of Atterton parish, and flowing to the south-east passes within one mile of Callington, and thence winding through a varied country, continues its course between the parishes of Cheviack and St. Stephens. Soon afterwards it receives the waters of the Tidl, and between Trematon Castle and Anthony, spreads into the form of a lake, named Lynher creek, which empties itself into the Tamar about 1 mile below Saltash. The Looe is composed of 2 branches, one of which descends from the high lands of St. Clear, and taking a south course, flows about 1 mile west of Leskeard; the other rises in the Parish of St. Pinnock, and is sometimes called the Trelawny river. They unite at some distance below Trenant Park, and joining between the towns of West and East Looe, empty themselves into the British Channel. The Fawy rises in an elevated tract between Bodmin and Launceston, at a place named Fawy Well. For some miles its direction is south but suddenly turning to the west it meanders through a varied and beautiful country, till it reaches Lestwithiel, a little above which it resumes its south course; and its current being afterwards swelled by several small rivulets, expands into a deep and wide haven, and about 1 mile below the town of Fowey opens into the sea. The river is navigable from Lestwithiel; and the scenery on its banks is particularly beautiful and picturesque. The Camel, or Alan, rises near the rocky hills of Rough-tor on the north-east side of the county, and passes Camelford in a south direction; thence inclining to the west it flows in a very circuitous channel to the north of Bodmin, below which it turns north, and becomes navigable for barges near Eglosheal. From thence, increased by smaller streams, it flows into the harbour of Padstow. The Fal is the most considerable river in the centre part of Cornwall; rising at a place called Fenton-Val, about 2 miles west of Roch Rocks, and flowing south near Grampound, it swells into a large bason near Truro, to which place one of its curving branches extends. Running afterwards to the south it forms Carreg-road, and further on, the harbour of Falmouth. The Looe, and the Hel have their origin among the hills of Weldron parish, and

flowing towards Helston, descend from that borough in different directions to the sea; the former running south into Mounts Bay, and the latter east to the gulph in which the Fal opens. The estuaries of both these rivers are very extensive. The Heyl is formed by brooks, which unite near Redubbas, and pursue a west direction to St. Hilary, whence flowing to the north, it forms the noble estuary opening into the bay of St. Ives. Cornwall possesses more parliamentary boroughs than any other counties in the kingdom, and the number of its representatives is also greater. This pre-eminence of representation is not very ancient; and appears to have arisen from the large hereditary revenue yielded by the Duchy to the Crown, or to its immediate heir, the Prince of Wales. On coasting the north side of the county from the Devonshire border, after passing Bossiney, said to be the birth place of the renowned King Arthur, we come to an inconsiderable inlet of the sea, called Padstow Haven. The harbour of Padstow choked with sand, and the town only possesses a trade in herrings and slate. It has a considerable manufacture of serges, &c. A long range of broken coast succeeds, to St. Ives Bay, which affords a tolerable harbour to the town of that name, formerly a considerable place, but now subsisting chiefly by the coasting trade and pilchard fishery. At Hayle, an inlet from this bay, much of the copper ore raised in Cornwall is smelted; the coal for that purpose being procured from Swainssea, which creates a good deal of coasting trade. From hence the land soon begins to turn; and after Cape Cornwall, appears the most west point of the island, Lands End, a vast aggregate of moorstone. All the coast hereabout is composed of rag-stone, with a little lime-stone intermixed. On proceeding east, along a range of high broken cliffs, Mounts Bay first occurs, so called from a lofty peninsula rock within it, named Mount St. Michael. Among the rocks on this part of the coast, breeds the Cornish chough, or red legged crow, remarkable for its property of stealing and carrying away whatever it finds; whence it has been accidentally a cause of the firing of houses by lighted brands conveyed to the roofs. In this bay stands the town of Penzance, a populous place, having a considerable traffic in shipping. On the shore of the bay, the veins of tin and copper are visible as far as the land extends, even to low water mark. Helstone is situated on a rivulet, which joins the sea a little further east. The Lizard Point, from whence ships leaving the channel take their departure, is the most south land in Great Britain, being somewhat below the 50th degree of latitude. Further on is Hel-

ford Harbour, an inlet very convenient for trading vessels of all burdens. The next remarkable object is Falmouth Haven, a noble and most extensive harbour, communicating with a number of navigable creeks. Falmouth is a flourishing town of great traffic, which has been much improved by its being appointed the station of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America. Penryn, on a creek, in this harbour, has a considerable trade in the Pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. Truro, at the very head of the same harbour, is one of the best towns in Cornwall, and the residence of many genteel families. Its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in the parishes north and south of the road, leading from hence to Redruth. It was here that the western forces of Charles I. under Lord Hopton, surrendered to General Fairfax, who with great military skill, had driven them after the battle of Naseby, from Exeter quite into the toe of England, and foiled all their attempts to pass him. On returning to the coast, and proceeding east beyond Deadman's Point, lies Fowey, having a great share in the pilchard fishery. Lestwithiel, on the same river, has lost its convenience of navigation by means of the sand, which has choked up the channel. It has a woollen manufactory. Here the infantry of the Parliament army under the Earl of Essex, were in 1644, compelled to surrender to the King's troops. The extremity of the Cornish coast, this way, is the Ram-head, at the mouth of the Tamar. A little way up this river, lies Saltash, having a trade in malt and beer, and deriving considerable benefit from its neighbourhood to Plymouth, near the banks of the Tamar; pretty far inland, is situated the capital of the county, Launceston, where the Lent Assizes are holden, a populous old town, containing nothing remarkable. Bodmin, a decayed town near the centre of the county, has on account of its position, been chosen for the place of holding the summer assizes. St. Austle, between Grampound and Lestwithiel, though not a borough town, is the centre of much business, on account of its situation in the midst of some of the principal tin mines in the county. A convenient haven has lately been made at Porthmear, on the bay in its vicinity, which is rising into consequence, and bids fair to be a great advantage to the surrounding country; much porcelain earth is exported from it to Liverpool. At Stratton, in the north-east part of the county, a battle was fought in 1643, in which the king's forces were victorious over the parliament; about 10 leagues to the west of the Lands End, and easily seen from it, lie the Scilly

Islands, a group of numerous rocks and islets, of which 5 or 6 only are inhabited. See *Silly Islands*.

Cornwall, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. W. from Chipping Norton.

Cornwell Hill, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Chipping Norton.

Cornwood, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 15 m. W. from Totness.

Cornworthy, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S.E. from Totness.

Corps House, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 5 m. W.S.W. from Stokesley.

Corpusty, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 5½ m. N.W. from Aylham.

Corridge, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 9½ m. W.S.W. from Morpeth.

Corringham, Barnstable hund. Essex; 7 m. N.E. from Grays Thurrock.

Corringham, Corringham hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. E. from Gainsborough.

Corringham, Little, Corringham hund. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. E. from Gainsborough.

Cors Eymon, Glamorgansh. 5 m. N.W. from Swansea.

Cors y Geddol, Merionethsh. 4½ m. N. from Abernant.

Corscombe, Beaminster hund. Dorsetsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Beaminster.

Corse, Botloe hund. Gloucestersh. 7 m. W.N.W. from Gloucester.

Corsenside, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 18 m. N. from Hexham.

Corsham, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. S.W. from Chippenham, is a small neat, well built town, consisting chiefly of one street, with an handsome market-house, built in 1784, a very ancient church and a charity school. Its chief support is the superfine woollen cloth manufacture, and it is the residence of some very considerable clothiers. The Saxon King Ethelred had a palace here; and it was the seat of some of the Earls of Cornwall, one of whom, Earl Edmund in the reign of Edward I. obtained a charter for its market, and the inhabitants still enjoy many privileges granted it by Richard his predecessor. *Fairs*, May 7, Sept. 4, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. *Market*, Wednesday.

Corsham House, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. S.W. from Chippenham.

Corsham Side, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. S.W. from Chippenham.

Corsley, Warminster hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Warminster.

Corsley Heath, Warminster hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. W. from Warminster.

Corston, Purnslove hund. Shropsh. 7 m. S.S.E. from Bishops-Castle.

Corston, Wellow hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Bath.

Corston, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 6½ m. N. from Chippenham.

* *Cortton Castle*, Manslow hund. Shropsh. 6½ m. N.N.E. from Ludlow.

Cortton Chapel, Manslow hund. Shropsh. 6½ m. N. from Ludlow.

Cortlingstock, Rushcliffe hund. Nottinghamsh. 9 m. S. from Nottingham.

Corton, Banbury hund. Oxfordsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Banbury.

Corton, Mutford and Lotheringland hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. N. from Lowestoft, is a pleasant village standing on a high cliff, and commanding an extensive prospect over the neighbouring coast. The church has been very large, but is now dilapidated, and the chancel converted into a place of public worship.

Corton Denham, Florethorne hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. S.W. from Wincanton.

Cortworth, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Rotherham.

Coscen, Merionethsh. 10 m. W. from Llangollen, is a place of great resort for anglers, who frequent it for the convenience of fishing in the Dee, which abounds with salmon-trout, greyling, &c. This small town has been celebrated by the Welsh Bards, for being the rendezvous of the Welsh army, under Owen Gwynned, who here stopped the invasion of Henry II. in 1165.

Cory, Great, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 6½ m. N.N.W. from Launceston.

Coryates, Uggescombe hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. E. from Abbotsbury.

Coryton, Lifton hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N. from Tavistock.

Coryton House, Axminster hund. Devonsh. 2 m. W. from Axminster.

Cosby, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 6½ m. S.S.W. from Leicester.

Coscomb, Kiftgate hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. N.E. from Winchcomb.

Cosford, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Shifnal.

Cosford, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N. from Rugby.

Cosford Engine, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. N. from Rugby.

Cosgrove, Cleley hund. Northamptonsh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Stoney Stratford.

Cosham, Portsdown hund. Hampsh. 4 m. W. from Havant.

Cosheston, Pembrokeh. 2½ m. N. from Pembroke.

Cossall, Broxton hund. Nottinghamsh. 6 m. W.N.W. from Nottingham.

Cossey, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. N.W. from Norwich, is reckoned one of the largest manors in the county, extending itself into upwards of 30 parishes.

Cossey Park, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. N.W. from Norwich, from its local beauties, and tasteful improvements, is every way worthy of the traveller's attention.

Cossington, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 2 m. S.S.E. from Mount Sorrel.

Cossington, Whitley hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. N.E. from Bridgewater.

Cotcot, Moreton hund. Berksh. 6 m. W. from Wallingford.

Coston, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 6½ m. E.N.E. from Melton Mowbray.

Coston, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. N.W. from Wymondham.

Coston, or *Costway*, a river in Yorksh. falling into the Derwent below Cotehouse.

Costrope, South, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.E. from Settle.

Cot Berry, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 9 m. N.W. from Hatherleigh.

Cote House, Henbury hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Bristol.

Cote Hurst, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 9 m. N.W. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Coten, Wetherley hund. Cambridgesh. 2 m. S.S.W. from Cambridge.

Coten Far, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 5½ m. N.N.W. from Hinckley.

Coten Near, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Hinckley.

Cotes, Clowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. W. from Cirencester.

Cotes, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 2 m. N.E. from Loughborough.

Cotes, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 4 m. W. from Church Stretton.

Cotes Desal, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 2 m. N.E. from Lutterworth.

Cotes End, Rochford hund. Essex; 9½ m. E.N.E. from Rochford.

Cotes Park, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 10 m. E. from Wirksworth.

Cotes Summer, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 9½ m. E.S.E. from Wirksworth.

Cotesford, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 5½ m. N. from Bicester.

Cotgrave, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 5 m. S.W. from Bingham.

Cotham, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 3 m. W.N.W. from Preston.

Cotham, Newark hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. S. from Newark.

Cotham, East, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N. from Gisborough.

Cotham Green, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 2 m. S.S.E. from Uxbridge.

Cotham Hall, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N.W. from Preston.

Cotham West, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.N.W. from Gisborough.

Cothelston, Taunton and Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. N.W. from Taunton.

Cotteridge, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 4½ m. W. from Worcester.

Cotky, a river in Caermarthensh. falling into the Towy.

Cotky Bridge, Caermarthensh. 9 m. W.S.W. from Llandilowawr.

Colman Hey, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 9½ m. N.E. from Derby.

- Cotman*, Howdenshire, Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Howden.
- Coton*, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 5 m. S. from Barton-on-Trent.
- Coton*, Gailborough hund. Northamptonsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Welford.
- Coton*, Cottingham hund. Staffordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Penkridge.
- Coton*, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Tamworth.
- Coton*, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Uttoxeter.
- Coton Chilvers*, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Nuneaton.
- Coton End Green*, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.E. from Birmingham.
- Coton Green*, Coventry county, Warwicksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Coventry.
- Coton House*, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Ragby.
- Coton Park*, Reppington hund. Derbysh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Barton-on-Trent.
- Cottrington*, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Sidmouth.
- Cots Harbour*, Wallington hund. Surrey; 3 m. E. from Croydon.
- Cotslow*, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Winslow.
- Cotmore*, Aistoe hund. Rutlandsh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Oakham.
- Cotmore House*, Aistoe hund. Rutlandsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Oakham.
- Cottage, The*, Thorngate hund. Hampsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Stockbridge.
- Cottage, The*, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 3 m. S. from Fawley.
- Cottam*, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 7 m. W. from East Retford.
- Cottendon Street*, Hastings rape, Sussex; 10 m. S.E. from Tanbridge Wells.
- Cottenham*, North Stow hund. Cambridgesh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Cambridge, noted for a peculiar kind of new cheese of a singularly delicious flavour. The superiority of this cheese is not ascribed to any particular mode in the management of the herbage on the commons adjoining.
- Cutterbury*, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Dartmouth.
- Cottersel*, Glamorgansh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Cowbridge.
- Cottorill Wood*, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3 m. W.N.W. from Worksop.
- Cotterstock*, Wilbybrook hund. Northamptonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Oundle.
- Cottusbach*, Gouthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Lutterworth.
- Cottesbrook*, Gailborough hund. Northamptonsh. 9 m. N.N.W. from Northampton.
- Cottesbrook House*, Gailborough hund. Northamptonsh. 10 m. N.N.W. from Northampton.
- Cottesbrook Lodge*, Gailborough hund. Northamptonsh. 11 m. N.N.W. from Northampton.
- Cottingham*, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 2 m. S.W. from Rockingham.
- Cottingham*, Harthill wap. Yorksh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Beverley. The very agreeable situation of the village, added to the salubrity of its air, and its vicinity to Hull, render it a place of general resort to the genteel families of that place, some of whom have erected very elegant buildings for their summer residence. The soil being rich, this village abounds in gardens, and affords a plentiful supply of vegetables for Hull market. Near it, is a periodical spring, about 2 yards in diameter, which discharges an immense quantity of water for 2 or 3 months successively; after which it will dry up for 2 or 3 years.
- Cottingley*, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bradford. Here is a bridge over the river Aire.
- Cottingsworth, East*, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 9 m. W. from Market Weighton.
- Cottingsworth, West*, Harthill wap. Yorksh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Market Weighton.
- Cotton*, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 6 m. S.S.W. from Drayton.
- Cotton*, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Oswestry.
- Cotton*, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Mendlesham.
- Cotton End*, Wymersley hund. Northamptonsh. adjoining Northampton.
- Cotton Hall*, Northwich hund. Chesh. 3 m. E. from Middlewich.
- Cotton Hall*, Stoddesson hund. Shropsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Bridgenorth.
- Cotton Hall*, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. N.E. from Chendale.
- Cotton Hall*, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Clare.
- Cotton, Nether*, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Chendale.
- Cotton, Upper*, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Chendale.
- Cotton, West*, Wymersley hund. Northamptonsh. 1 m. W. from Northampton.
- Cottonhill*, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Shrewsbury.
- Cottonhope*, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 13 m. N. from Bellingham.
- Cottred*, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Baldock.
- Cottred Warren*, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Baldock.
- Cotwell*, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Shrewsbury.
- Cotwell*, Overs hund. Shropsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Ludlow.
- Couches, West* hund. Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Lestwithiel.
- Coughton*, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Alcester.

- Coughton, Kings*, Barlithway hund. Warwicksh. 1 m. N.N.W. from Alcester.
- Coulby*, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 1 m. E. from Burton-on-Strather.
- Coulby*, West ward, Westmoreland; 1½ m. N.W. from Appleby.
- Coulby Hall*, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 1 m. W. from Askrigg.
- Coulodon*, Wallington hund. Surrey; 6 m. S.S.W. from Croydon.
- Couthouse* Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 1 m. E. from Hawkshend.
- Coulton*, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5 m. N.N.E. from Ulverston.
- Coulton*, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.S.E. from Helmsley.
- Counters Green*, Loxden hund. Essex; 5 m. E. from Halstead.
- Counterside*, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Askrigg.
- Countesthorpe*, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. ½ m. S. from Leicester.
- Countisbury*, Sherwell hund. Devonsh. 10 m. E.N.E. from Combe Martin.
- Couple Cross*, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Dunster.
- Courage*, Faircross hund. Berks. 4 m. N. from Speenhamland.
- Court, The*, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Abergavenny.
- Court y Carney*, Glamorgansh. 1½ m. N. from Lloghor.
- Court Farm*, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. S.S.W. from Harrow-on-the-Hill.
- Court Farm*, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 4 m. W. from Uske.
- Court Hall*, Wirral hund. Chesh. 12 m. N.N.W. from Chester.
- Court Henry*, Caernarthensh. 5½ m. W.S.W. from Llandilowawr.
- Court Herbert*, Glamorgansh. 1 m. W.N.W. from Neath.
- Court Houses*, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. S.E. from Pickering.
- Court Lodge*, Ford lathe, Kent; 9 m. S.E. from Tunbridge.
- Court Lodge*, Reigate hund. Surrey; 3½ m. E. from Reigate.
- Court Lodge*, Hastings rape, Sussex; 3½ m. S.W. from Rye.
- Court Oak*, Faircross hund. Berks. 4½ m. N.N.W. from Newbury.
- Court Week*, Arundel rape, Sussex; 2½ m. S.S.E. from Arundel.
- Court-de-Wick*, Wintestoke hund. Somersetsh. 10½ m. S.W. from Bristol.
- Courtal Street*, Shepway lathe, Kent; 4½ m. W.N.W. from Hithe.
- Courteen Hall*, Wymerley hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. S. from Northampton.
- Courtfield*, Skenfreth hund. Monmouthsh. ½ m. N. from Bicknor Welch.
- Courtgarth Walk*, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.E. from Market Weighton.
- Counters End*, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. N. from St. Albans.
- Couthoral* Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 11 m. N.W. from Hereford.
- Cove Chapel*, Tiverton hund. Devonsh. 5 m. N. from Tiverton.
- Cove House*, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Cricklade.
- Cove, North*, Wangford hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. E.S.E. from Beccles.
- Cove, South*, Wangford hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. N. from Southwold.
- Covekith*, Blything hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. N.N.E. from Southwold.
- Coveltry House*, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Askrigg.
- Covenham Bartholomew*, Ludborough hund. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. W. from Saltfleet.
- Covenham, St. Mary*, Ludborough hund. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Louth.
- Coventry*, Coventry county, Warwicksh. 92½ m. N.N.W. from London, contains 3,134 houses, 16,034 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I. and is vested in such freemen as have served seven years apprenticeship to one and the same trade, in the city or suburbs, and do not receive alms or weekly charity, such freemen being duly sworn and enrolled; who at present amount to 1,400 electors. This city, a joint Bishop's See with Litchfield, is a large irregular place, the buildings in general mean and ancient, and the streets narrow but well paved. It is also a city and county, containing 19 villages and hamlets; it comprehends 10 wards, 3 parish churches, one of which St. Michaels, is remarkable for its beautiful spire; it has a grammar-school with 3 masters, and exhibitions for both universities; 2 free-schools for poor boys and girls, and several hospitals and almshouses. The government of Coventry is committed to the mayor, 10 aldermen who are justices of the peace for life, 2 bailiffs who are the sheriffs of the city and county, a recorder usually some nobleman, a chamberlain, coroner, wardens, and other inferior officers. The corporation holds the quarter-sessions regularly as in counties at large; the mayor and sheriffs hold a court of record for debts under 40s. the sheriffs hold their county court every month; and the corporation has a gaol for felons and debtors. The manufactures consist of ribbons, camlets, and gauzes, and here also is a cotton factory. But it is chiefly noted for its ribbons which are carried to all parts of the world. Coventry is a city of great antiquity, and is supposed to have taken its name from a rich convent standing here, which was destroyed by the Danes in 1016; but rebuilt by Leofric, earl of Mercia, whose Countess, Godiva, daughter of Thorold, sheriff of Lincolnshire founded also a monastery. It was first incorporated by Edward III. in the 18th year of his reign; Henry VI. in 1451 made it a county independent of Warwickshire; James I. granted a new charter enlarging

the powers of the corporation, and it formerly was surrounded by a wall furnished with 39 towers and 12 gates, which was demolished by order of Charles II. for having refused admittance to his army during the civil wars. There is a tradition believed here, that the city was freed from the payment of a very heavy imposition, through the intercession of the Lady Godiva, who could only obtain the remission, on condition of riding naked through the streets. This proposal being accepted, all the inhabitants were ordered on pain of death to shut themselves up during the time; but the curiosity of a taylor overcoming his fear, he took a single peep, was struck blind, and ever after distinguished by the appellation of Peeping Tom. To this day, the love of Lady Godiva to the city is annually commemorated, on the 1st day of Trinity fair, by an elegant procession, consisting of the corporation in their formalities, the masters of the different companies, &c. and a female habited in flesh coloured silk. The window through which the taylor is said to have gratified his curiosity is still shewn, with his effigy in it; which is always newly dressed on the anniversary of the procession. *Fairs*, second Friday after Ash Wednesday, for linen and woollen cloths; May 2, for horses, cows, and sheep; Friday in Trinity week for flannels, linens, and woollens, for 8 days; Aug. 26 and 27, Nov. 1, for horses, linens, and woollens. *Market*, Friday.

Coventry Canal, communicates with the Grand Trunk, and thence has a navigable communication to all parts of England.

Coventry Park, Coventry county, Warwicksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Coventry.

Covent, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Ely.

Cover, a river in Yorkshire, falling into the Yowre, below Midham.

Coverham, West Ham wap. Yorksh $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Middlesham.

Coverley Lodge, Ford lathe, Kent; 1 m. E. from Tunbridge Wells.

Covet Hall, Dunmow hund. Essex; 7 m. S.W. from Dunmow.

Covet Lane, Shepway lathe, Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Canterbury.

Covil Houses, Claro wap. Yorksh. 10 m. W. from Ripon.

Cowdington, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Kimbolton.

Cow Etern, Tindale ward Northumberland; 8 m. S.S.W. from Corbridge.

Cow Bridge, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Settle.

Cow Castle, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Dulverton.

Cow Green, Gore hund. Middlesex; 4 m. N.W. from London.

Cow Green, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Wimborne Minster.

Cow House Lane, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 8 m. E. from Ashborn.

Cow Lane, West Derby hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Warrington.

Cow Moor, Godly hund. Surrey; 5 m. S.E. from Bagshot.

Cow Park, Staincliffe and Ewerose wap. Yorksh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Settle.

Cow Pasture, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Bicester.

Cowan Bridge, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2 m. S.E. from Kirkby Lonsdale.

Cowards, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Ware.

Cowarne, Magna, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Bromyard.

Cowarne, Parva, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Bromyard.

Cowarne Court, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Hereford.

Cowbeach, Hastings rape, Sussex; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Battle.

Cowbeach Green, Scray lathe, Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Tenterden.

Cowbit, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Spalding.

Cowbridge, Glamorgansh. $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from London, containing 150 houses, and 759 inhabitants, is situated in a pleasant fertile bottom, surrounded by a well cultivated country, and chiefly consists of one street about three-quarters of a mile in length from east to west, and is well built, but badly paved. Its public buildings consist of its church, town-hall, and county bridewell. It is governed by 2 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, 12 common councilmen and other officers. Here the quarter-sessions of the county are holden at Easter annually. This town chiefly subsists by the travellers passing through it, and by the influx of company occasioned by the races, which are holden on the neighbouring heath. *Fairs*, Tuesday before March 25, for cattle and sheep; April 23, Aug. 1, Oct. 18, for cattle and pedlary. *Market*, Thursday.

Cowburn, Stockton ward, Durham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Sengfield.

Cowburn, East Ham wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Richmond.

Cowdale, High Peak hund. Derbysh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Buxton.

Cowdale, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Snaith.

Cowden, Sutton lathe, Kent; 11 m. S.S.E. from Westerham. *Fairs*, May 3, Aug. 2, for oxen and pedlary.

Cowden, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 10 m. N.N.W. from Corbridge.

Cowditch, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S.E. from Holdsworthly.

Cowdry Park, Chichester rape, Sussex; adjoining Midhurst.

Cowen, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. N. from Wolverhampton.

Cowes, a river in Caernarvonshire, emptying itself into the sea near Towy Haven.

Cowen Head, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. from Kendal.

Cowerhall, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 6 m. N.W. from Drayton.

Cowerhall Hall, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. $\frac{4}{5}$ m. N.W. from Drayton.

Cowers, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. $\frac{4}{5}$ m. N.E. from Winslow.

Cowes, East, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. a thriving hamlet in the parish of Whippingham, Isle of Wight, is situated on the east side of the mouth of the Medina river, and immediately opposite to West Cowes. Many of the houses are respectable, but the buildings are not arranged in any regular form. This is a place of some trade, and has a small custom-house.

Cowes, West, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. Isle of Wight, is situated on the declivity of a steep eminence, on the west side of the mouth of the Dina, and is a chapelry to Northwood: though a large and populous place, the streets of Cowes are narrow and ill-built; but many handsome houses, inhabited by respectable families, have been built in the upper parts, and in the vicinity of this town, which from their manner of rising one above another from the water's edge, have a singular and not unpleasant appearance, both from the sea and opposite banks of the river. The entrance of the harbour is defended by a castle, principally consisting of a battery in the form of a crescent. Cowes is the chief port of the island; has good coasting trade, and in plentiful years exports corn to Spain and Portugal. But the chief business of the place is created by landing and reshipping such goods as are by law obliged to be landed in a British port, before they can be carried to any foreign country, and by supplying all the various wants of the vessels; and it also enjoys a considerable share of ship building. The convenience of this town for bathing, has of late years occasioned it to become the resort of much fashionable company; the accommodations are very good, and the bathing machines are commodiously situated on a fine beach to the west of the Castle.

Cowey Green, Tendring hund. Essex; 6 m. E. from Colchester.

Cowfield, Ellou hund. Lincolnsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Holbeach.

Cowfold, Bramber rape, Sussex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Horsham.

Cowford House, Hullikeld wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Bedale.

Cowick, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. adjoining the S. end of Snaith.

Cowick Park, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.S.E. from Snaith.

Cowland, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Great Driffield.

Cowley, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. S.W. from Buckingham.

Cowley, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Chesterfield.

Cowley, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 6 m. W.S.W. from Stroud.

Cowley, Rapsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 8 m. S.E. from Gloucester.

Cowley, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bromyard.

Cowley, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Uxbridge.

Cowley, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Oxford.

Cowley, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Wells.

Cowley, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. $\frac{4}{5}$ m. E.N.E. from Newport.

Cowley Hill, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chipping Barnet.

Cowley Street, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Uxbridge.

Cowley Triangle, Ballington hund. Oxfordsh. 2 m. S.E. from Oxford.

Cowleys, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. W.N.W. from Thame.

Cowling, Ribbridge hund. Suffolk; 7 m. N.E. from Haverhill.

Cowling, East Hang wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bedale.

Cowper, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 8 m. S.W. from Wigton.

Cowby, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.E. from North Allerton.

Cowesfield Green, Frustfield hund. Wiltsh. 9 m. S.E. from Salisbury.

Cowesfield House, Frustfield hund. Wiltsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Salisbury.

Cowstand, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 8 m. N.E. from Corbridge.

Cowtham, Newark hund. Nottinghamsh. $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. from Newark.

Cowthorpe, Aveland hund. Lincolnsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Rourn.

Fair, July 5, for horses and horned cattle.

Cowton, East, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N.N.E. from North Allerton.

Cowton Grange, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Richmond.

Cowton Hall, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.N.E. from North Allerton.

Cowton, North, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from Richmond.

Cowton, South, Plemgate hund. Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from North Allerton.

Cox Bridge House, Farnham hund. Surrey; 1 m. S.W. from Farnham.

Cox Hill Green, Godly hund. Surrey; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Chertsey.

Coxall, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. N.E. from Presteign.

Coxall Knoll, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Presteign, is remarkable as the last post occupied by the gallant Caractacus. It is situated in

beautiful valley, near Brampton Bryan; luxuriantly covered with wood, the south part being within the limits of Herefordshire, the north in Shropshire. On the top is a very strong entrenchment, of British construction; the access difficult on all sides; on the south an artificial terrace is cut along the brow of the hill in front of the entrenchment; and the river flows below in the same direction.

Cosall, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Leominster.

Cosbouch, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. N. from Derby.

Coshoes House, Easington ward, Durham; 5½ m. S.E. from Durham.

Coshoes Square, Easington ward, Durham; 5½ m. S.S.E. from Durham.

Cosley, Wells Forum hund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Wells.

Cos's Farm, Charlton hund. Berksh. 3 m. S. from Reading.

Cos's Green, Ripplemere hund. Berksh. 2 m. E.S.E. from Workingham.

Cos's House, Stockton ward, Durham; 7 m. S.E. from Sedgfield.

Coswell, Great, Faringdon hund. Berksh. 2 m. S.W. from Faringdon.

Coswell, Little, Faringdon hund. Berksh. 2½ m. S. from Faringdon.

Coswold, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.E. from Thirsk. Here is a small but very handsome church, particularly beautiful within. *Fair*, Aug. 25, for horned cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloth, pewter, and hard ware.

Coychurch, Glamorgansh. 2½ m. E.N.E. from Bridgend. Here is the first dissenting meeting house ever established by Dr. Price.

Crab Hall, Wirrall hund. Chesh. 2 m. N.W. from Chester.

Crab Hill, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 4 m. S.E. from Reigate.

Crab Stalk, Tendring hund. Essex; 8½ m. E.S.E. from Colchester.

Crab Tree Green, Eddisbury hund. Chesh. 5 m. S.W. from Northwich.

Crabs Cross, Barlchway hund. Warwicksh. 5½ m. N.W. from Alcester.

Crabs Green, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. N.E. from Standon.

Crabthorn, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S.W. from Fareham.

Crabthorne House, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S.W. from Fareham.

Crabtree, Clifton hund. Devonsh. 7 m. N.N.E. from Exeter.

Crabtree, Roborough hund. Devonsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Plympton Earle.

Crabtree, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; ½ m. S.S.E. from Hammersmith.

Crabtree House, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Aldborough.

Crabtree Moss, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Congleton.

Crack, Glamorgansh. 3½ m. W. from Cowbridge.

Crackhams Green, Ford lathe, Kent; 4 m. E.S.E. from Tunbridge.

Cracking Hill, Sutton lathe, Kent; 3 m. E.S.E. from St. Mary Cray.

Crackley Bank, Brimstree hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Shifnal.

Cracow Hill, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N.E. from Skipton.

Cradley, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 8 m. S.E. from Bromyard.

Cradley, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. E. from Stourbridge.

Cradley Court, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Bromyard.

Cradley Heath, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Stourbridge.

Cradwell, West, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. N. from Malmesbury.

Cradwen Bridge, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 12 m. N.E. from Stockport.

Crafton, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 6½ m. N.E. from Aylesbury.

Cragg, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. E.N.E. from Kendal.

Cragg, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. W. from Barnards Castle.

Crag End, Darlington ward, Durham; 4½ m. N.N.E. from Darlington.

Cragg Green, East ward, Westmoreland; 8 m. N.E. from Kirkby Stephen.

Cragg Hill, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. N.W. from Kendal.

Cragg, Low, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 3 m. W.N.W. from Kendal.

Craggot, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Askrigg.

Craighead, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 3 m. S.E. from Rothbury.

Craig Shield, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. S.S.W. from Bellingham.

Crake Chapel, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. W.N.W. from Kendal.

Crain Row, Darlington ward, Durham; 6 m. S. from Wolsingham.

Crake Castle, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 13 m. N.N.W. from York.

Crake Place Hall, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 5½ m. S.E. from Workington.

Crake Side, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4½ m. N. from Ulverston.

Crakeford Lakes, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. S. from Penkridge.

Crakehall, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Aldborough.

Crakehall, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N.W. from Bedale.

Crakehall, Little, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Bedale.

Crakehill, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. W.S.W. from Great Driffield.

Crakenhorp, East ward, Westmoreland; 2 m. N.W. from Appleby.

Crakenhorp Hall, East ward, Westmoreland; 2½ m. N.W. from Appleby.

Crakerton, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; 3 m. N. from Camelford.

Crambe, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from New Malton.

Cramlington, Castle ward, Northumberland. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Blyth.

Cranage Bridge, Northwich hund. Chesh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Knutsford.

Cranage Hall, Northwich hund. Chesh. 7 m. S. from Knutsford.

Cranborough, Totmonlow hund. Staffordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Leek.

Cranbourn, Buddlesgate hund. Hampsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Basingstoke.

Cranbourn Lodge, Mitcheldever hund. Hampsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Whitchurch.

Cranborn Park, Ripplesmere hund. Berks. 3 m. S.W. from Windsor.

Cranbourne, Cranbourne hund. Dorsetsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from London; containing 237 houses and 1,402 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated in a healthy sporting country; the houses mostly irregularly built, and remarkable for nothing but its parish church, which was once the church belonging to a monastery founded about the year 880. It is the oldest church in the county, as well as one of the largest. Through the town runs a small stream which is both conducive to its cleanliness, and the health of the inhabitants. This ancient town is divided into three liberties, viz. the Priory, the Borough, and the Tithing. The principal officers are a constable, a bailiff, and a tithingman. The town is surrounded by a chase, containing 6 lodges, which has been such by prescription for time immemorial. Cranbourne was of great note in the Saxon and Norman times; on the Castle hill, a little south of the town, is a circular fortification, in the area of which is a well, the whole supposed of Roman origin; and on the Downs are several barrows, supposed Danish. *Fairs*, Aug. 24, Dec. 6, for sheep, and cheese. *Market*, Thursday.

Cranbourne Lodge, Cranbourne hund. Dorsetsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Cranbourne.

Cranbrook, Becontree hund. Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Romford.

Cranbrook, Scray lathe, Kent; $46\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from London, containing 429 houses, and 2,561 inhabitants, is situated on a small stream of the same name, and is about half a mile in length; containing several handsome houses; the market-house standing at the intersection of two streets, one of which only is paved; and the church at the south-west end. This town is governed by a constable, who has in his liberty part of Benenden, part of Biddenden, part of Frittenden, part of Hedcorn, part of Staplehurst, part of Hawkhurst, and the churches of Cranbrook, Frittenden, and Staplehurst. In this town the first woollen manufactory in the kingdom was established by those Flemings who were

encouraged to settle here by King Edward III., in order to teach the art to his subjects; and durable cloths with good mixtures and perfect colours, used to be made here formerly; but that trade is removed in the north and west parts of the kingdom, where labour is cheaper: so that the chief dependance of Cranbrook at present is upon its market which is one of the largest in the county. A free grammar-school was erected here by charter in the reign of Elizabeth who also set up a beacon; and a writing school for poor children, founded in 1573. *Fairs*, May 30, Sept. 19, for horses and cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Cranbury House, Buddlesgate hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Winchester.

Crane, a river in Middlesex, running into the Thames at Isleworth.

Crane Hills, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from St. Neots.

Crane Moor, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 9 m. N.N.W. from Sheffield.

Crane Pasture House, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 4 m. S. from St. Neots.

Cranfield, Redbournstoke hund. Bedfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Amptill.

Cranfield Wood End, Redbournstoke hund. Bedfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Amptill.

Cranford, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Brentford.

Cranford Bridge, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Brentford.

Cranford Park, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 5 m. N.W. from Brentford; where notwithstanding its vicinity to the metropolis, are immense quantities of game, particularly pheasants.

Cranford, St. Andrew, Huxloe hund. Northamptonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Kettering.

Cranford, St. John, Huxloe hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. E.S.E. from Kettering.

Cranham, Rapsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. N.E. from Stroud.

Cranham, Chafford hund. Essex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Romford.

Cranham Hull, Chafford hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Romford.

Cranham Lane, Chafford hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Romford.

Crankhill, Conover hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S.S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Crankley, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 7 m. E.N.E. from Aldborough.

Crankley, High, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 13 m. N.W. from Barnards Castle.

Crankston, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Bakewell.

Cranley, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 7 m. S.E. from Godalming.

Cranley Common, Blackheath hund. Surrey; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Godalming.

Cranley Green, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S.W. from Eye.

Cranmoor Hall, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.E. from Bridgenorth.

Cranmore, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. E.N.E. from Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

Cranmore, East, Frome hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. E.N.E. from Shepton Mallet.

Cranmore, West, Wells Forum hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Shepton Mallet.

Cranor, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Market Harborough.

Cranoe, Pembrokesb. 4 m. E. from Narberth.

Cransford, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. N.W. from Saxmundham.

Cransley, Orlingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Kettering.

Cransley, Little, Orlingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. S.W. from Kettering.

Cranstock, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 9 m. W.S.W. from St. Columb Major.

Cranswick, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S. from Great Driffield.

Cranswick Hutton, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S. from Great Driffield.

Cranwell, Ashenden hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. W.N.W. from Aylesbury.

Cranwell, Flexwell hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Stenford.

Cranwick, Grimshoe hund. Norfolk; 9½ m. N.W. from Thetford.

Cranworth, Midford hund. Norfolk; 6 m. S. from East Dereham.

Craster Hall, Balmbrough ward, Northumberland; 6 m. N.E. from Alnwick.

Crawell Abbey, Ewias Lacey hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. S.S.E. from Hay.

Crawell Chapel, Ewias Lacey hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Hay.

Crawell Court, Ewias Lacey hund. Herefordsh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Hay.

Cratfield, Blything hund. Suffolk; 5 m. W.S.W. from Halesworth.

Crathorne, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W. from Stokesley.

Crasen Cross, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 10 m. W.N.W. from Ripley.

Crauen Hill, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; adjoining Bayswater.

Crawcrook, Chester ward, Durham; 6½ m. W. from Gateshead.

Crawford Bridge, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Blandford Forum, where there is a large bridge over the Stour.

Crawford Castle, Loosebarrow hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Blandford Forum.

Crawford Tarrant, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Blandford Forum.

Crawlaw, Darlington ward, Durham; 6 m. S.S.W. from Durham.

Crawless Cross, Amonderness hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N.W. from Garstang.

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Crawley, to hund. Hampsh. 1 m. N.W. from W.

Crawley, Hampton hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. N. from Witney.

Crawley, Lewes rape, Sussex; 9½ m. N.N.W. from Cuckfield. *Fairs*, May 8, Sept. 9, for horned cattle.

Crawley, or *Craglow*, a river in Derbysh. falling into the Rother at Whitterton Park.

Crawley Green, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 1 m. N.E. from Luton.

Crawley, Little, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. E.N.E. from Newport Pagnell.

Crawley, Neiter, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Luton.

Crawley, North, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. E.N.E. from Newport Pagnell.

Crawshaw Booth, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N.E. from Haslingden.

Cray, a river in Brecknocksh. falling into the river Uake.

Cray, a river in Kent, rising at Newell, from whence it takes its course by St. Mary's Cray, St. Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, North Cray, Bexley, and Crayford, and a little below the latter place, falls into the Darent.

Cray, Foot's, Sutton lathe, Kent; 4½ m. W.S.W. from Dartford.

Cray, Foot's, Place, Sutton lathe, Kent; 4½ m. W.S.W. from Dartford, is remarkable for its beautiful mansion and grounds, the house being built after a design of Palladio.

Cray, North, Sutton lathe, Kent; 4 m. W.S.W. from Dartford. In 1723, a subterraneous fire was discovered in a wood near this place, which so alarmed the neighbourhood, that waggons were employed for several days, to get water from Bexley to extinguish it.

Cray, North, Place, Sutton lathe, Kent; adjoining North Cray.

Cray, St. Mary, Sutton lathe, Kent; 4½ m. S.S.W. from Eltham, was formerly a market town, till the market-house was blown down in 1703. It is at present a considerable village, and has a charity-school. In this neighbourhood are many woods of birch, from whence the broom-makers in Southwark are supplied.

Cray, St. Pauls, Sutton lathe, Kent; 3½ m. S.S.W. from Eltham.

Crayford, Sutton lathe, Kent; 9 m. N.W. from Dartford; is situated on the river Cray, a little above its influx into Dartford Creek, on the high post road to Chatham, Rochester, Canterbury, Margate, Dover, &c. from which circumstance many of its inhabitants draw their chief support. The manufactures consist of calico printing works, and iron hoop making, for which there are slitting and rolling mills. Crayford is remarkable in history for a

battle fought here in 487, between the Britons under the command of Vortmer, and the Saxons under Hengist; which terminated in the entire defeat of the former, with the loss of 4,000 men. *Fair*, Sept. 12.

Graser Green, Wangford hund. Suffolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Halesworth.

Greacomb, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 11 m. N.W. from Tiverton.

Greake, North, Brothecross hund. Norfolk; 3 m. S. from Burnham Westgate.

Greake, South, Brothecross hund. Norfolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Burnham Westgate.

Creaksop, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Longtown.

Creamer, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Wem.

Creamer's Hut, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 3 m. W. from Huntingdon.

Creaton, Great, Gillsborough hund. Northamptonsh. 8 m. N.N.E. from Northampton.

Creaton, Little, Gillsborough hund. Northamptonsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Northampton. Near this village is Holmley House, in which Charles I. was imprisoned by the Parliament forces.

Crediton, Crediton hund. Devonsh. 175 m. W.S.W. from London, containing 1,093 houses, and 4,929 inhabitants, is an ancient town situated near the river Creedy, between two hills; one of which rises with a gradual elevation towards the north, while the other to the south, having a more quick ascent, overlooks the tops of the houses. This town consists of two parts, respectively denominated the east and the west town; the latter of which was formerly of considerably greater extent than at present, upwards of 450 houses having been destroyed by a dreadful fire in the year 1748. A second fire in May, 1760, consumed many of the new buildings erected on the sites of those before burnt, together with the market-house and shambles; but these have been re-built in an handsome manner. The present church is a very spacious structure, built in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from the intersection of the nave, and supported by 4 pillars of uncommon magnitude. The interior is particularly neat; being furnished with a raised floor, covered with pews of the best wainscot. Connected with the chancel, at the east end is a Sunday school; and over the south porch is a small library. Here are also a charity school for 40 boys and girls, and a Sunday school, kept at a meeting-house for dissenters. This town is governed by a portrieve; and was once represented in parliament in 35 Edward I. The chief manufacture besides spinning wool, is one for serges, which is carried on to a considerable extent, and gives employment to a great number of the inhabitants. Vast quantities of wool and yarn

are sold weekly in the market-place. Crediton was probably a place of considerable consequence in the Saxon times, as no fewer than 12 bishops had their seat here between the years 924 and 1049, when the see was removed to Exeter. *Fairs*, May 11, Aug. 21, Sept. 21, for cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Crech, St. Michael, Andersfield hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Taunton.

Crech, East, Hasilor hund. Dorsetsh. 3 m. W. from Corfe Castle.

Crech Lodge, Portadown hund. Hampsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Fareham.

Creed, Powder hund. Cornwall; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Grampound.

Creed Place, Dudston and King's Barton hund. Gloucestersh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. from Gloucester.

Creedy, a river in Devonshire, falling into the Ex at Cowley Bridge.

Creedy, Crediton hund. Devonsh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.E. from Crediton.

Creepinghall, Samford hund. Suffolk; 6 m. S. from Ipswich.

Creese Green, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Chipping-Barnet.

Creeting, All Saints, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. from Stow Market.

Creeting Bottom, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ipswich.

Creeting Hall, West hund. Suffolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Stow Market.

Creeting, St. Mary's, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; 4 m. S.E. from Stow Market.

Creeting, St. Olaves, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.E. from Stow Market.

Creeting, West, Stone hund. Suffolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Stow Market.

Creeton, Bettisloe wap. Lincolnsh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. from Corby.

Cregina, Radnorsh. 6 m. E.N.E. from Bualt.

Creighton, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. N. from Uttoxeter.

Cremlyn, Glamorgansh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Neath.

Crearden Hill, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hereford, is a very high and steep eminence, crowned by a vast camp, surrounded by almost inaccessible works, and forming a very conspicuous object for many miles round. Its apex which composes the area of the camp, includes an extent of about forty acres, bounded by a double ditch and rampart. From the irregularity of its form, the origin of this strong post has been attributed to the Britons; but Dr. Salmon supposed it to be Roman, and used by them as an exploratory camp for the city beneath at Winchester. The works are broken in many places, and the ditches partly obscured. The view from the summit of the hill is one of the most extensive

in Herefordshire, and equally beautiful. The declivity of the hill itself is finely covered with wood, which gives it a very grand effect; and particularly when viewed from the south, where its continuity of line is broken by several deep ravines; 300 fine oaks were lately cut down on this eminence, for the use of the navy.

Crendon, Long, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 8 m. S.W. from Aylesbury.

Cressage, Conover hund. Shropsh. 10 m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Cresslevi, Pembroke sh. 9 m. N.E. from Pembroke.

Cressey Hall, Kirtton hund. Lincolnsh. 10½ m. S.W. from Boston.

Cressicks, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. S.W. from High Wycombe.

Cressing, Witham hund. Essex; 4 m. S.E. from Bramtree.

Cressing Temple, Witham hund. Essex; 4½ m. S.E. from Braintree.

Cressingham, Great, South Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 5½ m. S.S.E. from Swaffham.

Cressingham, Little, South Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 6½ m. S.S.E. from Swaffham.

Cresswell, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 11 m. E.N.E. from Chesterfield.

Cresswell, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Chadic.

Cresswell, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. N.E. from Morpeth.

Cresswell Hall, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. N.E. from Morpeth.

Crettingham, Loes hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. S.E. from Debenham.

Crew Green, Broxton hund. Chesh. 6 m. N.W. from Malpas.

Crew Green, Montgomerysh. 8 m. N.W. from Welsh Pool.

Crew Green, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 4½ m. S.W. from Sandbach.

Crew Hall, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 5 m. E.N.E. from Nantwich.

Crewkerne, Crewkerne hund. Somersetsh. 131½ m. W.S.W. from London, containing 492 houses, and 2,576 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated in a valley; on the east side, partly on a branch of the Parrot, and on the south side on a branch of the Ax. It is an ancient town, containing 5 streets, having the market-house in the centre. The buildings are for the most part old and irregular; but the church is an elegant Gothic structure, well deserving the attention of the curious. Here are a free grammar-school, a large charity school, two good almshouses, a workhouse, &c. The manufactures of the town consist of dowlas, sailcloth, and stockings; but many of the inhabitants are concerned in agricultural pursuits. *Fair*, Sept. 4, for horses, bullocks, linen drapery, cheese, and toys. *Market*, Saturday.

Cresmoor Hall, Eddisbury hund. Chesh. 1 m. W.N.W. from Northwich.

Crick, Caldwell hund. Monmouthsh. 11 m. W. from Newport.

Crick, Gildborough hund. Northamptonsh. 13 m. W. from Northampton.

Crickadarn, Brecknocksh. 6 m. S.S.E. from Hest.

Cricket House, Hambledon hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. W. from Bishop's Waltham.

Cricket Inn, West Gosport hund. Leicestersh. 4½ m. S.W. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Cricket Mathers, Bristone hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. S. from Timmister.

Cricket, St. Thomas, East Kingsbury hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. E. from Chard.

Crickhowell, Brecknocksh. 147 m. W.N.W. from London, containing 128 houses, and 566 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity, at the bottom of which runs the river Uske, over which is a bridge of 14 arches. It is a pretty neat town, and lately very much improved by the erection of several handsome houses. Many of the poorer inhabitants are employed in spinning yarn, of which the very best flannel is manufactured. This place is highly in repute for goats' whey, which may be had here in great perfection; and is much resorted to by invalids, the air being highly esteemed for its salubrity. Coals, and all the necessaries of life are cheap, and in great plenty; the river abounds with trout of a delicious flavour, and the neighbouring hills with grouse. This town is supposed to have been originally founded by Hywel Dda, prince of South Wales, who flourished in 940; and near it are the remains of an encampment, with a double ditch, mentioned in Leland, as the Cragus Hoelinus. *Fair*, May 12, for horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and pedlary. *Market*, Thursday.

Crickieth, Caernarvonsh. 19 m. S. from Caernarvon, is situated on the borders of St. George's Channel. It is a small mean town, but united as a borough with Caernarvon, and of great antiquity. It is governed by two Bailiffs. On a high hill, jutting into the sea, are the remains of a castle supposed to have been built by one of the Welsh princes in the reign of King John; and is memorable for having been the residence of Sir Howel-y-Fwyal, who disputed the honour of taking the King of France at the battle of Poitiers, with Denys de Marebeque, a knight of Artois. The Black Prince made him constable of this castle, with the privilege of having a mess of meat served up before his poleaxe, with a guard of 8 yeomen, and an allowance of 8d. per day from the King.

Criklade, Highworth hund. Wilts. 82 m. W. from London, contains 219 houses, 1,333 inhabitants, and returned two members to Parliament. This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I., and vested in

the freeholders of the hundred, in common with the freeholders, copyholders, and leaseholders; for not less than three years, of the borough; who amount at present to 180 electors. It is situated in a rich, fertile, and healthy country, at the junction of the two small streams the Churn and Rey, with the Thames, which here first becomes capable of barge navigation. The town, although old and irregularly built, contains a few modern houses and shops; two churches, market-house, and a good free school, endowed with 40l. per annum. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, who is the returning officer. Till within a few years the commodities of the country, chiefly consisting of corn and malt, and the groceries, &c. consumed by the inhabitants and neighbourhood, were conveyed to and from London by the Thames; but there is now a canal between the Thames and the Severn, which unites at Lechlade, and runs within half a mile of this place, where there is a commodious wharf, at which the inhabitants and neighbourhood are supplied with coals, brought from Staffordshire at a moderate price. *Fairs*, second Thursday in April for cows, calves, and sheep; Sept. 21, for chapmen's goods, and hiring servants. *Market*, Saturday.

Cricklewood, Ossulston hund, Middlesex; 4½ m. S. E. from Edgware.

Cricksey, Denzey hund. Essex; 6 m. N. E. from Rochford.

Cricksey Place, Denzey hund. Essex; ½ m. N. E. from Rochford.

Crist, Fast hund. Cornwall; 3 m. S. W. from Callington.

Crigleston, Agbrigg wap, Yorksh. 3½ m. S. S. W. from Wakefield.

Crimble Passage, is the ferry over the lower part of Hamoaze into Cornwall, by the side of Mount Edgecumbe. It is reckoned safe when the weather is not bad, but dangerous in high winds.

Crimple House, Claro wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N. W. from Wetherby.

Crimplesham, Clackclove hund. Norfolk; 5 m. E. from Downham.

Crimsworth Dean, Morley wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N. W. from Halifax.

Crimsworth Hall, Morley wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N. W. from Halifax.

Crinton, Easington ward, Durham; 3½ m. N. W. from Hartlepool.

Cringell House, Glamorgansh. 1½ m. S. E. from Neath.

Cringlesford, Humbleyard hund. Norfolk; 4 m. S. W. from Norwich.

Cripes Corner, Hastings rape, Sussex; 5 m. N. N. E. from Battle.

Crispin, Winkleigh hund. Devonsh. 9½ m. S. E. from Torrington.

Criston Bank, Balmrough ward, Northumberland; 6 m. N. N. E. from Alnwick.

Criswick, Straforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N. from Sheffield.

Crit Hale, Scray lathe, Kent; 2½ m. S. S. E. from Cranbrook.

Critch, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 5 m. E. from Wirksworth. *Fairs*, Old Lady Day and Old Lammass Day.

Critchill, Long, Knowlton hund. Dorsetsh. 7 m. N. E. from Blandford Forum.

Critchill More, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. 5½ m. N. from Wimborn Minster.

Critchill House, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. 5½ m. N. from Wimborn Minster.

Crix, Witham hund. Essex; 5½ m. N. E. from Chelmsford.

Crome, Trigg hund. Cornwall; 4 m. N. W. from Bodmin.

Croacdon, East hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. S. S. E. from Callington.

Crock, a river in Cheshire falling into the river Dane.

Crock Street, Bulstone hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. W. S. W. from Ilminster.

Crockelly Bridge, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2 m. N. N. W. from Keswick.

Crocker Hill, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. N. from Fareham.

Crockern Pill, Somersetsh. commonly called *Pill*, which see.

Crockern Tor, Lifton hund. Devonsh. 9 m. E. from Tavistock, has been long celebrated as the place where the Stannary parliament of this county held their meetings: On this Tor, not long since, was the warden's or president's chair, seats for the jurors, a high corper stone for the cryer of the court, and a table, all rudely hewn out of the rough moorstone of the Tor; together with a cavern, which for the convenience of our modern courts, was used in these later ages as a repository for wine. Notwithstanding this provision Crockern Tor was too wild and dreary a place for our legislators of the last century, who, after opening their commission, and swearing the jurors in this spot, merely to keep up the old formalities, usually adjourned the court to one of the Stannary towns.

Crockern Well, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 11½ m. W. from Exeter.

Crockers, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. N. N. W. from Hatherleigh.

Crockerton, Warminster hund. Wiltsh. 1 m. S. from Warminster.

Crockett, Higher, East hund. Cornwall; 2 m. N. from Callington.

Crockford Bridge, Godlyr hund. Surrey; 2 m. S. S. W. from Chertsey.

Crockham Heath, Faircross hund. Berks. 4½ m. S. E. from Newbury.

Crockham Heath, Kintbury Eagle hund, Berks. 2½ m. S. W. from Newbury.

Crockford Heath, Tendring hund. Essex; 3½ m. N. E. from Colchester.

Croford, West Kingsbury hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. S.E. from Wiveliscombe.

Croft, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Leominster.

Croft, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2½ m. E.S.E. from Newton.

Croft, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 5½ m. N.E. from Hinkley.

Croft, Candleshoe wap. Lincolnsh. 2 m. N. from Wainfleet.

Croft, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Bridgenorth.

Croft, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S. from Darlington.

Croft Ambrey, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Leominster.

Croft Ambrey Park, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Leominster.

Croft Ends, East ward, Westmoreland; 1½ m. N. from Appleby.

Croft Foot, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. N.E. from Kendal.

Croften-a-Weath, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 1 m. E. from Redruth.

Croft-hole, East hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. S. from St. Germans.

Crofton, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Fareham.

Crofton, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Great Bedwin.

Crofton, Pickering laith, Yorksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Pickering.

Crofton Hall, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. E.S.E. from Wakefield.

Crofton Place, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. N.E. from Wigton.

Croftons, West Derby hund. Lancash. 8½ m. N.N.W. from Ormskirk.

Crofts, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N.E. from Whitehaven.

Croftwick, Tunstead hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. E. from North Walsham.

Croftin, Leath ward, Cumberland; 4½ m. N.E. from Kirk Oswald.

Croftin Hall, Leath ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. N. from Kirk Oswald.

Croix, St., commonly called *St. Cross*, Buddlegate hund. Hampsh. 1 m. S. from Winchester, is situated on the banks of the river Itchen, a branch of which runs through the gardens of this interesting and venerable hospital. This institution has retained more of its original character, than any other similar remnant of ancient piety and charity in this island. The lofty tower, with the grated door, and porter's lodge beneath it; the retired ambulatory; the separate cells; the common refectory; the venerable church; the black flowing dress, and the silver cross, worn by its members; the conventual appellation of Brother, with which they salute each other; in short, the silence, the order, and the neatness that here reign, seem to recall the idea of a Monastery to those who have seen one; and will give no imperfect idea of such an establishment to those who have not had

that advantage. This however never was a monastery, but only an hospital for the support of ancient and infirm men, living together in a regular and devout manner. The original founder was the Bishop, Henry de Blois, who instituted it, between the years 1133 and 1136, for the maintenance and residence of 13 poor men; and the relief of 100 others, the most indigent that could be found in the city, but of good character; each of whom was ordered to be provided daily with a loaf of bread, three quarts of small beer, and two messes for his dinner, in a hall appointed for the purpose, and called *hundred messes hall*, from this circumstance. Here was also an endowment for a master, a steward, 4 chaplains, 13 clerks, and 7 choristers. The revenues of this charity had been much misapplied previously to the accession of Bishop Wykeham to the See of Winchester, by whom they were re-established on a secure and well-ordered foundation. His successor, Cardinal Beaufort, enlarged the institution, endowing it for the additional support of 2 priests, and 35 poor men, who were to become residents, and 3 hospital nuns, who were to attend upon the sick brethren: he also caused a considerable portion of the Hospital to be rebuilt. The present establishment of *St. Croix* is but the wreck of its two ancient institutions; it having been severely reeeced, though not quite destroyed, like so many other hospitals, at the Reformation. Instead of 70 residents, as well clergy as laity, who were here entirely supported, besides 100 out members, who daily received their meat and drink, the charity consists at present but of ten residing Brethren, and 3 out-pensioners, exclusive of a chaplain, who has a good house, and the master, who has an income of 800l. per annum, being at the same time generally a Prebend of Winchester. The Brethren are generally decayed tradesmen, elected at the option of the Master. Certain doles of bread continue to be distributed to the poor of the neighbourhood; and, what is perhaps the only vestige left in the kingdom, of the simplicity and hospitality of ancient times, the porter is daily furnished with a certain quantity of good bread and beer, of which every traveller, or other person whatsoever, that knocks at the lodge, and calls for relief, is entitled to partake gratuitously. The buildings of this extensive foundation consist of one large irregular court, and exhibit a piece of venerable antiquity. The architecture of the church is singularly curious, and particularly deserving the attention of the antiquary.

Croker End, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Henley.

Cromack Water, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 7 m. S. from Cockermouth, is 4 miles in length, and in

some places almost half a mile over. See *Cumberland*.

Cromarsh, Eweish hund. Oxfordsh. 1 m. N. from Wallingford.

Cromarsh Giffard, Langtree hund. Oxfordsh. adjoining Wallingford.

Crome, Dabitol, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Worcester.

Croma, Earls, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 9 m. S.S.E. from Worcester.

Crome Hill, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Worcester.

Crome Park, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. adjoining Crome Dabitol.

Cromer, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Stevenage.

Cromer, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 129 m. N.E. from London, containing 141 houses, and 676 inhabitants, is situated on the sea shore, and is a straggling place without form or order. It was formerly much larger than at present, having two parish churches, one of which, with many of the houses, was swallowed up by the sea. It formerly had a harbour, which was a tolerably good one; but at present its only landing place, which is a very indifferent one, is on the beach. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen; who catch great quantities of crabs and lobsters from May to October; herrings in the latter end of the year, as well as turbot, codlings, whittings, haddocks, flounders, skates, &c. It has, for some years past, been a summer resort of much genteel company, on account of its conveniences for sea-bathing, and the pleasantness and beauty of the surrounding country. The coast is such a terror to coasters and others, from the frequent shipwrecks happening here, that there are no less than 5 light-houses kept flaming every night between this place and Yarmouth, to direct seamen to keep a good offing in case of bad weather, and prevent their running into Cromer Bay. The curiosities in the neighbourhood are the ruins of the Abbey, at Burton Regis, Beacon Hill, Foulness light house, and Wayborn hoop. *Fair*, Whit-Monday, for petty chapmen. *Market*, Saturday.

Cromer Hall, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Cromer.

Cromer Hill, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hatfield.

Cromers Green, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Upton.

Cromford, Wirksworth hund. Derbysh. 2m. N.N.E. from Wirksworth. Near this village are some lead mines; but it is more particularly distinguished by the extensive cotton works established by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, the father of the improvements of the cotton works in this country, and of the extension of the cultivation of cotton throughout the world. Here the same

gentleman also built a noble seat, and an handsome church, establishing Sunday schools for the instruction of the children employed in the manufactory.

Cromford Canal, forms a junction with the Erwash Canal at Langley Bridge.

Cromhall, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Chipping Sodbury.

Cromhall Park, Grambalds Ash hund. Gloucestersh. 13 m. N.N.E. from Bristol.

Crompton, Salford hund. Lancash. 4 m. S.E. from Rochdale.

Cromwell, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Newark.

Cronal, Cronal hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S.E. from Odiham. In this neighbourhood are many plantations of hops, and a small manufacture of silk. An annual court is holden here, under the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

Cronkly, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 8 m. S. from Corbridge.

Cronton, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2 m. S.S.E. from 'rescot.

Cronton Snu w, West Derby hund. Lancash. 11 m. E.S.E. from Liverpool.

Crook, Darlington ward, Durham; 9 m. S.W. from Durham.

Crook, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 6 m. N.W. from Kendal.

Crook of Lunk, Staincliffe and Ewecross wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Sedburgh.

Crook Chapel, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. W. from Kendal.

Crook Dean, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 10 m. E. from Bellingham.

Crook End, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Kendal.

Crook Hall, Chester ward, Durham; 10 m. N.W. from Durham.

Crook, New, Leyland hund. Lancash. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Chorley.

Crook Seat, West Gillling wap. Yorksh. 12 m. N.W. from Askrigg.

Crookdale Hall, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Wigton.

Crooked Satter, Darlington ward, Durham; 13 m. N.W. from Wolsingham.

Crooke's Green, Hnuckford hund. Essex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Halstead.

Crookhill Hall, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Doncaster.

Crooks, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Sheffield.

Crooks Smitty, Leyland hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Wigton.

Crookwell, Darlington ward, Durham; $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Wolsingham.

Croomb, Buckrose wap, Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Great Driffield.

Cropston, Appletree hund. Derbysh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Derby.

Croperdy, Banbury hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Banbury.

Cropton, West Goswote hund. Leicestersh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Mount Sorrel.

Cropton, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 4½ m. E.S.E. from Pershore.

Cromptell, Bishop, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Bingham.

Cromptel, Butler, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Bingham.

Crosby, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. N.E. from Maryport.

Crosby, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 4 m. S. from Burton-upon-Strather.

Crosby, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.E. from North Allerton.

Crosby Court, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N. from Thirsk.

Crosby, Garret, East ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. W. from Kirkby Stephen.

Crosby, Great, West Derby hund. Lancash. 6 m. N. from Liverpool; having a free grammar-school endowed with 50l. per annum.

Crosby, High, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 4 m. N.E. from Carlisle.

Crosby, Little, West Derby hund. Lancash. 6½ m. N. from Liverpool.

Crosby, Low, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. N.E. from Carlisle.

Crosbythwaite, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6½ m. E. from Ravenglass.

Crosscomb, Whitestone hund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Shepton Mallet.

Crosset, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N.N.W. from Helmsley.

Crosen-y-Pant, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Uske.

Cross, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2 m. N.E. from Whitehaven.

Cross, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 1½ m. S. from Torrington.

Cross, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Sherborne.

Cross, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. adjoining Axbridge.

Cross, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. S. from Kendal.

Cross Acres Green, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 2 m. S.W. from Cheadle.

Crossbank, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 7 m. N.W. from Knutsford.

Cross Bank, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 4½ m. N.N.W. from Nantwich.

Cross Bank, Salford hund. Lancash. 6 m. S.W. from Manchester.

Cross Bank, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; adjoining Kendal.

Cross Butts, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 2 m. W. from Whithy.

Cross Cambs, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N.E. from Maryport.

Cross-y-Crilog, Caermarthensh. 5 m. S. W. from Llandovery.

Cross-y-Crilog, Uske hund. Monmouthsh. 4½ m. N. from Newport.

Cross End, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 6 m. N. from Bedford.

Cross End, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Woburn.

Cross End, Hinchford hund. Essex; 3 m. N.E. from Halstead.

Cross Foxes, Deubighsh. 4 m. W. from St. Asaph.

Cross Gate, Ford hund. Shropsh. 3 m. W. from Shrewsbury.

Cross Gate, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Stone.

Cross Gates, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Leeds.

Cross Gre n, Holdshot hund. Hampsh. 7 m. N.E. from Odiam.

Cross Green, Blackbourn hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. N.W. from Bottesdale.

Cross Green, Cossford hund. Suffolk; 5 m. S.W. from Stow Market.

Cross Green, Sanford hund. Suffolk; 6 m. S.W. from Ipswich.

Cross Hall, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 1 m. N.W. from St. Neots.

Cross Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 1½ m. N.E. from Ormskirk.

Cross Hall, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Sedburgh.

Cross-a-Hand, Scray lathe, Kent; 6 m. S. from Maidstone.

Cross-in-Hand, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. S. from Hereford.

Cross-in-Hand, Willybrook hund. Northamptonsh. 5 m. N.W. from Oundle.

Cross-in-Hand, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 1 m. N. from Hailsham. *Fairs*, June 22, Nov. 19, for horned cattle and pedlary.

Cross-o'-the-Hand, Glamorgansh. 4 m. E.S.E. from Aberavon.

Cross Hill, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 13 m. N.E. from Longtown.

Cross Hill, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S. from Skipton.

Cross Houses, Stoddlesdon hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Bridgenorth.

Cross Inq, Caermarthensh. 8 m. N.E. from Caermarthen.

Cross Inn, Caermarthensh. 7 m. S. from Llandilovawr.

Cross Keys House, Freebridge. Marchland hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. W. from Lynn Regis.

Cross Keys Wash, a large estuary under water when the tide is in, and passable for travellers from the Wash House in Lincolnshire, to the Cross Keys House in Norfolk; when the tide is out; but the passage is extremely dangerous without a guide. Here King John lost his baggage in passing into Lincolnshire. See *Washes*, *The*.

Cross Lane, Basingstoke hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Basingstoke.

- Cross Lane*, Sparkenboe hund. Leicestersh. 5 m. S. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
- Cross Moor*, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 5 m. N. from Kirkham.
- Cross Oak*, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Berkhamstead.
- Cross Potman*, Wentloog hund. Monmouthsh. 10 m. N.W. from Newport.
- Cross, St.* See *Croix, St.*
- Cross Stone Chapel*, Morley wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.E. from Barnley.
- Cross Street*, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 3 m. N.N.E. from Altrincham.
- Cross Street Abbey*, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 3 m. N.E. from Eye.
- Cross Way*, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. E. from Berkeley.
- Cross Way*, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. S.E. from Cirencester.
- Crossall Hill*, Bexton hund. Chesh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Whitechurch.
- Crossfield*, Leath ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N. from Kirk Oswald.
- Croskdale*, West ward, Westmoreland; 7½ m. S.W. from Penrith.
- Crosland*, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Huddersfield.
- Crosland Head*, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.W. from Huddersfield.
- Crosley Green*, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Rickmansworth.
- Crossmere*, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Wem.
- Crossmere Lake*, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Ellesmere, is about three quarters of a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth.
- Crosthwaite*, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 1 m. N.W. from Keswick.
- Crosthwaite*, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. S.W. from Kendal.
- Crosthwaite Green*, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 5½ m. S.W. from Kendal.
- Crosthwaite, Little*, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 4 m. N.W. from Keswick. Here is a house of industry, founded by Sir John Banks, judge of the Common Pleas in the reign of Charles I. for the poor of Keswick.
- Croswood Park*, Cardigaush. 9 m. S.E. from Aberystwith.
- Croston*, Leyland hund. Lancash. 6½ m. W. from Chorley.
- Croston*, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.E. from Wakefield.
- Crostick*, Taverham hund. Norfolk; 5 m. N.N.E. from Norwich.
- Crosswick*, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. N.W. from Barnard's Castle.
- Crouch*, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Hitchin.
- Crouch*, Ford lathe, Kent; 5½ m. N. from Tunbridge.
- Crouch*, Scray lathe, Kent; 5 m. W. from Canterbury.
- Crouch End*, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; adjoining Hornsey Wood, and 1½ m. N.E. from Highgate.
- Crouch Green*, Hinckford hund. Essex; 8 m. N.N.E. from Braintree.
- Crouch Hall*, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. N.N.W. from St. Albans.
- Crouch Stone*, Scray lathe, Kent; 4½ m. S.S.W. from Goodhurst.
- Crouchfield*, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Hemel Hempstead.
- Croughton*, Wirral hund. 4 m. N. from Chester.
- Croughton*, King's Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 8 m. S.E. from Banbury.
- Crow*, Ringwood hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Ringwood.
- Crow Garth*, Holderness, Yorksh. 6 m. E.S.E. from Great Driffield.
- Crow Green*, Ringwood hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Ringwood.
- Crow Hall*, Chester ward, Durham; 1½ m. E.S.E. from Gateshead.
- Crow Hall*, Clackclose hund. Norfolk; 1 m. S. from Downham.
- Crow Heath*, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3½ m. W. from Warrington.
- Crow Hill*, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Ross.
- Crow Hole*, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 4 m. N.W. from Chesterfield.
- Crow Hulo*, Scray lathe, Kent; 1½ m. N.N.W. from Charing.
- Crow Lane*, West Derby hund. Lancash. 1½ m. N.W. from Newton.
- Crow Nest*, Morley wap. Yorksh. 11 m. E.S.E. from Halifax.
- Crow Park*, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 9 m. N. from Newark.
- Crow Wood*, Ramsbury hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. E.N.E. from Marlborough.
- Crow's Castle*, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Burford.
- Crow's Nest*, Broxton hund. Chesh. 7 m. S.E. from Chester.
- Crow's Nest*, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 3 m. N.N.E. from Uxbridge.
- Crowan*, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 7½ m. N.E. from Merazion.
- Crowborough*, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 6½ m. S.W. from Tunbridge Wells. *Fair*, April 25, for horses and horned cattle.
- Crowborough Gate*, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 12 m. N.N.E. from Lewes.
- Crowcombe*, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. S.W. from Nether Stowey, was anciently a market-town and borough, both which privileges are lost; it is however yet governed by a portreeve. *Fairs*, first Friday in May, Monday after Aug. 1., Oct. 31, for cattle and drapery.
- Crowdepeste*, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 8½ m. W.S.W. from Bakewell.
- Crowdon*, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N.E. from Morpeth.
- Crowell*, Lewknor hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Watlington.
- Crowfield*, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; 8 m. N.N.W. from Ipswich.

Crownfield Green, Bournemouth and Claydon hund. Suffolk; 8 m. N. from Ipswich.

Crownfield Hall, Bournemouth and Claydon hund. Suffolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Ipswich.

Crowthurst, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 4 m. S.S.E. from Godstone.

Crowthurst, Hastings rape, Sussex; 3 m. S. from Battle.

Crowthurst Bridge, Hastings rape, Sussex; 3 m. S. from Battle.

Crowthurst Park, Hastings rape, Sussex; 2 m. S.E. from Battle.

Crowthurst Place, Tandridge hund. Surrey; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Godstone.

Crowland, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 8 m. S. from Spalding; is situated in the midst of fens, and consists of 3 streets, separated by water courses, having a communication with each other by a triangular bridge, rising from 3 segments of a circle and meeting at a point at top, which is so steep in its ascent and descent, as to be impassable for horses. Each base of this bridge, stands in a different county, viz. Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Northamptonshire; horses and carriages pass under the bridge. The chief trade of the place consists in carrying to market prodigious numbers of ducks and other aquatic birds caught in the decoys; and also in carrying fresh-water fish alive to London by land-carriage, in butts contrived for the purpose. The soil surrounding Crowland was formerly so boggy as to be impassable for carts and other carriages, which gave occasion to the common saying, "that all carts going there were shod with silver." But so great an improvement has been effected by draining, that most of the ponds with which the country abounded, are now converted into corn fields, producing grain of the best quality; and a good turnpike road up to it. Here are some wonderful engines for throwing up water, one in particular raising 2,400 tons per hour, and moved by 12 sails. Here was formerly an Abbey, destroyed by the Danes, but rebuilt by King Edred; of which there are yet remaining some magnificent ruins, sufficient to form an idea of the former grandeur of this venerable structure. It was made a garrison in the civil wars. A market was formerly holden on Saturday, which is now disused. *Fair*, Sept. 4, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

Crowthurst, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 5 m. E. from Bawtrey.

Crowthurst, Haverley wap. Lincolnsh. 8 m. S.W. from Burton-upon-Strather, is a small market-town in the Isle of Axholme, with a church and charity school. *Fairs*, last Monday in May, Sept. 4, Nov. 22, for cattle, hemp, and flax. *Market*, Saturday, which is but poorly attended.

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Crowthurst, Gainslaw hund. Worcestersh. 5 m. E. from Worcester.

Crowthurst Bridge, Strafford and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Thorn.

Crowthurst, Barlborough hund. Warwicksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Henley-in-Auden.

Crowthurst Lodge, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 5 m. N. from Northwich.

Crowthurst, Penwith hund. Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Penzance.

Crowthurst, The, Barnstable hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Billerica.

Crowthurst Lake, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.W. from Preston.

Crowthurst Point, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 9 m. E. from Melton Mowbray.

Crowthurst Point Gap, Framland hund. Leicestersh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Melton Mowbray.

Crowthurst, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 8 m. S.E. from Redruth.

Crowthurst, Teignbridge hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S.E. from Moreton Hampstead.

Crowthurst, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; 2 m. N.W. from Wymondham.

Crowthurst, Alderdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Whitehaven.

Crowthurst House, Chichester rape; Sussex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Chichester.

Crowthurst Park, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Henley-upon-Thames.

Crowthurst, Eddisburg hund. Chesh. 5 m. W. from Northwich.

Crowthurst, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 11 m. N.W. from Tiverton.

Crowthurst, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 4 m. S.W. from Penzance.

Crowthurst, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 7 m. S.S.W. from Burton-on-Trent.

Crowthurst, Walscroft wap. Lincolnsh. 9 m. N.E. from Market Rasen.

Crowthurst, Easington ward, Durham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Durham.

Crowthurst House, Easington ward, Durham; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Durham.

Crowthurst, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. S.E. from Cheadle.

Crowthurst Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 4 m. W.N.W. from Prescot.

Crowthurst, Long Stow hund. Cambridgesh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Pottton.

Crowthurst, Northwich hund. Chesh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Middlewich.

Crowthurst, East Gosport hund. Leicestersh. 8 m. N.E. from Leicester.

Crowthurst, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Brigg.

Crowthurst, Grimstone hund. Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Thetford.

Crowthurst, Firehill hund. Staffordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Eccle-hall.

Crowthurst Green, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Nantwich.

Crowthurst Keyrick, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 9 m. N.E. from Melton Mowbray.

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Croxton Park, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 16 m. N.E. from Melton Mowbray.

Croyde, Beampton hund. Devonsh. 8½ m. W.N.W. from Barnstaple.

Croydon, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S.W. from Dunster.

Croydon, Wallington hund. Surrey; 9½ m. S. from London, containing 1,074 houses, and 5,743 inhabitants, is a neat, pretty town, pleasantly situated in the neighbourhood of Banstead Downs; chiefly consisting of one long, well built, spacious street; the market-house and town-hall are handsome buildings, where formerly the assizes for the county were holden till removed to Guildford; and the church containing several beautiful monuments, is reckoned the largest and finest in the county. *Croydon* is a great thoroughfare post-town; and the business created thereby, together with its market and fairs, which are very large and numerous attended, constitute the chief support of its inhabitants. The manor of *Croydon* belonged ever since the conquest to the archbishops of Canterbury; and here is a venerable palace, in which the first prelate that can be traced as resident, was archbishop Peckam, in 1278, and the last, archbishop Hutton, in 1757. In 1780 an act of parliament was obtained, empowering certain trustees to sell the old palace, and to build a new one at Park Hall Farm, half a mile from the town. Here is an hospital founded and endowed by archbishop Whitgift, for a warden, and 28 men and women, decayed housekeepers of *Croydon* and Lambeth; with a school for 10 boys and girls, and a house for the master, who must be a clergyman, with a salary of 20*l.* per annum. *Fairs*, July 5, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys; Oct. 2, for horses, &c., toys, and walnuts, which is very much frequented not only by all the neighbouring gentry, but also by many of the rabble from London. *Market*, Saturday, chiefly for oats, oatmeal, and butcher's meat.

Croydon Canal, an act was obtained in 1801, for making a navigable canal from the town of *Croydon*, to join the grand Surrey canal at Deptford; for the purpose of opening a cheap and easy conveyance for all kinds of commodities from the counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, to the metropolis, and of coals, manure, and other articles from thence into the country; and for supplying the towns of *Croydon*, Streatham, Dulwich, Norwood, and Sydenham with water.

Croydon-cum-Crompton, Armingford hund. Cambridgesh. 7½ m. N.W. from Royston.

Cruccith. See *Crickiath*.

Cruickton, Ford hund. Shropsh. 4 m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Crud Hall, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.W. from Market Weighton.

Crudington, South Bradford hund.

Shropsh. 7½ m. W.S.W. from Newport.

Crugar, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 8½ m. S.S.W. from Helston.

Crugith, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 8 m. S.E. from Helston.

Crugith, Three Brothers of, 8½ m. S.E. from Hel-ton.

Crugislick, Powder hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. S. from Tregony.

Cru/a, West hund. Cornwall; 4 m. N. from Leskeard.

Crumbin Bridge, Wentloog hund. Monmouthsh. 6 m. W.S.W. from Pontypool.

Crump Oak, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 15 m. N.W. from Hereford.

Crumpal, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 9 m. S.E. from Bromyard.

Crumpt Sand, Godalming hund. Surrey; ½ m. S.E. from Godalming.

Crumpsall, Salford hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N. from Manchester.

Crundally, Scray lath, Kent; 6½ m. N.E. from Ashford.

Crunwell, Neaparthensh. 6½ m. E.S.E. from Narbe (h.).

Cruna, Wentloog hund. Monmouthsh. 1 m. N. from Newport.

Cubbarley. See *Coberley*.

Cubec, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. E. from Hawes.

Cubert, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. W.N.W. from St. Michael.

Cubington, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Warwick.

Cubley, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 6½ m. E.S.E. from Ashborn. *Fair*, Nov. 30, for fat hogs.

Cubley, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 11½ m. N.W. from Rotherham.

Cubley, Big, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 5 m. S.S.E. from Ashborn.

Cubley, Little, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 6 m. S.S.E. from Ashborn.

Cublington, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Aylesbury.

Cublington, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 7½ m. W. from Hereford.

Cuby, Powder hund. Cornwall; ½ m. N. from Tregony.

Cuckerton Fields, Longtrees hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. S.W. from Cirencester.

Cuckfield, Lewes rape, Sussex; 39½ m. S. from London, containing 292 houses, and 1,693 inhabitants, is a clean healthy town situated on an eminence nearly in the centre of the county. It contains several well built houses, and good inns, the inhabitants chiefly subsisting on the business created by travellers passing and repassing between London and Bright-helmstone, of which it is the grand thoroughfare. Here is a free grammar-school with a house for the master, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Fairs*, May 25, for cattle and pedlary; Whit-Thursdays, for cattle and sheep; Sept. 16, for cattle and sheep; Nov. 29, for cattle and pedlary. *Market*, Friday.

Cuckfield Place, Lewes rape, Sussex ; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Cuckfield.

Cuckington, Ferris Norton hund. Somersetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Wincanton.

Cuckmans, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from St. Albans.

Cuckmeole, Ford hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Cuckmere, a river in Sussex, falling into the British Channel at Cuckmere Haven.

Cuckmere Haven, a small bay between Beachy Head, and Seaford, affording safe anchorage for small craft, in N.N.E. and E. winds. See *Seaford*.

Cuckney, Basestlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Mansfield.

Cuckold's Corner, Scray lath, Kent ; 4 m. N.E. from Tenterden.

Cuckold's Corner, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Birmingham.

Cuckold's Point, Brixton hund. Surrey ; between Rotherhithe and Deptford ; well known to the pilots of the Thames, for its dangerous shelf of gravel.

Cuckoo Bush, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. N. from Melksham.

Cuckoo Hall, Edmonton hund. Middlesex ; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Enfield.

Cuckoo Pound, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Staines.

Cucumber Hall, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Haddenham.

Cuddesden, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Oxford.

Cuddesden, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 8 m. N.W. from Stow-on-the-Wold. This part of the county lies almost in the centre of Gloucestershire.

Cuddington, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Aylesbury.

Cuddington, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 5 m. W.S.W. from Northwich.

Cudham, Sutton lath, Kent ; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bromley.

Cudnall, Cogdean hund. Dorsetsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Poole.

Cudwell, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Malmesbury.

Cudworth, South Petherton hund. Somersetsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Chard.

Cudworth, Reigate hund. Surrey ; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Dorking.

Cudworth, Nether, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Barnsley.

Cudworth Over, Staincross wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Barnsley.

Cuerdale Hall, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 2 m. S.E. from Preston.

Cuerdale Lodge, Blackburn hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Preston.

Cuerden, Leyland hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Preston.

Cuerden Green, Leyland hund. Lancash. 4 m. S. from Preston.

Cuerden Hall, Leyland hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Preston.

Cuerdley, West Derby hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Warrington.

Cuffhalls, New Forest, Hampsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Lyndhurst, lately the residence of his

Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Cufford Green, Oditham hund. Hampsh. 3 m. N.E. from Basingstoke.

Culbeth, a river in Pembrokesh. which falls into the Cleddewyn.

Culbone, Cuxhampton hund. Somersetsh. 9 m. W.N.W. from Dunster.

Cu'cheth, West Derby hund. Lancash. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Newton.

Culcheth Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Newton.

Culford, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Culford Lodge, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk ; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Lxworth.

Culgaith, Leath ward, Cumberland ; 8 m. S.S.E. from Kirk O'wald.

Culham, Dorchester hund. Oxfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Abingdon.

Culham Bridge, Dorchester hund. Oxfordsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Abingdon.

Culham Court, Beynhurst hund. Berks. 2 m. I.N.E. from Henley-on-Thames.

Culham Green, Beynhurst hund. Berks. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Henley-on-Thames.

Culham, Lower, Wargrave hund. Berks. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Henley-on-Thames.

Culham, Middle, Beynhurst hund. Berks. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Henley-on-Thames.

Culham, Upper, Beynhurst hund. Berks. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Henley-on-Thames.

Cullen, Appletree hund. Derbsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Derby.

Cullercoates, Castle ward, Northumberland ; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from North Shields, is a commodious little port of artificial construction. It is dry at low water, and difficult at the entrance, serving chiefly for the vessels employed in carrying coals and salt belonging to the works of several private persons, at whose expence the harbour was constructed.

Cullingworth, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Keighley.

Culluden House, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Atherstone.

Culmington, Munslow hund. Shropsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Ludlow.

Culmstock, Hemlock hund. Devonsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Colluppton. *Fairs*, May 21, Oct. 1, for cattle.

Culpho, Carlford hund. Suffolk ; 5 m. N.E. from Ipswich.

Culverden, *The*, Ford lath, Kent ; 1 m. E. from Taubridge Wells.

Culverthorpe, Aswardhyn hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. S.W. from Sleaford.

Culworth, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 8 m. N.E. from Banbury.

Cumberland, is bounded on the west, by the Irish sea, into which its coast projects somewhat in the form of a bow, for an extent of nearly 70 miles on the north, it

is separated from Scotland by Solway Frith, the Scots Dyke, and the river Liddell: its eastern side is skirted by the counties of Northumberland and Durham, the dividing limits being mostly artificial: to the south its boundaries are Westmoreland and Lancashire, from the former it is partly separated by Ulls-water, and the river Lamont; and from the latter by the river Uddow. Its greatest extent is about 80 miles but its mean length not more than 60; its general breadth is nearly 35; and its circumference 218. It contains 1,197 square miles; 970,000 acres; of these 342,000 comprise the mountainous districts; 470,000 are inclosed, and chiefly under cultivation; 150,000 are in low commons, capable of improvement; and 8,000 in lakes and waters; 1 city (Carlisle), 1 county town (Carlisle), 5 wards synonymous with hundreds in other counties, but so called here from the inhabitants of each division being formerly obliged to keep watch or ward against the northern irruptions; 17 market-towns; 99 parishes; 22,445 houses; 117,230 inhabitants; and returns six representatives to parliament: viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Carlisle, and 2 for Cocker-mouth. The ward of Allerdale above Derwent, is in the diocese of Chester; all the other part of the county in that of Carlisle, and in the province of Canterbury. Cumberland pays one part of the land-tax; and provides 200 men for the militia. The surface of this county is extremely irregular and broken. The south-west district exhibits a gigantic combination of lofty, rugged, and rocky mountains, promiscuously thrown together in the rudest manner, but incloses many beautiful, though narrow, vallies; as well as fine lakes, rivers, and some extensive woodlands. On the eastern confines, another range of hills stretches along to Scotland, but possesses much less picturesque beauty than the former. In the front of this last assemblage, a considerably broad tract of low grounds extends the whole length, unobstructed by any high mountains, partly cultivated, and partly heathy common, and watered by the Eden, and innumerable brooks and rivulets. This tract becomes very extensive before it reaches Carlisle, stretching across the county to Wigton, and thence towards Workington, including all the north part of the county. Along the western shore there is a strip of cultivated land, from 2 to 4 miles in width. The woodlands are but few, and the general appearance of the county is bleak and naked, from the extensive moors which so frequently present themselves to the eye of the traveller. The agriculture of Cumberland, generally speaking, is not conducted on that improved plan, which obtains in the more

south districts. In the north-east parts of the county, round the northern skirts of the western mountains, and in the district about Aldston Moor, the dairy system chiefly prevails. The dairies are but small, and mostly employed in making butter, the quality of which is excellent. Corn farms, with a small mixture of grass lands, are very numerous; they are generally very small, the common size being from 15/ to 60/ a year, but some few are from 100/ to 400/ the latter very rare. Nearly two-thirds of the county appear to be holden by what is called customary tenure, which is subject to the payment of fines and heriots, in addition to certain annual rents in corn, coal, &c. on every alienation by descent or purchase, and not unfrequently on the death of the Lord. No particular rotation of crop is observed; but the most general custom is to sow from two to five or six crops of corn in succession; and in some instances, in remote districts, the land has been ploughed and sown with corn from time immemorial. Better practices, however, have lately been introduced, and by the meritorious example of some public spirited individuals, bid fair to supersede the ancient modes of culture. Ploughing is performed generally with horses yoked abreast, one pair to a plough. Every sort of grain is cut with the sickle, and till of late all threshed with the flail, but within these few years, several threshing machines have been introduced. The soils are exceedingly various, but are classed under the divisions of fertile clays, on strong rich loams, which occupy but a small portion of the county; dry loams, including the different degrees, from the rich brown loams to the light sandy soils, occupying the greater portion of the county; wet loam, generally on a clay bottom, and adapted to grazing; and black peat-earth, which is very prevalent in the mountainous districts, particularly those adjoining Northumberland and Durham. The manures generally used are farm-yard dung, lime, sea weed, mud left by the tide; and in the neighbourhood of Ravenglass, muscles, gathered on the adjoining sands. The buildings of the county are chiefly of stone, except in the market towns, where the houses are generally of brick, and near the borders of Scotland, where they are mostly constructed of clay or mud. Most of the old farm houses, cottages, and out-houses, are thatched with straw, and the stones of the walls laid with clay instead of mortar; but the more modern buildings are generally covered with fine blue slate procured in Borrowdale. The neat cattle of the county, are a small breed with long horns, of which numbers are reared and sold to drovers who bring them southwards to fatten, under the name of Cum-

berland steers. The breed of sheep is small, with coarse wool, but flesh of excellent flavour. The principal manufactures of Cumberland are, the spinning and weaving cotton into calicoes, corduroys, and other articles, and the printing of cotton. The former has not been many years introduced; it was first planted at Dalston, and soon extended to Carlisle, Warwickbridge, Corby, Connersdale, and a few more places; and in some of the market towns are small manufactories of checks and coarse linen. Many private families knit and spin their own stockings, and every village is supplied with a weaver or two, who weave their home made cloth. The mineralogical substances of the county, are limestone, marble, spar of various colours, gypsum, a great variety of fluors, mica, statites, asbestos, quartz-crystals, garnets, cornelians, jaspers, trap, whinstone, toadstone, schistus of several varieties; terra-porcellana, or porcelain clay is found at Barrock, near Neston: tripoli or rotten stone, on the banks of Ullswater, and pit-coal in many parts of the county, and of very different qualities. The famous black lead, or wad mines, are situated at the head of Borrowdale, in a place extremely difficult of access, and for the richness and qualities of the substance, are unequalled by any in the world. These mines are defended from pilferers by a temporary mason work and wall within, with a house over each entrance, which is occupied by the stewards and workmen. The principal metallic substances of Cumberland, are lead, copper, and iron ore. The lead mines are chiefly in Alston Moor, on the south-east borders of the county, where about 1,100 men are employed, and clear to the owners upwards of 16,000*l.* per annum. The copper mines are near Caldbeck, at Hesketh New Market in Borrowdale, and at Newlands in the neighbourhood of Keswick. In the parish of Egremont, at a place called Crongarth, is the most singular mine of iron ore supposed to be in Great Britain; the thickness of the band of ore, which is hard solid metal, is between 24 and 25 feet. The aggregated stones of Cumberland are exceedingly numerous, and are found graduating into almost every imaginable variety. The lakes of this county are distinguished by the names Ullswater, Thirlmere, or Leathwaite Water, Derwent Water, Bassenthwaite Water, Over Water, Lowes Water, Ennerdale Water, Wast Water, Burnmoor Tarn, Devock Water, and three smaller pieces, called Tindale-tarn, Talkin-tarn, and Tarn-wadling. *Ullswater*, which possesses the greatest beauty of the whole, is partly situated in this county, and partly in Westmorland. Its shape is somewhat like the letter Z, but with less acute angles: its whole length is about 9 miles, but its

greatest width is little more than one; and in its second reach a vast rock projects so as to reduce it to less than a quarter of a mile. These are its reputed admeasurements; but the eye loses its power of judging even of the breadth, confounded by the boldness of the shores; and the grandeur of the fells rising beyond the proportions, which however, are grand; for the water retains its dignity notwithstanding the vastness of the accompaniments. The rocks of Ullswater and its vicinity, are celebrated for reverberating sound, and the echoes produced by firing a cannon (for which purpose there is a vessel on the lake provided with brass guns) are exceedingly grand, being thrown from rock to rock in a sort of aerial perspective, and repeated six or seven times. The introduction of a few French horns and clarinets, forms a continuation of musical echoes, which reverberating round the lake, are exquisitely melodious in their several gradations, and form innumerable symphonies playing together from every part. The variety of notes are innumerable, and the ear is not equal to their innumerable combinations. In short, according to Gilpin, every rock is vocal; and the whole lake is transformed into a kind of magical scene, in which every promontory seems peopled by aerial beings, answering each other in celestial music. Ullswater abounds with fish of various kinds, but particularly with trout, perch, and eels. Trout of a particular species are sometimes caught, of the weight of 30*lb.* and upwards; the eels are also of a large size, and of the finest quality. Char and gwynnards are likewise caught here, and the latter in very considerable quantities. In the summer months, or from June to November, they swim in shoals, and may be observed at a great distance, from the rippling they make on the surface of the water. When taken, those not immediately consumed are either salted or smoked, and preserved as winter provision for the poor people. Mallards, or wild ducks, are also met with here in great plenty. They breed by the sides of the lake, and many thousands have been seen with their new broods, in the month of October. *Thirlmere*, or *Leathwaite*, is a narrow irregular sheet of water, about 3 miles in length, skirting the immense base of Helvellyn, and receiving a variety of torrents from the sides of that huge mountain. This lake is situated in the interior of a very sequestered district, bordering on Westmorland. Its shores are generally naked and rocky, and display a scene of desolation which is much heightened by the appearance of the immense craggy masses, that seem to hang on the sides of the Helvellyn, from whose steep slopes they have apparently been severed, but arrested in their tremendous progress down the

mountain by the impulse of gravitation: others have reached the bottom, and are at rest in the silent lake. Near the middle the lake is so contracted by its craggy boundaries, that a bridge of three arches has been thrown over it, for the convenience of the neighbouring inhabitants. Further on, the noise of water-falls assail the ear on every side, which are seen tumbling from amazing heights: the north end is terminated by a pyramidal and towering rock. *Derwent-water*, or *Keswick lake*, as it is frequently termed from its vicinity to the town of Keswick, is of an irregular figure, somewhat approaching to the oval, about three miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, spotted by four or five small islands, of which those called Lord's and St. Herbert's, are well wooded, and adorn the view. By several writers this lake has been supposed to possess a much greater proportion of beauty than *Ullswater*, but neither its dignity nor grandeur. Its fells broken into smaller masses, do not swell nor start into such bold lines as those of *Ullswater*; nor does the size of it accord with the general importance of the rocky vale in which it lies. The water is too small for its accompaniments; and its form being nearly round, and seen entirely at once, leaves nothing for expectation to pursue, beyond the stretching promontory; nor fancy to transform, within the gloom and obscurity of the receding fell; and thus it loses an ample source of the sublime. Still *Derwent-water* affords abundant matter for admiration, though not of so high a character as that which attends *Ullswater*. The soft undulations of its shores, the mingled wood and pasture that paint them, the brilliant purity of the water, that gives back every landscape on its bank, and frequently with heightened colouring, the fantastic wildness of the rocks, and the magnificence of the amphitheatre they form, are circumstances the view of which excites emotions of sweet and tranquil pleasure. On the southern side of the lake, the waters of *Watenlath* are hurled through the celebrated water-fall of *Lowdore*. The fall, nearly 300 feet in height, consists of a series of cascades, tumbling over an enormous collection of protruding crags that oppose its descent, and are partially concealed by the projecting arms of trees on each side. Near the middle of the lake, but verging rather to the north, the Island of St. Herbert is situated, containing about four acres, planted with fir and other trees; and is famed for having been the residence of St. Herbert, who lived in the seventh century, and erected an hermitage, the ruins of which are yet remaining. Lord's Island is near the north-east side of the lake, containing about five acres, and was once possessed by the Rat-

cliff family, who had a residence here, and took the title of *Derwent-water* from the lake. The part taken by the last earl in the rebellion of 1715, occasioned its forfeiture, together with the manor and lordship of Keswick, and other estates, which were afterwards vested in trustees, for the support of *Greenwich Hospital*. The floating island of Keswick has been a theme of occasional controversy, and its existence not unfrequently denied, though its reality has been established by Clark; who describes it as about twenty yards in diameter, nearly circular, and sloping gradually from the centre to the circumference, whence as far as the eye can distinguish the sloping is more sudden. The island is never visible unless the water in the lake be high, and then it scarcely appears more than a foot above the surface. The waters of this lake are sometimes agitated in an extraordinary manner, though without any apparent cause; and in a perfectly calm day are seen to swell in high waves, having a progressive motion from west to east. This phenomenon has received the name of bottom wind, but no rational theory has hitherto been devised to account for it. The swell sometimes continues for an hour or two only; yet at others will last almost the whole day, though scarcely a breath of air be felt in the vicinity of the lake. An excursion to *Derwent-water*, by moonlight, is represented as fraught with circumstances of inconceivable pleasure; arising from the deep shades of the frowning mountains, the reflected light of the moon on the unrippled surface of the water, and the silence of the night, only broken by the murmurs of the waterfalls. The fish in this lake are trout, perch, pike, and eels. *Bassenthwaite-water*, or *Broad-water*, is nearly three miles north from Keswick lake, having in the east the beautiful and extensive vale of *Bassenthwaite*, with the mighty *Skiddaw* rearing its lofty head beyond it; and on the west a range of humble mountains, which fall abruptly to the water's edge, and only admit cultivation to prevail in small patches. These declivities are called *Withopbrows*, and are partly rocky and partly covered with thick woods. The contiguous scenery affords some very fine views; and the prospect from *Ouse bridge* at the north end of the lake, is exceedingly beautiful. From this point, *Skiddaw*, with all the mountains round *Borrowdale*, appear in a magnificent amphitheatrical perspective; and the vallies, both of this and *Keswick lake*, are seen at one view, which is only terminated by the sublime but dark fells of *Borrowdale*. Three noble bays spread their pellucid bosoms in different parts of the lake, and greatly increase the beauty of the neigh-

boursing prospects. *Bassenthwaite-water* is nearly one mile over at the north end; but lower down it decreases to a little more than a quarter of that breadth: its length is about four miles. *Over-water* is situated between Binsey and Caldbeck fells; but possesses no very superior claims to attraction, as the situation is naked, and the country neither sufficiently wild nor sublime, to engage the attention already exercised on the more mountainous districts. It is about half a mile in length, and somewhat more than a quarter broad. *Lowes-water*, is a more beautiful lake, situated near the north-west extremity of the mountains above Mellbreak. Its borders are ornamented with a mixture of woodland and cultivated fields, which receive animation from small farms seated in a very pleasing point of view, and with their waving inclosures, greatly increase the beauty of the landscapes. The south shore is bounded by some lofty eminences, which in some parts descend precipitately to the water; the north is more humble, and soon softens into an open country. This lake is about one mile long, and a quarter broad, and contrary to all the others discharges its waters at the south end. *Crummock-water* expands its pellucid bosom near the skirts of the barren Mellbreak, and other lofty mountains, whose mighty steepes descend gradually to the water's edge, leaving but few tracts for cultivation. These border its western banks, but its opposite shores are much indented, and varied with low bays, curious promontories, little coppices, and trees scattered amongst small farms; the whole terminating in a rich scene of woodland, impending in a beautiful manner from the superior eminences. Three small islands ornament the lake, one of which is barren, and the others covered with wood. The ragged and pointed summits of the chain of mountains on each side, are truly picturesque: some naked, others wooded to their bases; some verdant, some rocky and heathy, and some covered with red shiver, which streams down their furrowed sides, exhibiting a singular appearance. The length of this lake is nearly 4 miles, its breadth about half a mile; its waters are very deep and clear, abounding with char, which generally weigh from six to eight ounces each. *Buttermere-water* is about one mile south of Crummock-water, from which it is separated by a luxuriant vale, as fine and level as a bowling green. Its western shores are hemmed in by a range of rugged mountains, rising abruptly from the margin of the water, with dark and gloomy aspects, and are known to the shepherds, who are almost the only persons that pace their craggy steepes, by the names of Haycock, High-crag, High-stile, and Red-

pike. The eastern shores rise more gently, are partially wooded, and admit of cultivation, a little distance from the lake: the north end is skirted by the verdant vale of Buttermere; and the south extremity bounded by Honister Crag, abruptly terminating a chain of mountains extending southward. From this steep, numerous torrents are continually pouring down their foaming waters into the lake; one of these roaring cataracts falls between 400 and 500 yards. The length of Buttermere-water is rather more than one mile and a half, its breadth about half a mile. The river from which this lake principally derives its supply of water, flows through Gatesgarth-dale, opening on the east side of Honister-crag, and having a beautifully romantic path leading through it to Borrowdale. About a mile and a half to the west of Buttermere, is a remarkable water-fall, called Scale-force, which has been hitherto little noticed by tourists, on account, probably, of the difficult passage leading to it. The path, indeed, is so intricate and rocky, that a stranger could scarcely ever pursue it with success, unless accompanied by a guide. This fall is situated under Hlea-crag, near an opening between that mountain and Mellbreak. The torrent forming this cataract is inclosed in natural walls, increasing in height from about 30 to 180 feet, and are there abruptly terminated by another perpendicular wall of equal elevation, running across, over which this large body of water rushes forward, and falls sixty yards in one unbroken sheet, with a noise that seems to shake the mountain, and alarms the most intrepid. The spray occasioned by the falling water, rises in the form of a thick mist, and fills that part of the cavity of the adjoining dell, otherwise the tourist might travel with caution along one side of the brook, quite to the fall. This chasm is uniformly about four or five yards wide, the bottom almost horizontal, and between the falls about the space of eighty yards in length, nearly in a direct line. The regularity of the walls forming the sides and front screens of this natural curiosity, is very remarkable; nor is it easily conceived, what process of nature could effect the singular excavation. After heavy rains this cascade becomes terrible. *Ennerdale-water*, is seated among the mountains nearest to Whitehaven, and on every side except the west guarded with wild and craggy heights, almost impassable. Its eastern shore is bespangled with small farms, in some degree alleviating the gloom of the situation: but on the whole, the scenery is melancholy; and the mind is apt to be depressed rather than enlivened, at the view of human habitations, sequestered and shut out for many months from the comfortable rays of the

sun. The length of this lake is about two and a half miles, and its breadth, at the widest part, about three quarters of a mile. *Wast-water* expands its crystal stream in the bosom of *Wastdale*, among the western mountains, which, on each side the dale, rise to a great height, and almost meet at their bases. This lake is of very difficult access, except on the side of *Egremont*; and few travellers care to encounter the dangers of the Alpine road leading to it. Some of the mountains lean their rocky heads towards each other, from the opposite sides of the vale, as if wishing to embrace; while others rise perpendicularly, having their ascents covered with loose stones, which shiver down in long streamers of different colours, somewhat resembling in appearance the *Aurora Borealis*. The vale, from the heights leading to it, appears a most delightful recess, but seems sunk much below the common level of the earth. Here every thing is rural, and seen in the true stile of pastoral beauty and simplicity. The road runs along the north side of the lake, which is about three miles in length, and three quarters of a mile broad in the widest part. The *Scree*, a very high ridge of mountains, runs along the south shore, and the loose rocks on its sides are in an almost constant motion, shivering down into the water. On the north a small track of cultivated country intervenes between the dale and the mountains, divided into small farms. Towards the north end of this valley the mountains begin to lower, and afterwards diminish by degrees, till they terminate in an open country towards *Ravenglass* and the coast of the Irish sea. *Burn-moor-tarn* is seated among the wildest mountains at the head of *Miterdale*, to which there is scarcely a sheep-track to direct the steps of the curious traveller. The waters of this small lake do not cover more than 250 acres. *Black-water* occupies about 300 acres, and is said to contain the finest trout in the north of England; its situation is among the hills, nearly five miles south-east from *Ravenglass*. *Talkin-tarn* includes a space of about forty acres; which, as well as *Tindale-tarn*, including a space of about fifty acres, is seated on the black moors, a few miles south east from *Brompton*. *Tarn-waddling* spreads its waters on a naked and barren common, about one mile west from the river *Eden*, at *Armathwaite*, above which it rises 600 feet perpendicular. It covers about 100 acres; and is much frequented by wild fowl; the carp it produces are extremely fine. The mountains of *Cumberland* are exceedingly numerous, and many of them of immense elevation and singular structure. They enter into the

composition of almost every view; and either by their sublime heights, their romantic forms, the dignified grandeur of their aspects, the immensity of rocky masses composing them, or the wild, awful, and imposing majesty of their appearance, are well calculated to give birth to interesting emotions. The rivers and smaller streams of *Cumberland* are very numerous; the principal are the *Eden*, the *Famont*, the *Duddon*, the *Ehen*, the *Derwent*, the *Greata*, the *Cocker*, the *Ellen*, the *Waver*, the *Wampool*, the *Caldew*, the *Peteril*, the *Esk*, the *Liddal*, the *Line* or *Leven*, the *Irthing*, and the *Gelt*. The *Eden* is one of the largest rivers in the north of England; it issues from the side of an hill in *Westmoreland*, near the borders of *Yorkshire*, and after receiving the waters of various smaller streams, enters *Cumberland* at its confluence with the *Famont*. In its progress through the country, it takes rather a north-west direction; and having passed *Kirk Oswald* and *Carlisle*, flows into the *Solway Frith* near *Rockcliffe Marsh*, where it forms a fine estuary. Its course is inclosed on each side with high grounds, which sometimes approach to the water's edge; but generally there is a flat vale, or level track of land, between its borders and the high land. These vales are from twenty yards to half a mile in breadth; but their most common size is from 100 to 200 and 300 yards. They are provincially termed *Holm-lands*, and appear to have been formed by the river varying its course. The banks of the *Eden* are in many parts beautifully clothed with wood; and its channel is in general, either paved with rock, or covered with smooth pebbles. It produces fine trout, and various other kinds of fish, but principally salmon, which are very plentiful, and of an excellent quality. On this river are several fisheries belonging to different proprietors. The *Famont* derives its crystal stream from some of the highest and most romantic mountains in England. Its most distant branch rises nearly upon the height of *Kirkstone*, in *Westmoreland*, and accompanies that road down that mountain in a continual rumbling cataract, thence in a gentle current it flows through *Patterdale* to *Ulls-water*; and issuing from this lake to *Pooley Bridge*, proceeds in a south-east direction, through a pleasant woody vale, to the *Eden*. The *Duddon* is a small river, rising near the *shire stones*, marking the union of the three counties of *Cumberland*, *Lancashire*, and *Westmoreland*. It flows south, forming the boundary between this county and *Lancashire*; from its source to its confluence with the sea, a distance of about twenty miles, receiving the waters of several brooks flowing from the mountains *Hard-knot* and *Wry-nose*;

and its whole course, till it reaches the side mark, is through a narrow dell, skirted by mountains and elevated grounds: the sea flows nearly nine miles up its channel; great abundance of fish are taken in this river, particularly salmon, trout, cod, and flounders. The Ehen rises in the mass of mountains surrounding Borrowdale, and having formed the lake called Ennerdale-water, proceeds in a semicircular direction through the pleasant dales of Ennerdale and Kimmiside to Egremont, and then flows south through a flat country to the sea. The Derwent has its origin among the monstrous crags at the head of Borrowdale, and having poured its foaming stream over various precipices, has its current enlarged by several sister branches, at the bottom of that romantic chasm, through which it is dashed from rock to rock, till it flows into the bosom of Derwent lake. At the foot of this beautiful expanse of water, it unites with the Greata, and afterwards meanders through an extensive tract of meadow land, till it reaches Baisanthwaite-water, through which it pursues its silent course, and at length emerges at Ouxbridge. Again, confined in a rocky channel, it assumes a west direction, and flows rapidly through a narrow vale to Cockermouth, where it is joined by the waters of the Cocker, and then pursues its course through a more open country to the sea, at Workington. The scenery along the whole extent of this river is exceedingly varied and interesting. The Greata is formed by the junction of the two small rivers Glendera-maken and Bure. The former deriving its origin from Threlkeld-turn, on Saddleback, and winding round Souter-fell, flows through the narrow vale of Grisdale and Threlkeld, and having received supplies from the various streams issuing from the surrounding mountains, unites with the Bure below Threlkeld. The latter river rises near Dunmail rise, and after forming the lake of Thirlmere, at the base of the huge Helvellyn, pursues a rapid course through the vale of St. John, and soon contributes its waters to form the Greata, which rushing along a narrow glen, passes Keswick, and falls into the Derwent. The Cocker springs from a mountain near the black-lead mines, and after flowing through the lakes of Buttermere and Cro-mack, receives the stream of Lowes-water; then continuing its progress north, it divides the beautiful vale of Lorton, and after leaving the mountains, descends through a more open country to the Derwent at Cockermouth. The course of this river is rendered peculiarly beautiful by the variety and romantic nature of the grounds it passes through. The Ehen is a small river, taking its rise in Caldbeck-fells, and is swelled by numerous streams

issuing from the declivities of the range of hills forming the west boundary of the Derwent. Having reached the low grounds, it passes Udale and Irby, and meanders in a westerly direction through an open vale, till it falls into the sea at Maryport. The Waver and the Wampool, derive their origin from the fells about Brockle-bank. The former wanders for a few miles through a low tract of country, and then falls into the sandy estuary of the Wampool, which flows more east, and at length conveys its waters into Solway Frith. The Caldew springs from the south-east side of Skiddaw, and is supplied with several tributary streams from the neighbouring fells. It pursues a northerly direction by Hesketh New Market, to Carlisle. In its course to Carlisle, it turns a number of corn and cotton mills; and its water is much used for bleaching, the quality of it being thought excellent for that purpose. The Peteril has several branches, the chief of which issues from Greystock-park, Skelton, and Hutton; and after forming a junction, descends north towards Carlisle, near which this river flows into the Eden. The Eake is a large river, which enters Cumberland at a place called the Moat, from Scotland, and flowing through a beautiful vale, passes Longtown, and continuing its course in a westerly direction, falls into the Solway Frith: great quantities of salmon are taken in this river. The Liddel enters this county from Scotland, at Kirshopefoot, where it receives the waters of Kirshope rivulet. It then traverses a wild country, along a rocky channel, in a deep and contracted valley; afterwards flowing into the Eke, near its entrance into Cumberland. The Line or Leven, springs from various fountains, its two principal branches rising near Christenbury-craggs; the one on the north side is called Black Line, and the other on the south White Line. These, receiving many smaller streams in their course, unite near Stapleton church. Flowing hence, the Line is increased by several brooks, and afterwards winding in a very serpentine manner, through fertile and pleasant vales, effects a junction with the Eake, a few miles above Solway Frith. The Irthing flows from the bleak hills, dividing this county from Northumberland, and proceeding in a southerly direction, forms the boundary between the two counties for several miles, and flows through a meandering channel towards the Eden, into which it falls near Newby. Some very fine scenery adorns the banks of this river. The Gelt rises on Croplin-fell, and pursuing a rapid course north through Gelsdale forest, issues from the fells below Castle-carrook, and having its current

swelled by Castle-carrock-beck, and the brook flowing from Talkin-tarn, it continues its progress till it unites with the Irthing, near Edmond Castle. On tracing the sea-coast of this county, beginning at its southern point, Raveuglass first offers its small port, situated on a creek; then, after passing the mouths of two or three rivulets, succeeds St. Bees-head, a promontory, noted for the resort of sea-fowl. Its small town is distinguished by a seminary of learning, much frequented by the youth of the surrounding country. A little beyond, on a small bay surrounded with naked hills, is Whitehaven, a large handsome town, and a port of very considerable commerce, though entirely of modern date. Its great source of traffic is in the collieries situated in its vicinity, which are some of the largest and most remarkable in the kingdom, being wrought to some distance under the bed of the sea. Much of the coal is exported to Ireland, and other parts. Here is a considerable manufacture of sail-cloth, in which several hundred hands are employed; and a trade to the West Indies. Somewhat further north is Workington, a port from which a large quantity of coal is exported. This was the landing-place of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, when she was driven to take refuge in the dominions of her insidious rival, Elizabeth. In the neighbourhood of Workington is a large iron foundry, employing several hundred workmen; and at some distance up the river, at the conflux of the Cocker with the Derwent, is Cockermouth, a populous town, thriving by its manufactories. Further along the coast lies Maryport, a new town raised by the coal trade, at the mouth of the little river Ellen. The coast is at length terminated by the inlet of Moricambe, at the entrance of Solway Frith. At Burgh-upon-Sands, on this latter arm of the sea, died in 1307, the great and victorious King, Edward I., as he was preparing for an expedition against Scotland. Carlisle, the capital of the county, is an ancient city, very pleasantly situated above a rich track of meadows bordering the Eden, and two other rivers which here join it (See *Carlisle*). Beyond Carlisle, on the river Eske, on the Scotch border, is Solway Moss, a large black morass, which, in the year 1771, being swollen by rains, burst through the shell of turf which covers it, and spread an inky black fluid deluge over 400 acres of cultivated land, in the neighbouring valley, which was entirely filled up: this has, however, been since reclaimed, and the whole plain restored to its former flourishing state.

Cumberland Fort, Portstown hund. Hampsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Portsmouth.

Cumberlow Green, Odsey hund, Hertfordsh. 5 m. S. E. from Baldock.

Cumbersworth, Calceworth hund. Lincolnsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Alford.

Cumbersworth, Staincross wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Huddersfield.

Cumbersworth, Nether, Staincross wap. Yorksh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. from Cumbersworth.

Cumdecock, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Carlisle.

Cummersdale, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Carlisle.

Cumnor, Hormer hund. Berksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Oxford.

Cumnor Hurst, Hormer hund, Berksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Oxford.

Cum-ræ, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Kirk Oswald.

Cunawhitton, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 4 m. S.E. from Carlisle.

Cunawhitton, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 8 m. E.S.E. from Carlisle.

Cund, Condovery hund. Salop. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Cund Hall, Condovery hund. Salop. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Cund Lane End, Condovery hund. Salop. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Cundall, Halikeld wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Boroughbridge.

Cundon, Darlington ward, Durham; 9 m. S.S.W. from Durham.

Cunton Grange, Darlington ward, Durham; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Durham.

Cune, a river in Warwicksh. falling into Shirborn near Coventry.

Cunsall, Totmoneslow hund. Staffordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Cheadle.

Cunsough Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Ormskirk.

Cunvil, a river in Merionethsh. falling into the Vale of Ery.

Cunwentloe, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Helston.

Cupola, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 9 m. W.S.W. from Hexham.

Cubridge, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S.W. from Bishops Waltham.

Curbidge, Banpton hund. Oxfordsh. 2 m. S.W. from Witney.

Curdworth, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N.W. from Colleshill.

Curland, Abdict hund. Somersetsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Taunton.

Curry, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Watford.

Currycomb Hill, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. S.E. from St. Albans.

Curry Mallet, Abdict hund. Somersetsh. 8 m. S.W. from Langport.

Curry Rivell, Abdict hund. Somersetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Langport.

Fair, Monday after Aug. 1, for cattle and sheep.

Curthorp, Bettlesloe wap. Lincolnsh. 2 m. S. from Corby.

Curtis Hubne, Northwich hund. Chesh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Sandbach.

Curtmill Green, Ongar hund. Essex; 5 m. N. from Rumbold.

Cury, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. S.S.E. from Helston.

Cuyan, Powder hund. Cornwall; 6½ m. N.N.E. from Grampound.

Cusop, Ewias Lacy hund. Herefordsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Hay.

Cust, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 1 m. S.E. from Keswick.

Cust Hall, Hinckford hund. Essex; 6½ m. N.W. from Halstead.

Cusworth, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. W. from Doncaster.

Cut Hedge, Witham hund. Essex; 2½ m. S.S.W. from Braintree.

Cut Mill, Godalming hund. Surrey; 5 m. E. from Farnham.

Cutcombe, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 5½ m. S.S.W. from Dunster.

Cutcombe Ford, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Dunster.

Cuthbert, St., East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Richmond.

Cuthbert's Cave, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N.W. from Belford.

Cuthbert's Hermitage, Northumberland, is situated on one of the rocky isles, called Fairn Isles, about 1½ m. E. from Bambrough. Here St. Cuthbert resided, and held a council of Monks in 680. The building now remaining was the oratory but is converted to a dwelling-house.

Cutherstone, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from Barnard's Castle.

Cutleigh, Colyton hund. Devonsh. 3 m. N.E. from Houlton.

Cutler Hight, Morley wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. E.S.E. from Bradford.

Cutler's Corner, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; 4 m. S.E. from Hounslow.

Cutler's Green, Dunmow hund. Essex; 6½ m. N.N.W. from Dunmow.

Cuts, Great, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 7½ m. N. from St. Albans.

Cuts Hill, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. E.S.E. from Watford.

Cuts, Little, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 7½ m. N. from St. Albans.

Cu teridge House, Westbury hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. S. from Trov bridge.

Cuxham, Pirton hund. Oxfordsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Watlington.

Cuxton, Ford lathe, Kent; 2 m. S.W. from Strood.

Curwold, Bradley Haverstock wap. Lincolnshire; 4 m. E. from Calster.

Cwm, Flintsh. 2½ m. N. from St. Asaph.

Cwm, Dwy-fran, Caermarthensh. 5½ m. N. from Caermarthen.

Cwm Eilan, Radnorsh. 2½ m. W. from Rayader.

Cwm-Glyn-Coring, Glamorgansh. 8 m. E. from Neath.

Cwm Gwli, Caermarthensh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Caermarthen.

Cwm-y-Toiddw, Radnorsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Rhayader.

Cwm Tydu, Cardigansh. 13½ m. N.E. from Cardigan.

Cwm Ystwyth, Cardigansh. 14½ m. W.N.W. from Rayader.

Cwmula Bridge, Glamorgansh. 8 m. N. from Bridgend.

Cwmvarvan, Ragland hund. Monmouthsh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Monmouth.

Cwmgywili, Caermarthensh. 6½ m. N.N.W. from Caermarthen.

Cwm'lina, Montgomerysh. 4 m. S.W. from Dinas Mawddwy.

Cwmellan, Montgomerysh. 2 m. S. from Llan Idwces.

Cwmnyoy, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 7½ m. N. from Abergavenny.

Cwedu, Glamorgansh. 8 m. N.N.W. from Bridgend.

Cyngordy, Caermarthensh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Llandovery.

Cynwyl Gaiio, Caermarthensh. 7 m. N.W. from Llandovery.

Cyarthua Works, Glamorgansh. 1½ m. W.N.W. from Merthyr Tydvyl.

D.

DABBLE HEATH, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Abbots Bromley.

Daele Wells, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. S. from Doncaster.

Dacomb Hamlet, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Newton Abbots.

Dacon Heath, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 2 m. S.S.E. from Lingfield, and 16½ S.S.E. from Croydon.

Dacre, Leath ward, Cumberland; 5½ m. S.W. from Penrith.

Dacre, Claro wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. W. from Ripley.

Daddon, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 2 m. W. from Bideford.

Daddy Cross, Fast hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. S.E. from Leskeard.

Dales End, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 9 m. N. from Hatfield.

Dadlington, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestershire; 3 m. N.W. from Hinckley.

Dadnal Hill, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. W. from Wolverhampton.

DAL

Daffin, Skensfeth hund. Monmouthsh. 9 m. N.W. from Monmouth.

Dagenham, Becontree hund. Essex; 3½ m. S.S.W. from Romford. A branch was made here in 1734, by the Thames, which laid nearly 5,000 acres of land under water; but by the interference of Parliament, the river was reduced into its former channel, at the expense of 25,000*l*.

Daglingworth, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. N.W. from Cirencester.

Dagnal, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. W. from Ivinghoe.

Dagnam Park, Havering liberty, Essex; 2½ m. N.E. from Romford.

Daintree, Hurstingstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 4 m. N.W. from Ramsay.

Dairy Coates, Hullshire, Yorksh. 2 m. S.W. from Hull.

Dairy House, Tendring hund. Essex; 6½ m. W.S.W. from Colchester.

Daisy Bank, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 1 m. N. from Congleton.

Daker End, Allderdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 8 m. N.N.E. from Ravenglass.

Dathury, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 6 m. W.S.W. from Derby.

Dalby, Candlehoe wap. Lincolnsh. 9½ m. E. from Horncastle.

Dalby, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. S. from Helmesley.

Dalby-on-the-Wolds, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 6½ m. N.W. from Melton Mowbray.

Dalby, Great, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 3½ m. S. from Melton Mowbray.

Dalby, High, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 3½ m. N.E. from Pickering.

Dalby, Little, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Melton Mowbray.

Dalby, Low, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 9½ m. N.E. from Pickering.

Dalderby, Gartree wap. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. S. from Horncastle.

Dale, Pembrokesh. 13 m. S.W. from Haverford West.

Dale Abbey, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 6½ m. E.N.E. from Derby.

Dale Bridge, Sear-dale hund. Derbysh. 9½ m. S. from Chesterfield.

Dale Brow, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Macclesfield.

Dale End, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. N. from Kendal.

Dale End, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Skipton.

Dale Fold, Leyland hund. Lancash. 4½ m. N.E. from Chorley.

Dale Foot, Staincliffe and Eweross wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. E.N.E. from Sedbergh.

Dale Head, West ward, Westmoreland; 11½ m. S.S.W. from Penrith.

Dale Head, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N.E. from Thirk.

DAL

Dale Head, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. S.W. from Barnard's Castle.

Dale Head, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 10½ m. S.W. from Middleham.

Dale-head, Allderdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6 m. S.E. from Keswick.

Dalemain, Leath ward, Cumberland; 3 m. S.W. from Penrith.

Dales, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 6½ m. N.W. from Helston.

Dalescote, Towcester hund. Northamptonsh. 8½ m. S.W. from Northampton.

Dalesford, Oswaldsow hund. Worcestersh. 4½ m. W. from Chipping Norton. This part of the county lies in the centre of Gloucestershire, rather bordering on Oxfordshire. Here was first introduced the culture of sainfoin in 1650. In the year 718, this village and lordship were given by Ethelbald, King of Mercia, to one Bega, for founding a monastery; which were afterwards granted by Edward the Confessor to the Abbey of Evesham. This parish was exempted from the interdiction of the Pope, in the reign of King John.

Daltham, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 8½ m. W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Daltham Hall, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 8½ m. W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Dalinghoe, Loes hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. S. from Woodbridge.

Dalla Hall, Claro wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. W. from Ripon.

Daller's Hill, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 3 m. S.S.W. from Enfield.

Dallicot, Stoddardston hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. E.N.E. from Bridgenorth.

Dalling Field, North Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. E.N.E. from Great Walsingham.

Dalling Wood, Eynesford hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. N. from Reepham.

Dallington, Hastings rape, Sussex; 5½ m. N.W. from Battle.

Dallington, Nobottle Grove hund. Northamptonsh. 2 m. N.W. from Northampton.

Dallington Lodges, Nobottle Grove hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Northampton.

Dallon, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 1 m. W. from Luton.

Dallum Tower, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. N.W. from Burton-in-kendal.

Dal'pool, Wirral hund. Chesh. 4½ m. N.W. from Park Gate.

Dalries, Theal hund. Berksh. 8 m. N.E. from Thatcham.

Dalston, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 2 m. N. from London; adjoining Kingland Road on the west, and Hackney on the east.

Dalston, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 4½ m. S.S.W. from Carlisle.

Dalton Hall, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Carlisle.

Dalton, Darlington ward, Durham; $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Wolsingham.

Dalton, Stockton ward, Durham; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Stockton.

Dalton, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $26\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from London, containing 211 houses, and 1,125 inhabitants, is situated at the bottom of a very steep hill, on the side of a small river, within about 3 miles of Fife harbour. It is an ancient place, but containing a few good modern buildings, and a small neat church; the former chiefly erected by those gentlemen who annually made this a hunting resort, in the month of October. Being an excellent sporting country, it has long been noted for the fox hounds and harriers kept here. The only remarkable remains of antiquity is an old tower, built by the Abbots of Furness, for the imprisonment of debtors within the liberty which includes the parishes of Dalton, Aldingham, Urswick, Pennington, Ilverston, Caulton, Hawkshead, Coniston, Broughton, and Kirkby; but at present this building is only used for holding a court baron every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under 40s. within the liberty and courts leet and baron of the Duke of Buccleugh and Lord Beaulieu, lords of the liberty and manor of Furness. *Fairs*, June 6, for horned cattle; Oct. 23, for horses, horned cattle, and pedlary. *Market*, Saturday.

Dalton, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Hexham.

Dalton, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 2^* m. N.N.E. from Hinder field.

Dalton, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Wetherby.

Dalton, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N.N.E. from Boroughbridge.

Dalton, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Richmond.

Dalton, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 1 m. E.S.E. from Burton.

Dalton-le-dale, Easington ward, Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Sunderland.

Dalton-on-Tees, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. m. S. from Darlington.

Dalton Hall, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2 m. S.E. from Burton.

Dalton Hall, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.W. from Richmond.

Dalton House, Easington ward, Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Sunderland.

Dalton, Nether, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Rotherham.

Dalton, North, Harthill wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Great Driffield.

Dalton, Over, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Rotherham.

Dalton, South, Harthill wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Beverley.

Dalwood, Whitechurch Canonorum

hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. N.W. from Axminster. This part of the county lies intermixed with Devonshire. *Fair*, first Wednesday before Aug. 24, for cattle and pedlary.

Dam Gate, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Leek.

Damage, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S.W. from Ilfracomb.

Damerham, South, South Damerham hund. Wiltsh. 9 m. S.S.W. from Salisbury.

Damerscomb, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S.E. from Modbury.

Damerham Gate, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N.W. from Fordingbridge.

Damford, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Woodstock.

Danbury, Chelmsford hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Chelmsford, is a small village pleasantly situated on the summit of a hill within the area of an ancient encampment, about 680 yards in circumference. This exposed situation has occasioned the church to be several times damaged by tempestuous weather. As an encampment the situation was well chosen; Danbury-hill being considered the highest eminence in Essex, and commanding a very extensive prospect of the surrounding country. *Fair*, Shrove Tuesday, for pedlary and toys.

Danbury Place, Chelmsford hund. Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Chelmsford.

Danby, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 2 m. E.S.E. from Middleham.

Danby Bracon, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Gisborough.

Danby Bridge, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Gisborough.

Danby Castle, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Gisborough.

Danby Lodge, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Gisborough.

Dancer's End, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Tring.

Dancer's End, Edmeston hund. Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Chipping Barnet.

Dancote, Greens Norton hund. Northamptonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Towcester.

Dandelion, Augustine lathe, Kent; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Margate, was in ancient times the seat of the family of Dent de Lyon; and the Gate House, is yet standing, and in tolerable preservation. The grounds belonging to this seat have been partly converted into a tea-garden, and place of resort for the summer visitants to Margate and Ramsgate; for whose entertainment a public breakfast is given every Wedne day throughout the season, which is followed by dancing and other amusements; the walks afford some fine prospects of the sea and adjacent country.

Danderford, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Ellesmere.

D A R

Dane, a river in Cheshire, running into the Weaver, at Northwich.

Dane Court, Augustine lathe, Kent; 5 m. W. from Deal.

Dane End, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Stevenage.

Dane End, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Hemel-Hempstead.

Dane Hill, Hastings rape, Sussex; $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Battle. Fair, Ascension Day, for pedlarv.

Dane Park, Augustine lathe, Kent; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Canterbury.

Dane Street, Ford lathe, Kent; 2 m. S.W. from Maidstone.

Dane Street, Sray lathe, Kent; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Ashford.

Dane Street, Sheepway lathe, Kent; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Folkstone.

Danes Moor, Scar-dale hund. Derbysh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Chesterfield.

Danes Street, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 3 m. E. from Luton.

Danets Hall, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Leicester.

Danford, Westminster hund. Gloucestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Moreton in the Marsh.

Daniel Hill, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Chipping Barnet.

Daniel House, Stockton ward, Durham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Stockton.

Daniels, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Baldock.

Danicks, St., Pembrokesh. 1 m. S.W. from Pembroke.

Dannev, Lewes rape, Sussex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Brighthelmstone.

Dansey Green, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N.W. from Henley-in-Arden.

Dansick Hall, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Chipping-Barnet.

Danson Hill, Sutton lathe, Kent; 5 m. W.N.W. from Dartford.

Danthorpe, Newark hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. N.E. from Newark.

Dantsey. See *Danusey*.

Danworth Brook, Lewes rape, Sussex; 5 m. S.S.W. from Cuckfield.

Dany Park, Brecknocksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Crickhowl.

Darby Green, Crondal hund. Hampsh. 14 m. E.N.E. from Basingstoke.

Darby Lane, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 4 m. W. from Lymington.

Darenth, a river in Kent; running into the Thames at Dartford Creek.

Darenth, Sutton lathe, Kent; 2 m. S.S.E. from Dartford, is deserving of attention, for the sculpture on the front of its church, which represents the most remarkable transactions in the history of St. Dunstan.

Daresbury, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 5 m. S.W. from Warrington.

Daresbury Hall, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 5 m. S.S.W. from Warrington.

D A R

Dorfeld, Straforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 10 m. W. from Doncaster.

Darfould, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 2 m. W. from Worksoop.

Darluston, Oflow hund. Staffordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Walsall, is situated on the borders of the Lasington Canal, and drives a considerable trade in light ironmongery goods, which it manufactures in the same manner as the neighbouring town of Wolverhampton.

Darluston, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. N.W. from Stone. Here are the ruins of a castle, which according to tradition, was the seat of Wulpher, King of Mercia; and a barrow near it is shewn as his tomb.

Darley, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 3 m. N.W. from Winstor.

Darley, Claro wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Ripley.

Darley Abbey, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 1 m. N. from Derby, is situated on the Derwent, and its site, formerly a priory of Austin Canon, now covered by a village, whose population has considerably increased of late years, by the erection of a cotton mill, paper mill, &c. and appears to be in a progressive state of improvement.

Darley Flash, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Chesterfield. Fairs, May 13, Oct. 27, for cattle and sheep.

Darley Hall, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Middlewich.

Darley Moor, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 4 m. S.S.W. from A. bhorn.

Darlingdale, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Shipston-on-Stour. This part of the county is intermixed with Gloucestershire and Warwickshire.

Darlington, Darlington ward, Durham; 244 m. N. from London, containing 909 houses, and 4,670 inhabitants, is situated on the side of a hill, gently inclining to the east, at the foot of which flows the river Skern, over which is a bridge of three arches. The town is of remote origin, and a borough by prescription, containing many good modern built houses, and some very good inns. The chief ornament of Darlington is its church, standing at the S.W. angle of the market-place: it was formerly collegiate, consisting of a dean and 4 prebendaries, who with the college were dissolved in 1550. Here is an excellent free grammar-school, endowed and founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1567. The school, and the bishop's palace, are situated near the margin of the river; the latter being converted into a work-house for the poor. The happy situation of Darlington, its large market, which is abundantly supplied with corn, cattle, sheep, wool, &c. and the cheapness of provisions, render it a sort of emporium.

for manufactures. The woollen business is very flourishing; particularly the ordinary kinds of stuffs, as tammies, morines, &c. Here is also a large manufacture of linens of different descriptions, and particularly diapers, huccabacks, and checks: the cotton manufacture has also lately been introduced, and is at present in a flourishing state. Near the town, a mill has been erected for grinding optical glasses, a second for spinning hemp and flax, and a third for spinning wool, by which, and the various other manufactories, the labouring poor are well supplied with employment. The improvement of agriculture has been pursued with considerable success in the environs of this town; chiefly through the patronage of a respectable society of gentlemen, who hold their meetings in the town, and vote premiums according to merit. *Fairs*, Whitsun Monday, Monday fortnight afterwards, Nov. 22, for horses, cattle, and sheep. *Market*, Monday, which is amply supplied with every sort of provision.

Dartliston, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 5 m. N.E. from Wen.

Dartton, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Tuxford.

Dartton Lodge, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 2 m. N.E. from Tuxford.

Darmsden, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; 1½ m. S. from Needham.

Darnafoord, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Hatherleigh.

Darnall, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. E.N.E. from Sheffield.

Darnall, a river in Radnorshire, running into the Wye above Rayader-Gow.

Darnam, Ewias Lacey hund. Herefordsh. 17 m. S.W. from Hereford.

Darnhall, Iddisburgh hund. Chesh. 6 m. S.W. from Middlewich.

Darowen, Montgomerysh. 5 m. N.E. from Machynllaith.

Darracot, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N.W. from Barnstaple.

Darrington, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. 2 m. S.E. from Pontefract.

Darsell, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. N. from Standon.

Darsham, Blything hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. W. from Dunwich.

Darsham Hall, Blything hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. W. from Dunwich.

Dart, a river in Devonshire, which see.

Dartford, Sutton lathc, Kent; 15 m. E.S.E. from London, containing 468 houses, and 2,406 inhabitants, is situated in a narrow valley between two hills, on the river Darenth, over which it has a commodious bridge, repaired at the expense of the county. The houses, amongst which are several well built modern erections, are chiefly disposed in a principal street, through which passes the high road to Canterbury, Chatham, Margate, &c.;

and two smaller ones branching off at right angles. The church which stands near the river, is situated in the eastern part of the town, having two burial grounds, one adjacent, and the other on a hill above the town, on the road leading to Chatham. The flourishing state of this town, has chiefly arisen from the establishment of the different mills near it, on the river Darenth; from the influx of travellers, continually passing through it; and from its markets, and the corn shipped at its quay. At the Conquest, this town formed a part of the royal demesne, and prior to that period, belonged to the Saxon kings. The manor continued in the crown till the 2d of King John, by whom it was granted to a Norman lord. From this time till the year 1610, it reverted several times to the sovereign; when, for the last time, it was granted by James I. to George and Thomas Whitmore; and having passed to various owners by purchase, is at present vested in the descendants of Charles Morgan, Esq. The most remarkable historical event, connected with Dartford, was the insurrection under Wat Tyler, in the 5th of Richard II. which was equally singular in its origin, as in its termination. Edward III. founded a nunnery here, whose inmates were composed of females related to some of the most ancient and respectable families in the county. *Fair*, Aug. 2, for horses, bullocks, and pedlary. *Market*, Saturday.

Dartford Brent, Sutton lathc, Kent; is situated on an eminence above the town of Dartford, on the east, to which it adjoins. Here Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, lay encamped with his army in the year 1452; at the time that Henry VI. with an opposing army, was encamped on Blackheath: this place was also the rendezvous of General Fairfax's army, in the year 1648.

Dartington, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 2 m. N. from Totnes. In this parish is some excellent pasture land, of such singular fertility, as to let from 4l. to 7l. per acre.

Dartley Green, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 6½ m. N.N.E. from Bromesgrove.

Dartmoor, Liffon hund. Devonsh. comprises upwards of 80,000 acres. These extensive tracts, though capable of considerable improvement, at present scarcely afford more than a scanty pasturage to a few thousand sheep and cattle. See Devonshire. Dartmoor, and its vicinity, swell into mountains; the altitudes of the principal eminence being from 1,500 to 1,800 feet.

Dartmouth, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 19½ m. W.S.W. from London, contains 109 houses, 727 inhabitants, and returns

two members to parliament. This privilege was granted in 1264 Edward I. and the right of election vested in the freemen of the Borough, who at present amount to 120. Dartmouth is a very considerable sea port town, most delightfully situated near the confluence of the river Dart, with the British Channel. This town originally consisted of three villages, named Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardness; and, though now united by buildings, with respect to local regulations, they are, in several instances, distinct. Built for nearly a mile in extent, along the side of a craggy hill, the streets are extremely irregular, incommodiously narrow, and stand in tiers one above the other, the lower tier frequently communicating with those above, by flights of steps. The quay is large and convenient, near which is a spacious street, where the principal merchants have their residence. Here are three churches, and a meeting-house for dissenters. One of the churches, St. Clement's, is situated on a hill, a quarter of a mile from the town, and having a tower nearly 70 feet high, forms a good sea mark. It is governed by a mayor, 12 masters, or magistrates, 12 common-councillors, a recorder, a coroner, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and a high steward; the three last chosen by the mayor, and magistrate, who have the power of making freemen. The mayor, bailiffs, and coroner, are chosen yearly. Here is a court of session, and a water-bailiffwick court, holden by a lease from the duchy of Cornwall for three lives, for which they pay 14*l.* per annum chief rent. The education of the children of the poorer class, is provided for by the establishment of three charity-schools. A considerable portion of the trade of the town arises from the pilchard fishery, which is supposed to be carried on to a greater extent than at any other place in the west, except Falmouth, and employ nearly 3,000 men. The number of vessels employed in catching the fish, and conveying them when cured to foreign markets, is about 350. The returns are generally oil, wine, fruit, and salt. Ship building, and repairing vessels, are carried on to a considerable extent. The harbour of Dartmouth is very safe, and sufficiently capacious for 500 sail; the entrance is defended by a castle, and two platforms of cannon, and can be occasionally chained. The bay on which it is situated, is one of the most beautiful scenes on the coast. Both the entrance of the Dart into it, and its exit to the sea, appear from many stations, closed up by the folding of the banks; so that the bay has frequently the form of a lake, only furnished with shipping, instead of boats. Its banks are its great beauty; they consist of lofty wooded hills, shelving

down in all directions. The most important historical occurrences registered in the annals of this town, are its destruction twice by fire, in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV. The French were, in both instances, the invaders; and both times escaped with slight loss; yet, on landing here a third time in 1404, they were intercepted by the peasants and women, and the whole party either taken or slain, together with their leader Mons. de Castell. In the time of the civil wars, Dartmouth was garrisoned for the king; but in January 1645, was stormed by the forces commanded by general Fairfax. Market, Friday, and a market for fish every day.

Dartou, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from Barnsley.

Dartou, or *Parroc*, a river in Lancashire; running into the Dowlass, near Crofton.

Darwen, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 3 m. S.W. from Blackburn.

Darwen, *Ober*, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 4 m. S. from Blackburn.

Darwent, a river rising in the Peak of Derbyshire; and running through that county falls into the Trent.

Darwent, a river in Lancashire; running into the Ribble.

Darwent, a river in Yorkshire; rising in the North-Riding, and falling into the Ouse; which, by the late inland navigation, has a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Severn, Humber, Thames, and Avon.

Darwent River, a river in Kent; rising near Westerham, and falling into the Thames at Dartford Creek.

Darwent Water. See *Derwent Water*.

Darwent Coal, Chester ward, Durham; 8 m. S.W. from Gateshead, abounds with great quantities of oak, ash, birch, and alder, in a most commodious situation for the ship trade and collieries of Newcastle.

Dash, Allderdale below Derwent wad, Cumberland; 5 m. S.E. from Irby.

Dasset Avon, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 5½ m. E.S.E. from Kington.

Dasset Bitten, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. E. from Kington.

Dasset Little, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Kington.

Datchett, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 8 m. W.S.W. from Colnbrook, is a pleasant village opposite Windsor Little Park. It had a wooden bridge over the Thames, built in the reign of queen Anne, which has been lately taken down, and a more substantial one erected. This village is surrounded with several handsome seats of the nobility and gentry.

Datchworth, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. S.S.E. from Stevenage.

Datchworth Green, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. S.S.E. from Stevenage.

Dauntsey, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. W. from Wootton Bassett. The whole parish consists of pasture land, occupied by dairy farmers; and produces excellent cheese, known by the name of North Wilts. This manor having become the property of the crown, by the attainder of high treason, of the earl of Derby its last lord, was by king William granted to the earl of Peterborough, in whose family it still remains.

Dauntsey Green, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. W. from Wootton Bassett.

Davenham, Northwich hund. Chesh. 2½ m. S. from Northwich.

Davenport Hall, Northwich hund. Chesh. 4½ m. N.W. from Congleton.

Davenport Hall, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 7½ m. N. from Wem.

Davenport House, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Bridgenorth.

Daventry, Fawsley hund. Northamptonsh. 72½ m. N. from London, containing 528 houses, and 2,582 inhabitants, is an ancient town, containing many good houses, and inns; and being the thoroughfare to Chester, and the north-west country, derives its principal support from the travellers passing through it. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, steward, and 12 freemen. It has a small manufacture of stockings. Here was formerly a monastery, now converted to a charity-school. The coins of the Roman Emperors are often dug up here; and on Borough Hill, half a mile from the town, are still to be seen the ruins of a Roman fortification, three miles in compass, at present used for a race course. The Roman Watling-street was turned through it, and runs to Dunmore Heath. After the Romans, the Saxons made use of the same camp; and lastly, Charles I. a few days before the battle of Naseby. It is said, that in Daventry Park stood a castle of John of Gaunt. *Fairs*, Easter Tuesday, for horses and horned cattle; June 6, for swine, and all sorts of goods; Aug. 3, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; Oct. 2, for cattle, cheese, &c.; Oct. 27, for sheep chiefly. *Market*, Wednesday.

David's, St., Pembrokeh. 259½ m. W.N.W. from London, containing 415 houses, and 1,803 inhabitants, is the see of a Bishop, situated near the promontory, called St. David's head, about a mile and a half from the sea. Although a city, it consists but of one street, the houses being in general but mean buildings. The Cathedral is the only thing worthy of notice, containing many ancient monuments; among others, those of the earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII. and Owen Tudor, his grandfather. St. David translated the metropolitan see of Wales from Caerleon hither, in the 6th century, and such it continued till the

reign of Henry I. The Bishop's Palace is an extensive and magnificent ruin. The neighbouring soil is barren, and the air bad. As this place is the most western of the main land of Wales, the coast of Ireland, though nearly 40 miles distant, is plainly discernible in a clear day. *Market*, Wednesday.

David's, St., Brecknocksh. adjoining the town of Brecon.

Davidstow, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. N.E. from Camelford.

Davies' Feat, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 7 m. N. from Blackburn.

Davington, Scray lath. Kent; 1 m. N.W. from Faversham. Here was a priory of black nuns founded by Henry II. which is now converted into a farm-house.

Daw End, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Walsall.

Daw Green, Morley wap. Yorksh. 5 m. W.N.W. from Wakefield, adjoining Dewsbury.

Daw Street, Ilmckford hund. Essex; 6½ m. N.W. from Braintree.

Daw's Street, Ilmckford hund. Essex; 1 m. N.N.E. from Halstead.

Daw's Green, Reigate hund. Surrey; 3 m. S.E. from Dorking.

Daw's Hill, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 6½ m. N.W. from High Wycombe.

Dawley, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 3 m. S.S.E. from Uxbridge.

Dawley Bank, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. W. from Shifnal.

Dawley, Great, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 7 m. N.N.E. from Much Wenlock.

Dawlish, Exminster hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. E.S.E. from Chudleigh, occupies a delightful spot in a valley, having the sea on the east, and on the other sides high and pleasant grounds. This village was formerly an inconsiderable fishing cove, but has now become a watering place of considerable reputation, and appears in a state of progressive improvement; for the accommodation of visitors, a handsome row of buildings has been lately erected on Dawlish Strand; and various single houses, in different parts of the village. The cliffs overhanging the sea are bold and towering, and give a romantic character to the scenery.

Dawlish Water, Exminster hund. Devonsh. 5 m. E. from Chudleigh.

Dawn Field Farm, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. N. from Ware.

Dawson Fold, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 5½ m. S.W. from Kendal.

Day, Glamorgansh. adjoining the town of Neath.

Day, St., Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. E. from Redruth.

Day Green, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Sandbach.

Day House, Berkeley hund. Gloucester h. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Berkeley.

Deson's Farm, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. N.E. from Watford.

Dead Man's Point, Powder hund. Cornwall; 7 m. E.S.E. from Tregony.

Dead Women, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 1 m. S. from Ross.

Dead Man's Oak, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Biggleswade.

Deadmanstone, Aghrigg wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Huddersfield.

Deakin Green, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 1 m. N.E. from Bromyard.

Deal, Augustine lathe, Kent; 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from London, containing 917 houses, and 5,420 inhabitants, is divided into Deal, Middle Deal, and Upper Deal, the two latter adjoining to, and considered as suburbs of the former. This town stands close to the sea shore, which is a bold open beach, defended from the violence of the waves by an extensive bank of beach stones and pebbles, that the sea itself has thrown up. It principally consists of three long streets, running parallel with the sea, and connected by others, either more or less narrow: the houses are mostly of brick, and irregular; but in the buildings that have been erected of late years, greater attention has been paid to uniformity. Various improvements have been effected since the year 1790, when an act was passed for paving, lighting, and cleansing the town: and of late years, convenient accommodations for visitors in the bathing season have been made. The public buildings consist of the church and chapel of ease, military and naval hospital, naval storehouse, and custom-house. A great portion of the trade of Deal, arises from the coasting and foreign trade; and from providing supplies of cables, cordage, anchors, &c. and other necessaries, for the shipping anchoring in the Downs. The skill and intrepidity of the hoellers is proverbial: in a storm, when the wind seems to baffle all human skill, and nothing but destruction is expected by the labouring vessels, one or more hovelling boats will frequently be seen riding on the waves, as if in defiance of the elements; and the instances in which their brave crews have been successful in rescuing others from the most imminent peril, are innumerable. For the safe conveyance of shipping into and out of the Downs, and up the rivers Thames and Medway, there is a regular establishment of pilots, whose number has been increased by an act passed in July 1808; the charges of pilotage are regulated by the tonnage. For the defence of Deal, a castle was erected by Henry VIII. when in dread of an invasion from the French; which has been recently strengthened,

repaired, and mounted with additional ordnance; and extensive barracks have been erected, both for cavalry and infantry. When the fleets of the Royal navy, and the East and West India fleets, lie in the Downs, the sea prospects are eminently beautiful, especially at sun rise. Between 3 and 400 sail are sometimes at anchor in the Downs at one time: on these occasions the town is particularly full, and the bustle and trade are both very great. The East India Company have an agent constantly resident here. Amongst the most remarkable events occurring here, are, the landing of the impostor Perkin Warbeck, who personated the Duke of York, in the reign of Henry VIII.; the unsuccessful attack made on the parliament's forces by order of Prince Charles, (afterward Charles II.) who lay at anchor in the Downs; and the shock of an earthquake felt in Sept. 1692. *Market*, Thursday, very well supplied with every article of provision. *Fairs*, April 5, Oct. 10.

Dean, a river in Leicestersh. and Nottinghamsh. running into the Trent at Newark.

Dean, Stodden hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. W.S.W. from Kimbolton.

Dean, Salford hund. Lancash. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bolton.

Dean, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Witney.

Dean, Frome hund. Somersetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Shepton Mallet.

Dean, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Cockermouth.

Dean Black, Darlington ward, Durham; 11 m. N.W. from Wolsingham.

Dean Court, Horner hund. Berks. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Oxford.

Dean Cusly, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 9 m. N.N.E. from Barnstaple.

Dean East, Thorngate hund. Hampsh. 6 m. N.E. from Romsey.

Dean East, Chichester rape, Sussex; 6 m. N. from Chichester.

Dean East, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from East Bourne.

Dean Forest, St. Briavels hund. Gloucestersh. comprehends that part of Gloucestershire lying between the Severn and Monmouthshire, and is divided into six walks. Its government is vested in a lord warden, who is constable of the castle of St. Briavels; six deputy wardens; four verdurers, chosen by the freeholders; a conservator; seven wood wards; a chief forester in fee, and bow-bearer; eight foresters in fee; a gaveller; and a steward of the swainmote. These officers are empowered to hold a court of attachment every forty days; a court of swainmote thrice every year; and another court called the justice seat, once in three years.

The courts are holden at the King's Lodge, or Speech-house, situated nearly in the centre of the forest. From hence, his majesty's yards are annually supplied with about 1,000 tons of fine ship timber. The quantity of ground it includes, belonging to the crown, exclusive of freehold property obtained by encroachments or grants, is stated at 23,015 acres; of which 11,000 acres are carefully guarded, inclosed, and planted; and from these plantations, the supply for the dock yards is now principally obtained. As the whole forest is extra parochial, and its inhabitants exempted from rates and taxes, with free liberty of pasturage, access to the woods and timber, and the privilege of sinking mines, many persons have been induced to form residences here; and, according to the late returns, the population amounted to 3,325 inhabitants, the number of houses to 720; nearly all the latter have been built within the last 100 years. The crown possesses the right of keeping 800 deer here at all times; but these animals are so scarce, that the annual warrant issued from the crown, for four bucks and four does, is frequently sent back unexecuted. The general appearance of the forest is beautiful and picturesque, finely interspersed with deep vallies, and rising grounds. Some new roads have been lately opened through it, in pursuance of an act of parliament; and abounding with orchards, the cyder, made of its almost peculiar produce, the styre apple, is peculiarly fine, and bears a very high price.

Dean Hall, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Newark.

Dean Head, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 3 m. N.W. from Elsdon.

Dean Head, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. W. from Huddersfield.

Dean Hill, Northwich hund. Chesh. 1½ m. S.E. from Sandbach.

Dean Hill, Scray lathe, Kent; 4 m. S.W. from Milton.

Dean House, Alderbury hund. Wiltsh. 7 m. S.E. from Salisbury.

Dean Larks, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Princes Risborough.

Dean, Little, St. Briavels hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. N.N.W. from Newnham, is a populous village, and appears from its market cross near the middle of it, to have been formerly privileged as a market town. The church is a spacious and handsome building, containing some remains of finely painted glass. A penitentiary house for the forest division, on an improved plan, has been built here, under the direction of Sir G. O. Paul, Bart. The whole forest in which it is situated being productive of coal and iron ore,

the labouring class are chiefly employed as miners, or in the manufacture of nails. *Fairs*, Whit Monday, Nov. 26, for pedlary.

-Dean, Lower, Cranbourne hund. Dorsetsh. 8½ m. N.E. from Blandford Forum.

Dean, Michel, St. Briavels hund. Gloucestersh. 11½ m. W. from Gloucester, containing 125 houses, and 563 inhabitants, is a small town irregularly built, situated in a deep dell. The houses are principally ranged in three streets, resembling the Roman Y. Here are a good market-house, and handsome church. The manufactures, which are on a small scale, consist of pins, woollen cloth, and leather. *Fairs*, Easter Monday; Oct. 10, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

Dean Moor, Salford hund. Lancash. 1½ m. S. from Bolton.

Dean, Nether, Stodden hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Kimbolton.

Dean, North, Green, Ford lathe, Kent; 6 m. E.N.E. from Maidstone.

Dean, North, Lower, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N. from High Wycombe.

Dean, North, Upper, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. N. from High Wycombe.

Dean Park, Overs hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S.W. from Cleobury Mortimer.

Dean Place, Beynhurst hund. Berks. 3½ m. W. from Windsor.

Dean Place, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 6½ m. S.W. from Hailsham.

Dean Prior, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S. from Ashburton.

Dean Prior Court, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. S. from Ashburton.

Dean Priors, Boddlesgate hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. N. from Petersfield.

Dean Race, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 6½ m. N.N.W. from Macclesfield.

Dean Seals, Allerdale above Derwent ward. Cumberland; 4 m. S.W. from Cockermouth.

Dean, Small, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. S. from Wendover.

Dean Stone, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. E.N.E. from Beaconsfield.

Dean, Upper, Cranbourne hund. Dorsetsh. 10 m. N.E. from Blandford Forum.

Dean Warren, Chichester rape, Sussex; 5 m. S.S.W. from Midhurst.

Dean, West, Chichester rape, Sussex; 6½ m. S.S.W. from Midhurst.

Dean, West, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 4½ m. W. from East Bourne.

Dean, West, Alderbury hund. Wiltsh. 7 m. E.S.E. from Salisbury.

Dean's Brooks, Babergh hund. Suffolks; 5 m. W.N.W. from Neyland.

Dean's Farm, Reigate hund. Surrey; 4½ m. N.N.E. from Reigate.

Dean's Green, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 5½ m. N.W. from Knutsford.

Dern's Place, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Ross.

Deanery, High, Darlington ward, Durham; 2 m. S.E. from Bishop's Auckland.

Deanhall, Whitby Strand wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S. from Whitby.

Deanland, Cranbourne hund. Dorsetsh. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Blandford Forum.

Dearham, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3 m. E. from Maryport.

Dearn and Dove Canal, begins from the cut which has been made to accommodate the river Dun navigation, between Swinton and Mexbrough, and goes by Wath, Wombwell, and Ardsley, to near Barnsley, in the west riding of Yorkshire; there to form a junction with the Barnsley Canal, which joins the river Calder. There are two small branches, one parallel with Knolbeck brook to the iron works at Cobear Ing, the other along the head stream of the river Dove, to Wombrough bridge; with a proposed extension of the branch nearly 1½ miles farther, to Rockcliffe bridge. The length of this canal from the union with the river Dun, to Barnsley, is 9½ miles, with 125 feet rise; the branch to Cobear Ing, is 1½ mile and level; the branch to Worsbrough bridge, is 1½ mile in length.

Deary House, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 6½ m. S. from Ashborn.

Debach, Wilford hund. Suffolk; 7½ m. N.N.E. from Ipswich.

Debdel, Rothwell hund, Northamptonsh. 2 m. W. from Rothwell.

Debden, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 3½ m. S.S.E. from Saffron Walden.

Debdip Green, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 5 m. S.S.E. from Saffron Walden.

Debdon Green, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 6½ m. S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Debden Hall, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 3 m. S. from Saffron Walden.

Deben, a river in Suffolk, running into the German sea, at Bawdsey Haven.

Debenham, Thredling hund. Suffolk; 82½ m. E.N.E. from London, is situated on a hill near the river Deben. The town itself is a pretty, clean town, containing a good church and market-place, but being situated in a heavy soil, the roads are so bad, and the country so dirty, that it is but little frequented. Here is a good free-school, founded by Sir Robert Hitcham. A great part of this small town was destroyed by fire in 1744, in consequence of which it has assumed its present neat appearance. *Fair*, June 24, for brazier's goods and toys. *Market*, Friday.

Decuman's, St., Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. S. from Watchet.

Deddington, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 69½ m. N.N.W. from London, containing

232 houses, and 1,172 inhabitants, is a large town situated near the Birmingham and Oxford canal, and anciently sent members to parliament. The only building worthy of notice is its church. This town is still governed by a bailiff, who is chosen annually. Having a good wharf on the above mentioned canal, it enjoys a considerable trade in corn and malt, for the latter of which articles, and for its beer, it is particularly noted, and the inhabitants are now supplied with coals at an easy rate. In the vicinity of this town is a spring strongly impregnated with sulphate of iron. *Fairs*, Aug. 21, for horses and cows; Saturday after Oct. 10, a statute; Nov. 22, for horses, cows, and swine. *Market*, Thursday.

Dedham, Lexden hund. Essex; 6½ m. N.N.E. from Colchester, is pleasantly situated in a vale, through which runs the river Slour, and across which it has a very good bridge. It has but one principal street, which however contains several good houses and inns, and its church is a very fine Gothic building. Dedham was formerly noted for its manufacture of baize, and for its market, both of which are now decayed; but it is now chiefly remarkable for the genteel neighbourhood, many respectable families residing in the parish. *Fair*, Easter Tuesday, for toys.

Dedham Gun, Lexden hund. Essex; 6 m. N.N.E. from Colchester.

Dedham Heath, Lexden hund. Essex; 5½ m. N.N.E. from Colchester.

Dedham Valley, Lexden hund. Essex; 7½ m. N.E. from Colchester.

Dedington, Ford lathie, Kent; 8½ m. E.N.E. from Maidstone.

Deesell Court, Woking hund. Surrey; 3½ m. N.E. from Guildford.

Deelworth Green, Rippleneire hund. Berksh. 2½ m. W. from Windsor.

Dee, river, has two spring heads in the eastern part of Merionethsh. which uniting are supposed to run through the lake called Pembremer, without mixing its waters with those of the lake. After leaving the lake, this river runs by a north-east course into Denbighshire, when turning north, it washes the walls of Chester, and falls into the Irish sea. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Avon, Umler, and Thames, which navigation including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Dee, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 10½ m. S.S.W. from Stamford.

Deenfield, South, Theal hund. Berksh. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Theal; and 3½ m. W. from Reading.

Deanthorpe, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 11½ m. S.S.W. from Stamford.

Deepdale, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.S.W. from Askrigg.

Deepdale Head, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.S.W. from Settle.

Deepden, Wootton hund. Surrey; adjoining the S.E. end of Dorking.

Deephams, Forchae hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. W.S.W. from Wymondham.

Deeping Gate, Niasburgh hund. Northamptonsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Market Deeping.

Deeping, Market, Ness hund. Lincolnsh. 86½ m. N.N.E. from London, containing 172 houses, and 803 inhabitants, is situated in the fens, on the north side of the river Welland, and is an old town, ill built, and dirty. Below the town is a plain many miles in circumference, the deepest in all this marshy county, and it is remarkable that the channel of the river Glen, which runs from the west, lies much higher than this plain. Here was anciently a priory of black monks, cell to Thornby Abbey, given by Baldwin, son of Gislebert, in the year 1139. *Fairs*, second Wednesday after May 11, Wednesday before Aug. 1, Oct. 10, Nov. 22, for horses, live stock of all sorts, and timber. *Market*, Thursday.

Deeping, St. James, Ness hund. Lincolnsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Market Deeping.

Deeplake Bridge, Pembroke sh. 3 m. E. from Haverford West.

Deeraton, Black Torrington hund. Devon sh. 1 m. S.W. from Holsworthy.

Deerhurst, Deerhurst hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. S.W. from Tewkesbury, is by its low situation subject to frequent inundations by the overflowing of the Severn. Here was formerly a palace, converted by Dodo, Duke of Mercia, into a monastery, which after passing into the hands of various religious foundations, formed part of the estates of Tewkesbury Abbey, at the dissolution; and lastly descended to the Coventry family by purchase, who have erected a farm-house and its offices out of the ruins. The priory church is greatly dilapidated, but contains many curious relics of antiquity.

Deerleap, Wootton hund. Surrey; 3 m. W.S.W. from Dorking.

Defford Chapel, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Pershore.

Drighton, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Huddersfield.

Drighton, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from North Allerton.

Drighton Grange, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from North Allerton.

Drighton Kirk, Claro wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N. from Wetherby.

Drighton, North, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Wetherby.

Delamere Forest, Eddisburgh hund. Cheshire; is a very extensive tract, comprising great part of the hundred. In the time of Leland it abounded with red and fallow deer, but it is now a bleak and dreary waste, composed of deep sand and sterile heath, and chiefly inhabited by rabbits, with a few black terns, which skim over the meers, and stagnant waters that occupy some parts of it. Near a place called the Chamber of the Forest, once the centre of the woodland, a few stunted trees remain. Tradition reports that a large town was formerly seated in this forest, but no distinct records concerning it exist.

Delamere Lodge, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 4½ m. W.S.W. from Northwich.

Delapre Abbey, Wymersley hund. Northamptonsh. 1½ m. S.S.E. from Northampton.

Dellymeer, Trigg hund. Cornwall; 3 m. W.S.W. from Camelford.

Delrow, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. E.N.E. from Watford.

Deluge Hill, Buddlesgate hund. Hampsh. 5 m. N.W. from Winchester.

Delves Green, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. S. from Walsal.

Demains, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Hereford.

Dembleby, Winnibriggs and Threw hund. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. E. from Grantham.

Demesne, Eakdale ward, Cumberland; 5 m. N.E. from Brampton.

Demmings, West ward, Westmoreland; 10 m. N.N.E. from Kendal.

Den Hill, Augustine lath, Kent; 7 m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Den Park, Biadbury hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. N.W. from Ringwood.

Den Place, Bamber rape, Sussex; 1½ m. S.E. from Horsham.

Denaby, Stratforth and Tickhill wap. York h. 6½ m. N.E. from Rotherham.

Denaby Rage, Stratforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from Rotherham.

Denbigh, Denbighshire, North Wales; 21½ m. N.N.W. from London, containing 522 houses, and 2,991 inhabitants, returns

(conjointly with Ruthyn and Holt) one member to Parliament. The right of election is vested in the burgesses of the above towns, who appear as present to 500 voters, and are supposed to be entirely under the political influence of the Middleton family.

Some branch of which this Borough has been represented ever since the 38th of Henry VIII. Denbigh is finely situated on a rocky declivity, near the mouth of the beautiful and fertile vale of Clwyd, and is in general well built. It is governed by 2 aldermen, a recorder, 2 bailiffs, acting as sheriffs, and 25 capital burgesses, who form a common council. The aldermen

are justices, and hold quarter-sessions in the same manner as the county sessions are holden by statute. The town is principally inhabited by tanners, glovers, and shoemakers, who carry on a very considerable trade in each of their respective branches. It was formerly walled round, and secured by a castle (now in ruins), advantageously situated on the summit of a rock. This fortress was built in the reign of Edward I. and was by various sovereigns bestowed on their respective favourites. In 1616, it was delivered up to the parliament, and was then a place of such strength, that after the restoration it was thought advisable to blow it up. *Fairs*, May 14, July 18, Sept. 25, for cattle, and small pedlary. *Market*, Wednesday.

Denbigh, Wootton hund. Surrey; 1½ m. N.W. from Dorking, was remarkable for its gardens, laid out in a very singular stile, by the late Jonathan Tyers, Esq.

Denbighshire, runs parallel to Flintsh. but its extent is much greater. On the north it just touches upon the Irish sea. The north-eastern side is contiguous to Flintshire and Cheshire, and the south-east to Shropshire. From south to north-west it is successively bounded by the three counties of Montgomery, Merioneth, and Carnarvon. From this last it is separated by the river Conway, though not accurately, the promontory of the Great Ormes-head being in Carnarvonshire, though on the east side of the river its extreme length is 48 miles, its greatest breadth not above 18, and in the middle much less; its circumference 145 miles. It contains 731 square miles; 467,840 acres; one county town (Denbigh), 6 hundreds, 6 market towns, 57 parishes, 13,048 houses, 60,352 inhabitants, returns two members to Parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the towns of Denbigh, Holt, and Ruthyn; is in the diocese of St. Asaph and province of Canterbury, and pays one part of the land-tax. In Denbighshire, the rugged and mountainous character of Wales is conspicuously apparent, though softened by a considerable mixture of fertility and beauty. At the south-east extremity the banks of the Dee afford fine pasture and meadow land, and cheese is made in these parts equal to the Cheshire. The varied charms of the country about Wrexham, and the seats of Wynnstay, Chirk Castle, and Ffriddig, have been much admired. At Llangollen the scenes are more romantic and sublime, on approaching the lofty Berwyn mountains, which separate this county from that of Merioneth. Northwards is the hundred of Yale, hilly, productive of grass, and abounding with cattle; but bare and dreary to the view. Then, from the middle of the county, commences the ce-

lebrated vale of Clwyd; in the track of which lie the towns of Ruthyn and Denbigh. From its upper end to the sea it stretches upward of twenty miles. Its breadth varies from three miles to eight, according to the approach or recess of the high mountains enclosing it, through which, in different parts, are gaps formed by nature for entrances. This delightful spot is in a high state of cultivation, even far up the hills; and is full of towns, villages, and gentlemen's seats. The river Clwyd runs along the vale, and is joined by several small streams, from the neighbourhood. On the western side the country becomes more uniformly alpine, with frequent small lakes and narrow vales, interspersed amongst naked mountains. The northern part, towards the sea, is more level; and from Abergelly sinks into the extensive plain of Rhuddlaw. The products of Denbighshire are chiefly corn, cheese, and cattle; though it also partakes with Flintshire in some of the lead mines on its borders, and has others in the south-west part, together with coals. It is tolerably well wooded with old plantations, and some extensive new ones have been made. Wool is wrought up in the domestic manufactures of this county, into cloths of different fineness, and stockings. The principal towns in this county are Denbigh, Ruthyn, and Wrexham.

Denbury, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Newton Abbots. *Fair*, Sept. 8, for cheese and soap.

Derby, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 7½ m. N.N.E. from Derby.

Derby Chapel, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.E. from Huddersfield.

Derby Common, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 8 m. N.N.E. from Derby.

Derby Duke, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.E. from Huddersfield.

Derby Hall, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.W. from Wakefield.

Derby, Little, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. S.E. from Huddersfield.

Denchworth, Wantage hund. Berks. 3 m. N.W. from Wantage.

Dendion, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4½ m. S.E. from Dalton.

Denevydd, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. E. from Oswestry.

Denford, Huxloe hund. Northamptonsh. 1½ m. S. from Turpiston.

Denford, High, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berks. 1½ m. N.E. from Hungerford.

Denford, Low, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berks. 1 m. E. from Hungerford.

Dengey, Dengey hund. Essex; 11 m. E.S.E. from Maldon, noted for the skimmilk cheese made in the neighbourhood.

Dengey Hall, Dengey hund. Essex; 10½ m. S.E. from Maldon.

Denny Marsh, or *Dunge Marsh*, Sheepway lathes, Kent; between Lydd and Dengyness, famed for its productiveness as a sheep pasture.

Denny-ness, or *Dunge Ness*, Sheepway lathes, Kent; the point between the harbours of Romney and Rye, at an equal distance between the Foreland on the north-east, and Beachy-head on the south-west.

Denhall, Wirral hund. Chesh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Park Gate.

Denham, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Uxbridge.

Denham, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Denham Castle, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 6 m. W.S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Denham Court, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Uxbridge.

Denham Durdent, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Uxbridge.

Denham End, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Denham Hall, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 6 m. W.S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Denham Park, Godly hund. Surrey; 1 m. N.W. from Egham.

Denham Place, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Uxbridge.

Denholm Gate, Morley wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Halifax.

Denholm Park, Morley wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Halifax.

Denmead Gate, Hambledon hund. Hampsh. 6 m. N.E. from Fareham.

Dennabrad, Trigg hund. Cornwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Camelford.

Dennet End, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 2 m. S. from Amptill.

Denner Hill, Dreborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N. from High Wycombe.

Dennington, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Framlingham.

Dennis, St., Powder hund. Cornwall; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from St. Columb Major.

Dennis, St., New, Kington hund. Warwicksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Kineton.

Dennis, St., Old, Kington hund. Warwicksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Kineton.

Denny Abbey, North Stowe hund. Cambridgesh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Cambridge.

Denny Island, Moanmouthsh. a rock in the Bristol channel, opposite to Gold Cliff.

Denney Lodge, Nw Forest, Hampsh. 3 m. S.E. from Lyndhurst.

Dennycomb, Stratton hund. Cornwall; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Stratton.

Denock, or *Ducock*, a river in Cumberland, running into the lake below Dalegarth.

Denover Street, Ford lathes, Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Maidstone.

Denwanger, Choley hund. Northamptonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Stony Stratford.

Denson, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Tiverton.

Deneton, Totonowlow hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. N. from Uttoxeter.

Deoston, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 9 m. S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Deoston Hall, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 10 m. S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Dent, Staincliffe and Eweross wap. Yorksh. $25\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from London, containing 355 houses, and 1,178 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on a river of the same name. It does not contain any building particularly deserving notice, but carries on a considerable manufacture of knit stockings.

Dent, a river in Westmoreland, running into the Lune below Killington.

Dent, a river in Yorkshire, uniting with the Rother.

Dent Gate, Darlington ward, Durham; 4 m. N.E. from Barnard's Castle.

Denton, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. S.W. from Aylesbury.

Denton, Darlington ward, Durham; 3 m. N.W. from Darlington.

Denton, Norman Cross hund. Huntingdonsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Peterborough.

Denton, Augustine lathes, Kent; 7 m. N.W. from Dover.

Denton, Salford hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Manchester.

Denton, Grantham with the Soke hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. S.W. from Grantham.

Denton, Earsham hund. Norfolk; 4 m. N. from Harleston.

Denton, Wymersley hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. E.N.E. from Northampton.

Denton, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Oxford.

Denton, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 3 m. N.W. from Seaford.

Denton, Claro wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Otley.

Denton Burn, Castle ward, Northumberland; 2 m. N.N.W. from Newcastle.

Denton Court, Augustine lathes, Kent; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Dover.

Denton, Great, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3 m. N.E. from Preston.

Denton Hall, Salford hund. Lancash. 3 m. S.E. from Manchester.

Dn on Hall, Castle ward, Northumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Newcastle.

Dnton Hall, Claro wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Otley.

Denton, Nether, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 4 m. N.E. from Brampton.

Denton, Upper, Claro wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Otley.

Denton, Upper, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 6 m. N.E. from Brampton.

Denton, West, Castle ward, Northumberland; 3 m. W.N.W. from Newcastle.

Dents, Castle ward, Northumberland; 2 m. S. from Newcastle.

Draver, Clackclose hund. Norfolk; 1½ m. S. from Downham.

Dunwich, Balmborough ward, Northumberland; 1 m. E.N.E. from Alnwick.

Depden, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 7 m. S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Deptford, Sutton lathr. Kent; 4½ m. S.S.E. from London, containing 3,800 houses, 17,518 inhabitants, is situated on the Thames, at the influx of the river Ravensbourne into the former river, where it had anciently a deep ford, whence it derives its name. The town is divided into the upper and lower towns, the latter of which was anciently called West Greenwich, and Deptford Strand. Deptford is divided into two parishes, viz. St. Nicholas and St. Paul, the parish church of the latter being an handsome and spacious building. The town contains many handsome modern houses, shops, &c. but is on the whole extremely irregularly built. Its bridge over the Ravensbourne, was erected at the sole cost of Charles I. but has been rendered more commodious of late years, at the expence of the parishioners. It derives its chief importance from the royal dock and storehouses established here, from the large private docks for ship-building, and from the establishment of the corporation of the Trinity House. The Royal Dock or King's Yard, as it is locally termed, was established by Henry VIII. about the beginning of his reign; but it has been greatly enlarged and improved since that period. All its concerns are managed under the immediate inspection of the Navy Board. The resident officers are a clerk of the check, a store-keeper, a master shipwright and his assistants, a clerk of the survey, a master attendant, a surgeon, and various other officers. The numbers of artificers and labourers employed here is about 1,500 in time of war, and upwards of 1,000 in peace. The whole extent of the yard includes about 31 acres, which are occupied by various buildings; two wet docks, a double and single one; three slips for men of war, a bason, two mast ponds, a model loft, mast houses, smiths shops, sheds for timber, store houses, sail and rigging lofts, houses for the officers, &c. Near the King's Yard, on the north, is the victualling office, consisting of many ranges of building, appropriated to the various establishments necessary in the important concern of victualling the navy. Besides store-houses of various kinds, and dwelling-houses for the principal and inferior officers; it contains a wind-mill for grinding corn, with granaries, bake-houses for making biscuit, an extensive cooperage, brew-house, spacious slaughter-houses, and houses for curing beef, pork, &c. The whole presents an interesting spectacle; and the good order

and skill observable in the different departments merits every commendation. The inhabitants of Deptford are chiefly those employed in the dock-yards, or engaged in maritime pursuits of different kinds; and a considerable manufacture of earthen ware, called after the town, Deptford ware, is carried on with great success. The charitable benefactions are numerous and of considerable value, particularly those of the two Trinity House hospitals, and the charity-school for educating and clothing 50 boys. The manor of Deptford, originally granted by William the Conqueror to one of his favourites, became, after passing through various descents, forfeited to the crown in the reign of Henry VII. By this monarch it was granted to the St. John family, and reversed, after being possessed by three generations, to the crown, in which it is still vested. In the register of Deptford St. Nicholas, a lamentable fire is recorded to have happened here in 1652, and ninety years afterwards, the lower town was inundated by a great flood, which rose to the height of ten feet in the streets near the river, so that the inhabitants were obliged to retire to the upper town in boats. The adjoining marshes were also overflowed at the same time, and about 700 sheep, with a great number of oxen, cows, &c. Holmhead relates, that sir Thomas Wynt lay a night and a day at Deptford, with his army in the year 1553.

Deptford lun, Branch and Dole hund. Wiltsh. 10 m. S.E. from Warminster.

Deptling, Ford lathr. Kent; 2½ m. N.E. from Maidstone.

Derby, Morleston hund. Derbysb. 126½ m. N. from London, contains 2,170 houses, and 10,832 inhabitants, and returns two members to Parliament, which privilege it has possessed ever since 23d Edward I., who vested the right of election in the corporation, freemen, and sworn burgesses, amounting at present to 760 voters. This town is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Derwent, over which it has a new and elegant stone bridge of three arches. The town is in general well built, containing many fine streets, and handsome modern houses, shops, &c. Among the modern improvements of Derby, must be enumerated the lighting and paving the streets, and the removal of those obstructions that prevented a free passage. These were effected by an act obtained in the year 1792; since which period, several of the bridges built across the Markenton Brook, which flows through a considerable part of the town, have been removed, and three new ones of stone erected by a general subscription. Derby is divided into five parishes, viz. All Saints, St. Alkmund, St. Peter, St.

Werburgh, and St. Michael. All Saints church is considered to be the principal ornament of the town; yet, remarkable as it is, displays a singular instance of architectural incongruity. The tower was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., and its upper part is richly ornamented with tracery, crockets, high pinnacles, and battlements; but the body is Grecian, though of the chastest proportion, and most classical design. Among the public buildings, are a county and town-hall, a county gaol, an elegant assembly room, and a theatre. By the last charter of incorporation, granted by Charles II. (for 400 l.) the government of the town is vested in a mayor, 9 aldermen, 14 brethren, (out of whom the aldermen are selected) 14 common-council men, a recorder, high steward, and town-clerk. The mayor, aldermen, recorder, and town-clerk, or any three of them, are empowered to hold a court of record every second Tuesday, have the sole return of writs, keep a quarterly sessions, two courts leet, and six annual fairs; are toll-free throughout the kingdom; and receive toll from all but the Duchy of Lancaster, which is to pay only half the sums charged on the inhabitants of other places. The inhabitants have a good trade in corn and malt, for which the Derwent, which is navigable to the Trent, and the Derby canal, afford great facilities. The town has been long and justly famed for its silk, which is of a very superior strength and flavour. But the chief business of the place is organizing, throwing, or twisting silk, which was introduced in the year 1719, by Sir Thomas Lombe, a merchant in London, and his brother, who here erected the first twist mills in England, made from a model he had clandestinely obtained in Italy. There are now twelve such mills in Derby, which give bread to above 1000 people, mostly women and children; and are in a great measure employed in twisting Bengal silk for the East India Company. About 500 people, young and old, are employed in three cotton mills, one of which is remarkable for its floors being all constructed on brick arches, and paved with brick, by which means it is rendered absolutely indestructible by fire, and obviates the enormous insurance demanded for such manufactories. This building is six stories high, 115 feet long, and 30 wide; it was erected in 1793, and was the first fire-proof mill ever built. About 100 people make silk and worsted stockings. A paper-mill employs about 50 hands, a porcelain manufactory about 60, and a manufactory for polishing marble and the Derbyshire blue spar, a like number. Among the few historical events of distinguished importance, recorded in the annals of Derby, may be enumerated its alternate possession by the

Danes and the Saxons, during the destructive conflicts so long maintained for supremacy between those nations. At the Conquest, Derby, together with a prodigious rent-hall, was given to William Peverell, illegitimate son of William. Henry I. granted Derby to the earl of Chester, and made it a corporate town; but, since that time, its charter has been altered at several different periods. Recurring to the remarkable events which have happened in this town, we find that the rage for religious persecution, which distinguished the reign of the bigoted Queen Mary, was here exercised on the person of a poor blind woman, named Joan Waste; who was burnt for maintaining that the sacraments was only a memorial or representation of the body of Christ; and that the elements employed in the ordinance, were merely bread and wine. The plague, that dreadful scourge to human happiness, has several times visited this town; and, in the years 1592 and 1593, several hundred inhabitants fell victims to its ravages. One of the most important events recorded in the annals of the last century, is the Scotch rebellion of the year 1745, when Derby became distinguished as the farthest place in England reached by the army of Charles James Stuart, the grandson of James II., but more generally known by the appellation of the Pretender. *Fairs*, Jan. 25, March 21 and 22, for cheese; Friday in Easter Week, for horned cattle; Friday after May day, Friday in Whitsun Week, July 25, for horned cattle; Sept. 27, 28, 29, for cheese; Friday before Old Michaelmas for horned cattle. *Market*, Friday.

Derby, West, West Derby hund. Lath-cash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Prescot.

Derby Little House, Appleton hund. Derbysh. 5 m. S.E.W. from Derby.

Derby Canal, begins at the Trent, and running through the village of Swarkestone, joins the Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk canal, and at 1 furlong east, commences its course through Slade moor, between Boulton and Osmaston, to the east side of Derby, where it crosses the river Darwent. From Derby, the cut to join the Erewash canal, takes its course east, and passes Chaddesden, Spoken, Burrowash, Breaston, and joins the Erewash canal, between Long-Eaton and Sandiacre; from Derby to the north there is a cut to Little-Eaton, with rail-ways to Smalley mills, and Smalley house. The length of this canal from the Grand Trunk to Derby is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with 13 feet rise; from Derby to the Erewash canal is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with a fall of 29 feet. From Derby to Little-Eaton is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with 17 feet rise. The length of the principal railway to Smalley house is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and to Smalley mills is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The whole

length of the canal is 17 miles, and 56 feet lockage.

Derbyshire is situated nearly in the middle of the island, at an equal distance from the east and west seas. On the north its boundaries are Yorkshire, and part of Cheshire, the river Etherow separating it from the latter: on the west it is divided from Cheshire and Staffordshire, by the Goyt, the Dove, and the Trent: south, it is skirted by Leicestershire, but has one of its parishes surrounded by that county: on the east it is bounded by Nottinghamshire, its dividing limits on this and the north side, are mostly artificial. The figure of Derbyshire is extremely irregular, its sides sometimes swelling into projections, and sometimes diminishing into curves. Its extent in its longest diameter, from north to south, is nearly 55 miles; its breadth at the north extremity, is about 33; but it contracts as it advances south, and near its junction with Leicestershire, almost narrows to a point: its circumference is 130 miles. It contains 1,077 square miles; 720,640 acres; 1 county town (Derby); 6 hundreds; 11 market towns; 106 parishes; 33,191 houses; 161,142 inhabitants; is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Litchfield; returns 4 members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 2 for Derby: in 1806, paid 1,302,081*l.* property-tax; in 1803, 77,310*l.* poor's rate; is in the northern circuit; and pays six parts of the land-tax. The general appearance of Derbyshire is extremely dissimilar; its south and north parts exhibiting a striking contrast: the former is neither particularly remarkable for hills or vallies; but the latter is eminently distinguished by a long and continued succession of both. From this irregularity of surface, the upper and middle parts of the county are generally denominated the High Peak, and the Wapentake, or Low Peak: the south part has not received any particular appellation. The mountainous tract of country commencing in the Low Peak, extend, in one great chain, varying in breadth, to the south extremity of Scotland. Its course in this county, inclines somewhat to the west; but, as it advances, it spreads north, and at length fills up the whole of the north-west angle, and also branches off to the east. The ground in the south extremity of the Peak, rises gradually into hills; and these in their progress north, being piled upon one another, form the very elevated tract called the High Peak. The most considerable eminences in this part of the county, are the mountains Ax-edge, and Kinder Scout. The former is situated near Buxton, and was calculated by Mr. Whitehurst, to be about 2,100 feet higher than the town of

Derby, and 1,000 feet above the valley in which Buxton-hall stands. The latter rises near the centre of the north-west angle: its height has not been ascertained; but as it overlooks all the neighbouring eminences, its elevation is supposed to be yet greater. The superior height of these two mountains is confirmed by the observation, that clouds rest on them when they pass over the intermediate high grounds. The High Peak is a region of bleak barren heights, and long extended moors, interspersed with deep vallies, through which the small streams take their course. Here the scenery is in many parts romantic and sublime; but, on the whole, inferior in picturesque effect to that of other mountainous countries. Beauty, indeed, is only resident in the vallies; the high ground appearing dreary, and destitute of entertainment; and in many situations not a single tree or house is seen, to divert the eye of the traveller, or relieve the weariness arising from the contemplation of sterility and nakedness. Unpleasing, however, and even disgusting to the imagination, as the moors are, they yet serve by way of contrast to heighten the beauty of the dales and vallies by which they are intersected; and the sudden change which these occasion in the appearance of the county, at once surprises and interests: admiration is excited by the comparison; and the mind readily admits, that its pleasure would have been less perfect, if the preceding scenes had been more beautiful. The Low Peak abounds with eminences of various heights and extent. Brassington-moor, Alport near Wirksworth, and Crick-cliff, are the most elevated, and command very extensive prospects: from Alport, in a clear day, the Wrekin in Shropshire may be distinguished. On the east side of the county there is also a high ridge, of considerable length and extent, beginning to the south of Hardwick, and continuing in another direction to the extremity of the county, where it enters Yorkshire. The south part of Derbyshire is in general pleasant and well cultivated, but presents no particular variety of scenery. The mountainous part of this county is distinguished from the rest, by the greater quantity of rain which falls in it. At Chatsworth, which is by no means the highest tract, about 33 inches of rain have been found to fall annually at a medium. The High Peak is peculiarly liable to very violent storms, in which the rain descends in torrents, so as frequently to occasion great ravages in the lands; it is also subject to very high winds. These causes, together with the elevation of the country, render it cold, so that vegetation is backward and unkindly. Some kinds of grain will not grow at all in the Peak, and others seldom ripen till very late in

the year. The atmosphere is, however, pure and healthful; and the higher situations are generally free from epidemic diseases, though agues and fevers sometimes prevail in the vallies. One disease is, however, epidemic in these parts, and even as far south as Derby; this is the Bronchocele, or Derby neck: it is an enlargement of the glands of the throat, and is a degree of the same disease known in the Alps, and other mountainous tracts. The most common soil of Derbyshire is a reddish clay, or marl; the southern district is in general composed of it, having little or no stone near the surface; but some parts of this tract are interspersed with small beds of sand or gravel; and in moist situations, land of a blackish colour, and loose texture, is sometimes met with, continuing through an extent of from 50 to 200 acres. This kind of soil is likewise found throughout the south, and middle part of the extensive tract of limestone lying on the north-west side of the county. Its quality is various in different situations: in some, it contains much calcareous earth; in others, it does not effervesce with acids. The large tract on the east side of the county, extending from Stanton, Dale, and Morley, to the borders of Yorkshire, abounds with coal, and is covered with a clay of various colours, black, grey, brown, and yellow, but principally the last; and is in some places mixed with a large proportion of sand. Similar soil is also met with in the north extremity of the county; and, in some parts, where gritstone is found; but in the latter situations, the land is more frequently of a black colour, and bituminous quality. In the vallies near the banks of the larger rivers, the soil is very different from that of the adjacent parts, and has been evidently altered by the depositions from inundations. Peat bogs exist in the north parts of the county, even on the highest mountains; and in some of them, trees have been found nearly perfect. The southern part of Derbyshire is appropriated both to pasture and tillage, in nearly equal proportions; but as the dairy is as much an object of attention as the growth of corn, the same land is seldom suffered to continue long in tillage. In the neighbourhood of Derby, most kinds of grain are cultivated, and the produce is in general abundant. The wheat is particularly fine; but in no part of the county more so, than in the extensive fields of Chaddeuden and Chellington. The banks of the river Dove are chiefly occupied by dairy farms, and many of the dairies are very large. The Derbyshire cheese is mostly of a good quality, and a good dairy farm produces 300 weight of cheese from each cow, within the year. About 2000 tons

are supposed to be sent annually to London, or exported from the sea ports on the sea coast. Barley is much cultivated in many parts of the county, but particularly in the parishes of Gresley and Repton, where the farmers are induced to grow this kind of grain by the consumption of malt, in the neighbouring town of Burton, whose famous ale has acquired such extensive celebrity. The whole produce has been calculated at about 5,000 quarters annually. On the east side of the county, the land is chiefly under tillage; but the midland tracts have a mixture of pasture and arable, according to situation: the moors in this district are in a course of progressive improvement. In the High Peak the grounds are chiefly appropriated to the grazing and breeding of cattle; very little corn, besides black oats, being grown. On the more elevated parts, sheep of the smaller horned kind are fed: the mutton is excellent. The cultivation of artificial grasses has hardly been attended to; but an uncommon species of culture, as a field crop, here practised, is that of canomile; about 800 acres being devoted to its growth. The inclosures of Derbyshire are very numerous, and are annually extending. Within the last fifteen or twenty years, more than a quarter of the whole county has been inclosed, and the rents in many instances nearly doubled. The south part and the Wapentake, are almost entirely in this state; but the grounds in the High Peak are chiefly open. The former districts are tolerably well provided with timber; but, in this respect, the plantations of Keddleston park are unrivalled by any in the county. The farms are many of them of a medium extent; but of many others the rental scarcely exceeds 100*l.* a-year, and are occupied by persons engaged in the mines, or other branches of trade or commerce. Leases are not frequent, especially on the larger estates; when granted, they generally are for the term of twenty-one years, but are two often accompanied by injudicious restrictions. The horses of Derbyshire are of very different breeds in the south and north parts; in the former they are of the strong and heavy kind; but in the latter light and slender. These are much employed in the Peak, for carrying limestone, and their agility in ascending and descending the steep mountains is remarkable. The best cattle are principally of the horned kind, and rather large and handsome; the cows have the property of becoming fat in a short time; their yield of milk is but moderate. The sheep, on the Leicestershire border, resemble those of that county, both in weight and size; but on proceeding north, the breeds are smaller, in the High Peak they weigh only from

14 to 17 lbs. per quarter; those fed on the griststone land being about 5 lbs. lighter than others of the same breed, fattened on limestone soil. The fleeces of the former are also much lighter and thinner than the others. The manufactures which are carried on in Derbyshire, are various and extensive. With Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, it partakes of the manufacture of stockings; with Yorkshire in that of iron, and of woollen cloth; and with Lancashire, in the manufacture of cotton. To these may be added, the manufactures of silk, and ornaments of Derbyshire spar, the latter of which may be considered as peculiar to this county. The business of hosiery is chiefly confined to the parts that border on Nottinghamshire, and to Litton near Tideswell. The number of frames employed, including those on which silk and cotton stockings are wrought, has been calculated at about 1,350. The wool is mostly manufactured in the High Peak, adjacent to Yorkshire; the iron in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, and in some other places the north-east district; at Chesterfield a considerable quantity of this metal, in an unwrought state, is used for cast goods. Cotton is manufactured in different ways, and in various parts of the county; but the principal factories are at Cromford, Belper, and Derby: in the former, the cotton is prepared by the machine invented by the late Sir Richard Arkwright; from 16 to 20 machines on the same model, are also employed in other parts of Derbyshire. The silk and spar manufactures are nearly confined to the town of Derby. Besides the sources of labour derived from the branches of commerce above enumerated, the mines of lead, iron, calamine, and coal, afford employment to many of the inhabitants of this county. The lead mines constitute a considerable part of the natural riches of Derbyshire, and some of them have probably been worked through a long succession of ages: their produce was formerly of greater value than at present; as the veins become poorer, the deeper the mines are excavated. The annual produce of lead from the mines, may be estimated between 5,000 and 6,000 tons. The principal tract containing lead, is called the King's-field: under this denomination the whole Wapentake of Wirksworth is comprised, as well as part of the High Peak. Iron stone is found in great abundance; it occurs throughout the whole district in which coal has been discovered; the Chinley hills excepted. The most valuable beds of iron stone which have yet been discovered, are in Morley Park, near Heage, at Wingerworth, Chesterfield, and Slawley. The chief places at which calamine is obtained, are Castleton, Cromford, Bousall, and Wirksworth. Coal is

obtained in the liberties of Norton and Alfreton, and many other places; and besides the home consumption, which is very great, large quantities are annually sent to Sheffield; and by the different canals, considerably more are conveyed into Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and Northamptonshire. Limestone exists in great abundance and variety; and the marbles formed by it, are extremely variegated and beautiful. The best marbles are found at Hopton, Money Ash, Ashford, Matlock, and Monsaldale. The finer spar, or Blue John, is obtained in a mountain situated to the west of Castleton; between Mam Tor, and the eminences composing the Long Cliff. Gypsum is found at Elvaston and Chellaston. The mineral and medicinal waters of Derbyshire, are, as might be expected in a country, abounding with fossils, remarkably numerous. The most celebrated warm springs, are those at Matlock and Buxton. The sulphureous waters most in repute in this county, rise in the park of Lord Scarsdale, at Keddleston. The chalybeate waters are numerous; but the most celebrated spring of this nature is at Quarndon, about three miles from Derby. A martial vitriolic spring, the only one that has yet been found in this county, has been discovered in the liberty of Heage, about midway between Crich and Belper. The principal rivers of this county are the Trent, the Derwent, the Dove, the Wye, the Erewash, and the Rother. The Trent enters this county from Staffordshire, at a little distance south of Catton, and for several miles forms the south-west boundary of the county; but taking a more east direction near Newton Solney, it flows by Twyford and Swarkeston to the confines of Leicestershire; and, after continuing its course between the counties for some miles, finally quits Derbyshire, near Barton. The Derwent derives its origin in the mountainous district of the High Peak, and is soon increased by various torrents which flow from the dreary waste that incloses its spring. These unite near Hathersage in one stream, which taking a south course, somewhat inclining to the east, and passing through Chatsworth Park, has its current soon afterwards enlarged by the waters of the Wye. The pleasant vale of Darley is next animated by these united rivers, till, by a sudden turn, their channel is engulfed between the lofty rocks inclosing the romantic scenery of Matlock dale; from whence flowing through several deep vales, it at length enters the cultivated vale extending to Derby, where suddenly turning to the east, it passes quietly to the wide plain enlivened by the Trent, into which it flows on the Leicestershire border near Wilne. The Dove rises at a

little distance south of Buxton, pursuing a south direction, somewhat inclining to the east; but soon after it has emerged from the hollows, under the mountain of Thorp Cloud, it inclines west till it reaches the vale of Uttoxeter, when again turning to the east, it flows beneath the ruins of Tothbury Castle, and unites with the Trent, in the neighbourhood of Burton. Several small rivulets flow into the Dove, from the south-west parts of the county. The Wye descends from the bleak heights in the vicinity of Buxton, and receiving in its romantic course the waters of several small rills, flows in a south east direction, by the town of Bakewell, a few miles below which it falls into the Derwent. The Brewnash, rising in the coal district near Alfreton, divides this county from Nottinghamshire, during part of its short course, and afterwards falls into the Trent, a few miles below the junction of the latter with the Derwent. The Rother has its origin from several small rivulets south of Chesterfield, which it passes in its course, and assuming a north-east direction, enters Yorkshire between Kilmarsh and Beighton.

Deradal's Hope, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 9 m. N.N.E. from Hereford.

Derham, East, Midford hund. Norfolk; 101 m. N.E. from London, containing 524 houses, and 2,505 inhabitants, is situated nearly in the centre of the county, in a fertile soil. This town is generally reckoned the neatest and best built in the county, and its church remarkable for its antiquity. In 1756 a handsome assembly room was built by subscription, in the place where the old market cross stood; which was for many years frequented by most of the neighbouring gentry, but is now very seldom used, except for a girls' Sunday school. This town is noted for the excellence of its market, and the cheapness of the provisions sold there. East Derham, has been twice destroyed by fire, which accounts for its present handsome appearance, although prior to the year 1737, it was accounted the dirtiest in the county. *Fairs*, Thursday and Friday before Old Midsummer, and Thursday and Friday before Michaelmas, for cattle, sheep, and toys. *Market*, Friday.

Derham, West, Clackclose hund. Norfolk; 12 m. S.S.W. from Lynn Regis. Here, on 23d Dec. 1698, was a public disputation between the Norfolk clergy, and the Quakers.

Derrington, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 6½ m. S. from Much Wenlock.

Deritend, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. adjoining to the east end of Birmingham.

Derl, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 2 m. W.S.W. from Holsworthy.

Derle, Point, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.E. from Dartmouth.

Derford House, Flimstut hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. W.N.W. from Saxmundham.

Derry, or *Dofy*, a river in Merionethsh. running into the Avon near Kenwyn Abbey.

Derry Hill, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Chippenham.

Derrythorpe, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 12½ m. N.E. from Gainsborough.

Dersingham, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; 1½ m. N.N.E. from Lynn Regis.

Derwen, Denbighsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Ruthyn.

Derwent, High Peak hund. Derbysh; 9 m. N.N.E. from Tideswell.

Derwent Water, Lake, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland, 10½ m. S.E. from Cockermouth. See *Cumberland*.

Derwer, a river in Northumberland, running into the Tyne.

Derwlate, Montgomerysh. 2½ m. S.W. from Machynlleth.

Desborough, Rothwell hund. Northamptonsh. 1½ m. N.N.W. from Rothwell.

Desford, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 6½ m. W.S.W. from Leicester.

Desolgin, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 5 m. N.E. from Brampton.

Destock, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 2 m. W. from Mansfield.

Desunay, a river in Merionethsh. running into the Irish sea at Barrowburgh Point.

Detchen, Balmbrrough ward, Northumberland; 2 m. N. from Belford.

Detick, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 4 m. N.E. from Wirksworth.

Detton Hall, Stoddosdon hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Cleobury Mortimer.

Detton, a river in Cardigansh. running into the Tywy at Llandysul.

Devenden Green, Caldicot hund. Monmouthsh. 5 m. N.W. from Chepstow.

Devenog, Brecknocksh. 8½ m. W.S.W. from Brecon.

Dever End, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 10 m. N.N.W. from Kendal.

Deversus, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 7½ m. S.W. from Hereford.

Deverenz Park, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 7½ m. E.S.E. from Hereford.

Deverill Briston, Heytesbury hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. S. from Warminster.

Deverill Hill, Heytesbury hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. S. from Warminster.

Deverill, Kingston, Amesbury hund. 3 m. S. from Warminster.

Deverill Longbridge, South Dawesham hund. Wiltsh. 6½ m. S. from Warminster.

Deverill Hunston, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 6½ m. S.S.W. from Warminster.

Devil's Bridge, Cardigansh. 16 m. W. from Rhayader, and 11 east from Aberystwyth, consists of a single arch, 29 feet in the span, thrown over the old arch is 1768. The original arch was built by the monks

of Strata Florida Abbey, about the conclusion of the 11th century. The yawning chasm beneath these arches is so overhung by wood, that the eye with difficulty catches even a partial view of the gloomy abyss below. This circumstance, however, heightens the impressions of terror which such a scene is calculated to inspire. In order to obtain a nearer and less interrupted view of this tremendous fissure, and the torrent rushing through it, the traveller must proceed over the bridge; and turning quickly round to the right, descend an abrupt path leading to the base of the rocks on the east side of the arch. According to Warner, language is but ill calculated to convey an accurate idea of the scene here presented to the eye. The awful height of the fissure, which the bridge bestrides 180 feet above the observer, rendered doubly gloomy by its narrowness, and the wood which overhangs it; the stunning noise of the torrent thundering in its fall, and struggling through black opposing rocks, which its ceaseless impetuosity has worn into shapes strange and grotesque, fill the mind with a mingled but sublime emotion of astonishment, terror, and delight.

Devil's Cave, High Peak hund, Derbyshire, near Castleton, is situated about half a mile from the entrance of the Cave Valley. The entrance to the Devil's Cave, or Peak Cavern, is most extraordinarily magnificent. Its situation is in a dark and gloomy recess, formed by a chasm in the rocks, which range perpendicularly on each side to a great height; having on the left the rivulet issuing from the Cavern, which pursues its foaming way over craggy and broken masses of lime-stone. A vast canopy of unpillared rock, assuming the appearance of a depressed arch, forms the mouth of this stupendous excavation. This arch is regular in its structure, extending in width 180 feet; in height 42; and in receding depth about 90. Within this gulph some twine makers have established their manufactory and residence; and the combination of their machines and rude dwellings, with the sublime features of the natural scenery, has a very singular effect. Proceeding about 30 yards the roof becomes lower, and a gentle descent conducts by a detached rock, to the interior entrance of this tremendous hollow. Here the blaze of day, which has been gradually softening, wholly disappears, and all further passage must be explored by torch light. The way now becomes low and confined, and the visitor is obliged to proceed in a stooping posture, 20 or 30 yards, when a spacious opening in the rocks, called the Bell house, (from its form) again permits him to stand upright. Hence the path conducts to the

margin of a small lake, by an accumulation of sand, great quantities of which are deposited by the water that flows through the Cave after heavy rains. The lake, locally termed the first water, is about 14 yards in length, but not more than 2 or 3 feet in depth. A small boat, provided by the guide, is ready to convey the passenger to the interior of the cavern, beneath a massive vault of rock, which in one part descends to within 16 or 20 inches of the water. Here, says Warner, we stood some time on the brink and as the light of our dismal torches, which emitted a black smoke, reflected our pale images from the surface of the lake, we almost conceived that we saw a troop of shades starting from an abyss to present themselves before us. Beyond the lake a spacious cavity, 220 feet in length 200 feet broad, and in some parts 120 feet high, opens in the bosom of the rocks; but from the want of light, neither the distant sides, nor the roof of this abyss, can be seen. In a passage, at the inner extremity of this vast cavern, the stream which flows through the bottom spreads into what is called the second water; but this can generally be passed on foot; at other times the assistance of the guide is requisite. Near the termination of this passage is a projecting pile of rocks, distinguished by the name of Roger Rains' House; the Genius of rain being supposed to have made it his habitation, from the circumstance of the water incessantly falling in large drops through the crevices of the roof. Beyond this opens another fearful hollow, called the Chancel, where the rocks appear much dislocated and broken, and large masses of stalactite incrust the sides and prominent parts of the cavity. In this part, the stranger is generally surprised by an invisible vocal concert, which bursts in wild and discordant tones from the upper region of the chasm; yet being unexpected, and issuing from a quarter where no object can be seen, is a place where all is still as death, and every thing around calculated to awaken attention, and powerfully impress the imagination with solemn ideas, can seldom be heard without that mingled emotion of fear and pleasure, astonishment and delight, which is one of the most interesting feelings of the mind. At the conclusion of the strain, the choristers become visible; and eight or ten women and children are seen ranged in a hollow of the rock, about 50 feet above the floor; a situation they obtain by clambering up a steep ascent, which commences in the first opening on this side the lake. From the Chancel, the path conducts to the Devil's Celler and thence by a gradual descent, about 150 feet in length, to the Halfway House; neither of these places

furnish any objects particularly deserving of observation. Further on, the way proceeds beneath three natural arches; pretty regularly formed; beyond which is another vast concavity in the roof, assuming the shape of a bell, and from its resemblance, denominated Great Tom of Lincoln. This part, when illuminated by a strong light, has an extremely pleasing effect; the accordant position of the rocks, the streams flowing at their feet, and the spiracles in the roof, making a very interesting picture. The distance from this point to the termination of the cavern, is not considerable: the vault gradually descends, the passage contracts, and at length nearly closes, leaving no more room than is sufficient for the passage of the water. The entire length of this wonderful excavation is 750 yards; and its depth, from the surface of the mountain, above 207.

Devil's Green, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 7 m. W. from Nuneaton.

Devil's House, Osulston hund. Middlesex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from London, adjoining Highbury.

Devlock, Higher, West hund. Cornwall; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Bodmin.

Devlock, Lower, West hund. Cornwall; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Bodmin.

Devizes, Pottern and Canning hund. Wiltsh. $68\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from London, contains 1,593 houses, 7,909 inhabitants, and returns two members to Parliament. This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I., and was vested in the mayor and a select number of burgesses only, who at present amount to 80. The town is for the most part ancient, many of the houses being built with timber and plaster, but several of the streets contain many handsome houses, inns, and shops. Devizes contains two parish churches, neither of which are particularly deserving of notice. It was incorporated by Charles I., the corporation consisting of a mayor, recorder, 10 magistrates, and 24 common council-men. The principal manufactures are serges, kerseymeres, and broad cloths; the two latter branches affording employment to upwards of 1,000 hands; and by means of the Kennet and Avon Canal running close to the town, the inhabitants carry on a great trade in malt and corn, for which latter article its market is one of the largest in the west of England. The Romans inclosed this town with a vallum and ditch, and erected a castle, reckoned one of the strongest in England; the government of it being esteemed, by many of the first nobility, as peculiarly honourable. In after times, it was almost rendered impregnable by Roger, bishop of Salisbury, though it is now nearly destroyed. The vallum and ditch are still discernable; in the latter, the inhabitants

have made a road almost round the town; *Fairs*, Feb. 12, for cattle; Holy Thursday for cattle, horses, and sheep; April 20, for cattle; sheep, &c.; June 12, for horses; July 2, for wool; Oct. 2, for sheep; Oct. 20, for sheep and hogs. *Market*, Thursday.

Devonshire, is one of the most valuable counties in England, and in size is only exceeded by Yorkshire. On the north and north-west it is bounded by the Bristol channel; on the west by the river Tamar, and a small river called Marland Water; on the south and south-east it is skirted by the British channel; on the east and north-east it borders on the counties of Dorset and Somerset, the dividing limits being artificial. Its greatest extent from south to north is nearly 71 miles, from east to west 72, and its circumference about 287. The area contains about 2,468 square miles; 1,632,260 acres; 1 city (Exeter); 1 county town (Exeter); 33 hundreds; 39 market-towns; 394 parishes; 61,190 houses; 343,001 inhabitants; returns 26 members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the County, 2 for Exeter, 2 for Totnes, 2 for Plymouth, 2 for Oakhampton, 2 for Barnstaple, 2 for Plympton, 2 for Honiton, 2 for Tavistock, 2 for Ashburton, 2 for Dartmouth, 2 for Bere-Alston, 2 for Tiverton, is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Exeter; in the western circuit; pays 21 parts of the land-tax; in 1806, paid 267,753*l.* property-tax; and in 1803, 119,358*l.* poor's rate; supplies the militia with 1,600 men. The external aspect of Devonshire is extremely varied and irregular; and the heights in many parts, but particularly in Dartmoor and its vicinity, swell into mountains; the altitudes of the principal eminences being from 1,500 to 1,800 feet. On approaching this tract from the south and south-east, the eye is bewildered by an extensive vale, exhibiting gigantic tors, large surfaces covered with vast masses of scattered granite and immense rocks, which seem to have been precipitated from the steep declivities into the vallies. Dartmoor, and the waste called the Forest of Dartmoor, occupy the greatest portion of the western district, which extending from the vale of Exeter, nearly reaches to the banks of the Tamar, and includes between 2 and 300,000 acres of open and uncultivated lands; of these Dartmoor alone is supposed to comprise upwards of 80,000. These extensive tracts though capable of considerable improvement, at present scarcely afford more than a scanty pasturage to a few thousand sheep and cattle. The right of depasture belongs to different interests; the forest itself being the property of the Prince of Wales, as parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall; but the outskirts and parts of the hills, are appendant to the surrounding manors,

many of which have likewise a prescriptive right of common on the forest, on paying an inconsiderable sum annually to the Duchy. In the higher parts of the moor to the north and west, are vast tracts of wet swampy ground, which prove exceedingly dangerous to the pasturing cattle, but supply the bordering inhabitants with peat for fuel; the use of it as a manure being little attended to. Many of the peat bogs are of great depth, and in dry summers are covered with a strong succulent grass. The vale of Exeter differs widely in appearance from Dartmoor; though in some parts, particularly between Tiverton and Exeter, and the latter place and Collumpton, it has an irregular billowy surface, and presents eminences of considerable magnitude; but the central and more southern parts preserve the vale character. The area of this district contains about 200 square miles: its boundaries on the north are the hills that range from Clanaborough, by Halberton, and Upculm, to Blackdown; a dreary mountainous ridge, which with its contiguous branches, skirts the east side of the vale; on the south-east it is bounded by the heights of Sidmouth Hill, East-down, and Woodbury; and on the west by the mountainous tract of Haldon, and the undulating eminences stretching towards Bow. The soils in this district vary exceedingly, but the most prevalent are strong red loam, shillet or foliated clay, intersected with numerous veins of iron, stone, and a mixture of sand and gravel. Wheat, barley, beans, and pease, are the most general productions of the arable lands; flax is also cultivated, but in no great quantity. The pasture lands are chiefly appropriated to the supply of the dairy; but in some parts considerable attention is given to the breeding of sheep and cattle. The produce of the dairy is fine butter, and the poorest skim milk cheese. It seems probable that this district was early cultivated, as the appropriated lands are universally inclosed, the inclosures in general small, and well furnished with hedge-row timber. Most of the farms and villages are interspersed with numerous apple-trees. The cottages of the peasantry are chiefly constructed of red earth mixed with straw, provincially called Cobb, and covered with thatch; when rough cast, and kept dry, these kinds of buildings are very durable: the walls are generally from 18 inches to 2 feet in thickness. The district called the South-Hams, is frequently termed the garden of Devonshire, from its fertility. Its natural boundaries are Dartmoor and the heights of Chudleigh on the north; Plymouth sound on the west; Torbay on the east; and on its south point, the English channel. Its area including the rich valley of the Dart, which extends

towards Ashbarton, includes nearly 250 square miles. This tract is strikingly diversified by bold swells, winding coombs, and fine vales; and in many parts, particularly towards the north, the scenery is picturesque and highly romantic. Numerous springs flow from the sides of the hills, and uniting into brooks and rivalets, spread luxuriance and beauty through a considerable extent of country. The upper grounds of the South-Hams are appropriated alternately to pasture and to tillage; the lower grounds are chiefly cultivated as meadows. The principal kind of soil is a strong red loam, with a substratum of clay. The common crops on the arable lands, are wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and potatoes. Great quantities of cider are made in this district; and as almost every farm has its orchard, the general produce affords a considerable surplus for exportation, even after large deductions have been made for home consumption. A considerable quantity of butter is made here, and cattle and sheep fattened in great numbers. All the lands are in the state of a permanent inclosure; the fences are chiefly high mounds, surmounted by cop-pice wood; which not only affords a sufficient supply of fuel for the occupiers of the estates, but also a surplus of poles, cord wood, faggots, and oak-bark for sale. The houses are in general firm and good; stone, lime, and slate, being abundant. The natural boundaries of the district named West Devon, are on the east, the Dartmoor Mountains; on the south, Plymouth Sound, and its several estuaries; the river Tamar on the west; and on the north Brent Tor, and the adjacent heaths. The surface is extremely diversified, not only from the number, narrowness, and depth of the larger vallies, whose sides generally rise with a steep ascent from the banks of the streams dividing them, but likewise from the hills or wide spaces which extend between the vallies, being rent and broken in a very peculiar manner. No part of the district can be strictly called vale; and the level meadows and marsh lands are of very inconsiderable extent. The principal part of the soil of the district is perished slate-stone rubble, reduced by the action of the atmosphere to its original silt, or mud; among which, however, a portion of loamy mould is mixed, in various degrees of quantity. Nearly two-thirds of the enclosed lands are employed alternately in the cultivation of grasses and raising corn; the remainder is either in tillage, or occupied by orchard grounds. Burn-beating, or puring and burning, is here universally practised, and probably has been adopted through a long succession of ages. The introduction of orchards into this district, is by tradition, affirmed to have taken

place between 200 and 300 years ago; and those belonging to Buckland Priory, are said to have been the first planted. The disorder termed the Devonshire colic, has commonly been asserted to originate from the use of lead in the construction of the presses; but, in the opinion of Mr. Marshall, without any foundation, as such lead, although in use for a century, has been found perfectly undecomposed; and the disorder should, he conceives, rather be attributed to cider made from unripe fruits, and from the free use of an ardent spirit obtained by distilling the lees. North Devon, in its most extended sense, comprehends the whole district situated between Dartmoor and the British Channel; but more generally its signification is limited to the country round Bideford, Barnstaple, South Molton, and the north coasts. In this tract the ground is greatly diversified, and the scenery beautiful. The land is chiefly appropriated to the growth of wheat and oats; and the soil is generally productive, except, perhaps, the summits of some of the highest hills. The orchard grounds are not extensive; but coppice wood is produced in abundance on the sides of the hills, and narrow vallies. The inclosures are tolerably large, yet many common fields are met with in this district. The life tenures by which land is held in the west of England, form one of its most distinguishing characteristics. The proprietors of the fee simple lease their estates generally for 9 lives, nominated by the purchaser; or for 99 years, if a nominee survive that term; a circumstance that has sometimes happened; reserving however a small annual rent. As these lives drop, new ones are generally put in, on payment of an adequate sum. Half the lands in Devon are perhaps now held by this sort of tenure. The gradations in landed property are in this county, perhaps, more regular than in any other part of England. Except in a few families there are no very great freeholds; and the inhabitants who live in respectability on their own estates, are numerous and sociable. The farms are exceedingly various in extent, and though for the last 40 years they have been increasing, there are not many at present exceed 200 or 300 acres. The yearly rent of those of the most general size, may be included between the sums of 15*l.* and 160*l.* The Devon breed of cattle, for working and for fattening, is by the best judges allowed to be one of the most perfect in the island; but as dairy cattle they are not excellent. The established breed of sheep in this county is the middle woolled class, bearing a strong resemblance to the Dorsets. The native breed of horses is very small, resembling the Welsh and Highland breeds. The pack horses, used

in the inclosed country, are of a similar nature, but larger. Thirty or forty years ago, almost every kind of moveable was carried on the backs of horses; but wheel carriages have since been introduced; though in the ordinary practice of husbandmen, hay, corn, straw, fuel, stones, manure, &c. are still conveyed on horses' backs, which are fitted with crooks and pots. The principal manures employed are lime, sea sand, and dung. The variety of surface has a proportionable effect on the weather, which varies exceedingly in different situations. In the vale of Exeter and the South Hams, the air is dry and warm; and the harvest earlier than in any other part of the west. The winters are generally mild, and the air particularly favourable in pulmonary complaints. On the south coasts the myrtle flourishes unsheltered. The harvest months of West Devon are comparatively late, but vary in a singular manner with the season. The situation of this district between two seas, renders it liable to an excess of rain. Agriculture is promoted and encouraged by the Devonshire Agricultural Society, established in 1791. Among the products of Devonshire, should be noticed the great variety of fish which abound in its rivers, and on the coasts; and in addition to the home consumption, supply a very considerable quantity of food for the Bath and London markets. The most remarkable of the inflammable substances discovered in Devonshire, is the Bovey coal, of which there are two species, the stone-coal, and wood-coal. The latter is said to make as strong a fire as oaken billets, especially if set on edge; but the heat of the former is accounted the most intense. According to Kirwan, this coal consists of wood penetrated with petrol or bitumen. The metallic substances of the county, are the ores of tin, lead, iron, and manganese. Gold, silver, copper, bismuth, antimony, and cobalt, have also been found, but in small quantities. The tin works were anciently numerous and valuable, but have in great measure been abandoned, the mines of Cornwall being considerably more productive. Some very rich lead ore was discovered a few years ago near the surface at Coomb-Martin. Iron-stone is found in various parts of the county, but not particularly rich in metal. Native silver has been found at Coomb-Martin; and that there were formerly mines of gold, appears from various grants made in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. Manganese is found at Upton Pynce; Antimony in the parishes of Chudleigh, Hen-nock, and South Bovey; Cobalt at Sampford; Limestone near Plymouth; and Pyrites near Chudleigh. The mineral waters are very numerous, and chiefly of the chalybeate kind. The strongest springs

of this description arise at Grubb's Wall, near Cleave; at Balla-Marsh, near King Steignton; at Ilslington, in the vicinity of Totness; at Brook, near Tavistock; and at Bampton. This county is watered by many rivers, some of which discharge themselves into the north, and some into the south sea. Of the former there are two uniting the rest, and flow together into Barnstaple Bay. These are the Torridge, which rising near the sea, on the Cornish border, runs S.E. to Hatherleigh, and then meeting with the Oke from Okehampton, turns short to the north, and passes Torrington and Bideford; and the Taw, which taking its rise from the centre of the county, flows on to Barnstaple, and then turns west to join the Torridge at its mouth. Of the rivers running into the south sea, or English channel, one of the principal is the Ex. This has its source in Exmoor; and leaving Somersetshire below Dulverton, proceeds by Tiverton to Exeter, widening from Topsham into an arm of the sea, terminating at Exmouth. To the west of this is the Teign composed of two branches, which uniting, join the sea at Teignmouth. Then succeeds the Dart, which rising in the hills of Dartmoor, flows rapidly south, and passes Totness, whence it spreads into the arm which forms Dartmouth-Haven. The Tamar takes its origin near that of the Torridge, not far from the Bristol channel; and flowing south, in a gently winding course, forms the boundary between Cornwall and Devonshire, except in one place, where the latter county throws out a hornlike projection. Below Saltash it becomes an arm of the sea, ending in Plymouth Sound. Surveying the coasts of Devonshire, beginning with that of the English Channel, it may be said to consist of a number of bays, not deeply incurvated; bounded by headlands, often of a reddish indurated clay or sand stone. The shores are flat, gravelly, or sandy; the country within rising and breaking into fine lofty inequalities. Chalk is found upon the coast at different places, as far as 10 miles west of Lyme. At Dartmouth is a limestone, which continues to Plymouth. On proceeding from Dorsetshire, the first place on the coast deserving notice, is Sidmouth, a fishing town, frequented for sea bathing. Then succeeds the broad mouth of the Ex, which admits laden ships of 300 tons, by the assistance of the tide, through a somewhat difficult channel, as far as Topsham, a considerable town, serving as the port of Exeter. Vessels of 100 tons, however, can proceed as far as the spacious quay of that city. Exeter, the capital of Devonshire, is the principal city for size and consequence in the west of England; and is at the same time the residence of many families of gentry, and the seat of an ex-

tensive foreign and domestic commerce. The trade of Exeter consists principally in the exportation of coarse woollen goods, manufactured in the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and a part of Somerset. These are sold, as they come from the loom, to the merchants of Exeter, who procure them to be milled, dyed, and finished, and afterwards export them. These goods chiefly consist of articles little consumed in England, as druggets, duroys, long-ells, and serges. The markets for these are, first Italy, then Spain, Germany, Holland, Portugal, and lately France. The average annual value exported is reckoned at 600,000*l*. Besides this, the East India Company takes off a quantity of long-ells, amounting to the value of about 105,000*l*. of which about a fourth part are shipped at Exeter; the remainder at Dartmouth and Plymouth. For making these woollens, about 4000 bags of wool are imported at Exeter from Kent. The rest of the wool made use of is the product of Devonshire and the neighbouring counties. Exeter likewise imports dyeing drugs, wine, and fruit, from Spain and Italy; linens, from Germany; and hemp, iron, timber, and tallow, from the Baltic. It sends ships to the Newfoundland and Greenland fisheries. It supplies the country round with coal, both from the north collieries and from Wales; and it has an exportation of corn, especially oats, to London. Teignmouth, a creek reckoned part of the port of Exeter, sends a number of vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and has a considerable coasting trade, especially in carrying large quantities of tobacco-pipe clay to Liverpool, whence are brought back coals, salt, earthenware, &c. Farther to the south-west is Torbay, a semicircular bason, which has frequently been the resort of our fleets in time of war. Here on November 5, 1688, landed the Prince of Orange, on his glorious expedition to deliver this nation from the attempts of a tyrannical bigot, against its laws and religion. At Brixham, within this bay, are kept a large number of sloops for the sole purpose of trawling, by which the best flat fish, as turbot, soals, and plaice, besides great quantities of whittings, pipers, gurnets, and other fish frequenting that coast, are taken some leagues out at sea. This business is continued throughout the year, and the fish so caught are sent by land carriage to various markets, as London, Bath, Bristol, and Exeter. On turning the next point, appears the spacious haven of Dartmouth, capable of sheltering a great number of ships. The town has a considerable trade to the south parts of Europe and Newfoundland, as well as in coasting traffic. It is built on the side of a hill, with three or four tiers of houses rising one above

another. The coast continues to run south as far as Stars-point, after which it turns to the north-west: several small harbours and creeks fill up the space from this point to Plymouth Sound. Plymouth, is next to Portsmouth, the most considerable sea port in England for men of war, and is a frequent rendezvous of the channel fleet in time of war. It has considerable fortifications, especially towards the sea. The harbour is double, and particularly excellent. That called Hamoaze is capable of containing a great quantity of shipping, and is fitted with moorings for 80 sail. Here are docks, arsenals, and all the conveniences for building and fitting out ships of war. The dock forms a separate town, now large and populous from the number of artificers in constant employ. Plymouth itself is a populous town, and carries on considerable trade, domestic and foreign. It is ill laid out, and its streets are narrow and inconvenient. Its population, including that of the dock, and the connected village of Stonehouse, exceeds 43,000. Some miles at sea, off Plymouth Sound, is Eddystone Lighthouse, a remarkable structure erected upon a rock, which is covered at high water. The Devonshire coast on the Bristol Channel is next to be considered. On advancing from Somersetshire, we come first to Coomb-Martin, once famous for a lead mine, abounding in silver, now no longer wrought. Ilfracombe has a small bason, formed by a good pier running out into the Bristol channel. The high tides here allow large vessels to, enter the harbour. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coals from Wales, and corn from Bristol. A number of fishing skiffs belong to this place, which with those of Mine-head, fish in Caermarthen Bay, during the summer, and take a number of soals, turbot, &c. for the Bristol market. Farther west is Barnstaple Bay the entrance to the rivers Taw and Torridge, which unite just before they reach the sea. The town of Barnstaple is situated about 12 miles up the former river, and that of Bideford about 6 miles up the latter. The navigation to Bideford is much easier than to Barnstaple, and will admit with safety ships of 300 tons burden. To both places belong a considerable number of brigs and sloops, which are chiefly employed in the summer in bringing limestone from Wales, and carrying corn to Bristol, and in winter in the Welsh coal trade. Some also trade to Ireland, from whence they bring yarn for the use of the manufactures of this county. Only three vessels are now employed in the Newfoundland trade, which is the only established foreign commerce

these towns have. A number of boats employed in the herring fishery lie at Clovelly, a small harbour with a pier in the bay. The promontory of Hartland-point, frequented by the herring fishers, nearly terminates the Devonshire coast on this side. Of the inland towns of Devon, it will be sufficient to mention a few, the most considerable for trade. Tiverton, upon the Ex, is reckoned the principal of these, and comes next to Exeter in its traffic in the woollen manufactures. Crediton possesses a considerable manufacture of serges. In Honiton are made quantities of the broadest laces in the kingdom. It is observable, that the three above mentioned towns have suffered greatly at different times, and some very lately from fire. This has been the case also with other towns in this county. Totness, Ashburton, and Collumpton, have likewise a share in the different woollen manufactures, which extend over the east and middle parts of the county. Axminster partakes in the same, and has besides of late years become famous for its carpet manufactory.

Devonshire Place, Bath Forum hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S. from Bath.

Dewchurch, Great, Wormelgh hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. S.S.W. from Hereford.

Dewchurch, Little, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. S.S.E. from Hereford.

Dewlas, Wehtree hund. Herefordsh. 12 m. S.W. from Hereford.

Dewlas Court, Wehtree hund. Herefordsh. 11½ m. S.W. from Hereford.

Dewley Cleugh, Thdale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N. from Aldstone Moor.

Dewlish, Dewlish liberty, Dorsetsh. 6 m. W.N.W. from Bere Regis, is a small parish situated on a rivulet of the same name. Here Melbourne fair is holden. In 1740, some trees were blown down in this chapelry, when a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered, 65 paces in length, and 15 in breadth, besides coins and other antiquities.

Dews Farm, Elthorne hund. Middlesex, 3 m. N. from Uxbridge.

Dewshall, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. S.S.W. from Hereford.

Dewsbury, Morley wap. Yorksh. 5 m. W.N.W. from Wakefield, has been considerable from the earliest period of Christianity, among the English of this province; for Paulinus, who was the first archbishop of York, about the year 626, is said to have preached and celebrated mass here. *Fetes*, Wednesday before May 12, Wednesday before Oct. 10, for horned cattle and sheep.

Dewsbury Carr, Morley wap. Yorksh. 6 m. W.N.W. from Wakefield.

Desborough, Black Torrington hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Holsworthy.

Dey House, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Deyton, Langley and Swinhead hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. W. from Marshfield.

Dial House, Darlington ward, Durham; 8 m. N.W. from Darlington.

Diamond House, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Bicester.

Dibbford, East, Beaminster hund. Dorsetsh. 2½ m. N. from Beaminster.

Dibden, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 7 m. E. from Lyndhurst, is noted for the immense yew tree growing in its church yard, which is nearly 30 feet in girth. About 140 acres of marsh and mud lauds, on the shore near Dibden, have lately been securely embanked and cultivated at the expence of Lord Malmesbury, who possesses a large estate in this neighbourhood.

Dibden Bay, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 7½ m. E. from Lyndhurst.

Debden Post, Redbridge hund. Hampsh. 6½ m. E.N.E. from Lyndhurst.

Dick Bank, Winfrith hund. Dorsetsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Dorchester.

Dickendale, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 9½ m. S.W. from Ludlow.

Dickham Hall, Chester ward, Durham; adjoining the south-east end of Gateshead.

Dickleborough, Diss hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. S.E. from New Buckenham.

Didbrooke, Kiftgate hund. Gloucestersh. 11½ m. N.W. from Stow-on-the-Wolds.

Dedcote, Moreton hund. Buckinghamsh. 6½ m. W. from Wallingford.

Diddesford, Lower, Arundel rape, Sussex; 5 N.N.W. m. from Petworth.

Diddesford, Upper, Arundel rape, Sussex; 5½ m. N.N.W. from Petworth.

Diddlebury, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S. from Church Stretton.

Diddlestone, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.W. from Ellesmere.

Didington, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Solihull.

Didling, Chichester rape, Sussex; 4½ m. S.W. from Midhurst.

Didlington, South Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. S. from Swaffham.

Didlington Hall, South Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. S. from Swaffham.

Didmarton, Grumbalds Ash hund. Gloucestersh. 5½ m. S.W. from Tetbury.

Didsbury, Salford hund. Lancash. 5½ m. S. from Manchester.

Digby, Flexwell hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. N. from Sleaford.

Digheth, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. ½ m. N.N.E. from Birmingham.

Dighton, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S. from York.

Dighton Hill, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S. from York.

Diglee Edge, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh; 10 m. S.W. from Huddersfield.

Digswell, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Hertford.

Digswell House, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N. from Hatfield.

Digswell Lodge, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Hatfield.

Digswell Water, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Hertford.

Dike End, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 1 m. N.W. from Huddersfield.

Dikeley Hall, Tendring hund. Essex; 1½ m. S. from Manningtree.

Dilcheat, Whitestone hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S. from Shepton Mallet.

Dilham, Tunstead hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. S.E. from North Walsham.

Dilthorne, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. W. from Cheadle.

Dillington, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 3 m. S.E. from Kimbolton.

Dillington, Abdick hund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. W.N.W. from Ilminster.

Dilston, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 2½ m. E. from Hexham. Here, according to Bede, Cadwall the Briton was killed by Oswald. Here was the ancient seat of the Ratcliffes, earls of Derwent-water, which, by the attainure of the last earl, became forfeited to the crown.

Dilston Hall, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 2½ m. S.W. from Corbridge.

Dilton, Westbury hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Warminster.

Dilton Farm, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 6 m. S.E. from Guildford.

Dilton-heathy, New Forest, Hampsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Lymington.

Dilton Marsh, Westbury hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. W. from Westbury. *Fairs*, Easter Monday, Sept. 13, for horses, cattle, and sheep, and cheese.

Dimchurch, Shepway lathe, Kent; 4 m. N.E. from New Romney. In a place called New Hall, erected in the 17th century, are kept the records of Romney Marsh; and a court called the Lathe, is held by the lords of the Marsh and the members of the corporation, who are appointed by 33 Edward III. to meet here, or at some other place, a fortnight after Michaelmas, to regulate all differences, to make new laws for the better management of the Marsh lands and Walls, and to take care that the old ones be strictly observed. The immense embankment which preserves these marshes from being overflowed, is called Dimchurch Wall; extending more than three miles in length, and carried out to the distance of 100 yards.

Dimock, Botloe hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Newent. The orchards in this vicinity are noted for producing fruit of the first quality, from which some of the finest cider and perry are made.

Dimpton, Holderness, Yorksh. 5 m. E.S.E. from Patrington.

Dinas, Caernarvonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Caernarvon.

Dinas-Din, Caernarvonsh. 4 m. S.W. from Caernarvon.

Dinas Mawddwy, Merionethsh. $203\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from London, is situated on the river Dyfi, consisting chiefly of one poor street, dirty and ill built. Its vicinity to Cader-Iddris occasions it to be resorted to in summer, by the visitants of that celebrated mountain. Although so poor a place, it is governed by a mayor and aldermen. *Fairs*, June 2, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, Nov. 13, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. *Market*, Friday.

Dinas Powis, Glamorgansh. 5 m. S.W. from Cardiff.

Dinchope, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 8 m. S. from Church Stretton.

Dinder, Wells Forum hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. S.E. from Wells.

Dineder, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Hereford.

Dineder Camp, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Hereford.

Dineder Court, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Hereford.

Diney Lodge, Lackford hund. Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Mildenhall.

Dingestow, Ragland hund. Monmouthsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Monmouth.

Dingestow Court, Ragland hund. Monmouthsh. 4 m. S.W. from Monmouth.

Dingley, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Market Harborough.

Dingley, Great, Blything hund. Suffolk; 2 m. N. from Dunwich.

Dingley, Little, Blything hund. Suffolk; 1 m. N. from Dunwich.

Dinham, Caldicot hund. Monmouthsh. 1 m. N.N.E. from Caerwent.

Dinkley, Blackburn hund. Lancash. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Clitheroe.

Dinmarchion, Flintsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from St. Asaph.

Dinner, Catash hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. W. from Castle Cary.

Dinmore, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 8 m. N. from Hereford.

Dinna, Trigg hund. Cornwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Camelford.

Dinnington, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 2 m. S.S.W. from Ledbury.

Dinnington, South Petherton hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. E.S.E. from Ilminster.

Dinnington, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Worksoop.

Dinnington Hall, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Ledbury.

Dinover Castle, Caernarthensh. 1 m. S.W. from Llandilovawr. In the neighbourhood of this castle was fought the last battle between the forces of Edward I. and of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, which proving decisive against the latter, put

a final period to the independency of Wales.

Dinsdale, Stockton ward, Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Darlington.

Dinsdale Hall, Stockton ward, Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Darlington.

Dinsdale Hillgh, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Darlington.

Dinting, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 10 m. N. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Dinton, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. W. from Wilton.

Dinton, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. S.W. from Aylesbury.

Dipford, Hartland hund. Devonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Hartland.

Dipford, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. 7 m. N.W. from Chumleigh.

Dippers Moor, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 9 m. S.S.W. from Hereford.

Diptford, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 4 m. W.S.W. from Totness.

Dipton, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 2 m. S. from Corbridge.

Dirtcarr, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Wakefield.

Dirtshot, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Dirtwich, Higher, Broxton hund. Chesh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Malpas.

Dirtwich, Lower, Flintsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Malpas.

Discoed, Radnorsh. 3 m. W. from Presteign.

Dish Lanc, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Stevenage.

Dishley Grange, West Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 2 m. N.W. from Loughborough, lately the residence of Mr. Bakewell, who, from a common butcher, became the first improver and breeder of live stock of any man in this island; and died possessed of a large fortune.

Dishley, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 6 m. S.E. from Stockport.

Dislington, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 4 m. N.N.E. from Whitehaven.

Dislow, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 1 m. S.S.W. from Leominster.

Disnag Hall, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Disney Norton, Boothby Graffo hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. N.E. from Newark.

Diss, Diss hund. Norfolk; $85\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from London, containing 327 houses, and 2,246 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the river Waveney; its streets are well paved, wide, and clean, and it has one large church, a Presbyterian, a Quaker's meeting, and a charity school. Its manufactures consist of hempen cloth, hose, and stays. At the west end of the town is a large meer, or lake, but the water is so muddy as to be unfit for domestic

purposes; it abounds however with oaks. *Fairs*, Nov. 8, for cattle and toys. *Market*, Friday.

Disserth, Radnorsh. 6 m. N. from Buallt.

Distington, North, Castle ward, Northumberland; 9 m. N.W. from Newcastle.

Distington, South, Castle ward Northumberland; 8 m. N.W. from Newcastle.

Ditch Land, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 7 m. N.W. from Amersham.

Ditcham Grove, Finch Dean hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S. from Petersfield.

Ditchampton, Brauch and Dole hund. Wiltsh. adjoining Wilton.

Ditchburn, East, Balmbrough ward, Northumberland; 6½ m. N.N.W. from Alnwick.

Ditchburn, West, Balmbrough ward Northumberland; 6½ m. N.N.W. from Alnwick.

Ditcheling, Lewes rape, Sussex; 7½ m. N. from Brightelmstone. *Fairs*, April 5, for sheep and hogs; Oct. 12, peellary.

Ditcheling Common, Lewes rape, Sussex; 5½ m. S.S.E. from Cuckfield.

Ditchet, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 8½ m. N.E. from Chumleigh.

Ditchfield Green, West Derby hund. Lancash. 5 m. S. from Prescot.

Ditchford, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. S.W. from Shipston-on-Stour.

Ditchford, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N. from Boroughbridge.

Ditchingham, Loddon hund. Norfolk; 2 m. N. from Bungay. Here is a cold bath, famed for its medicinal properties.

Ditchingham Green, Loddon hund. Norfolk; 1½ m. N. from Bungay.

Ditchingham Hall, Loddon hund. Norfolk; 1½ m. N. from Bungay.

Ditchley House, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 7½ m. N.N.E. from Witney.

Ditchley Park, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 6½ m. N.N.E. from Witney.

Dittisham, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. N. from Dartmouth.

Ditton, Ford lathes, Kent; 3 m. N.W. from Maidstone.

Ditton, West Derby hund. Lancash. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Prescot.

Ditton, Overs hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. W. from Cleobury Mortimer.

Ditton, Fenny, Flendish hund. Cambridgesh. 3½ m. N.E. from Cambridge.

Ditton Green, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Colnbrook.

Ditton, Long, Kingston hund. Surrey; 2½ m. S. from Kingston.

Ditton Park, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Colnbrook.

Ditton, Priors, Wentlock franchise, Shropsh. 8 m. S.W. from Bridgenorth.

Ditton, Thames, Kingston hund. Surrey; 2½ m. S. from Kingston.

Ditton Wood, Cheveley hund. Cambridgeshire; 2 m. S.S.W. from Newmarket.

Diver, a river in Wiltshire, running into the Nadir at Bishopstrow.

Dixon, Tewkesbury hund. Gloucestersh. 6 m. E.S.E. from Tewkesbury.

Dixon, Skenfretth hund. Monmouthsh. 1 m. N.E. from Monmouth.

Dob Hall, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Rothwell.

Dob's Cross, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Ashton.

Dob's Hole, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 6 m. N.E. from Kendal.

Dobson's House, Darlington ward, Durham; 5 m. N.N.W. from Darlington.

Dobwalls, West hund. Cornwall; 2 m. W. from Leskeard.

Dock, see Plymouth.

Dockerfield, Alton hund. Hampsh. 7½ m. E. from Alton.

Docker, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4 m. S.W. from Kirkby Lonsdale.

Docker Garths, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. N.E. from Kendal.

Docker Hall, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; ½ m. N.W. from Kendal.

Docking, Smethden hund. Norfolk; 5½ m. S.W. from Burnham Westgate.

Docking Hall, Smethden hund. Norfolk; 5½ m. S.W. from Burnham Westgate.

Docklow, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. N.W. from Bromyard.

Dockray, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 2 m. N.E. from Wigton.

Dockwray, Leath ward, Cumberland; 9½ m. S.W. from Penrith.

Dodbrook, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. adjoining Kingsbridge, from which it is only separated by the bridge. This town has been celebrated as the first place where pale ale was brewed; but perhaps more so from the circumstance of tithes being demandable for it: a small sum is now paid annually by each inn-keeper in lieu of the tithe. A market is held here every third Wednesday in the month, and four quarterly markets for the sale of cattle.

Doddershall, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 6 m. S.W. from Winslow.

Dodd rshall Park, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamshire; 6½ m. S.W. from Winslow.

Dodding Green, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 2½ m. N.N.E. from Kendal.

Doddinghurst, Barnstaple hund. Essex; 3½ m. S.S.E. from High Ongar.

Doddington, Isle of Ely, Cambridgesh. 5 m. S. from Marsh, is accounted one of the most valuable ecclesiastical benefices in England. Here the bishops of Ely had formerly a palace.

Doddington, Grumbald's Ash hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. S. from Chipping Sed-

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bury. In this parish is the head of the river Frome.

Doddington, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 5 m. S.W. from Huntingdon.

Doddington, Scray lath, Kent; 5 m. S.W. from Faversham.

Doddington, Loveden hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. S.S.E. from Newark.

Doddington, Glandale ward, Northumberland; 3 m. N.N.E. from Wooler.

Doddington, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. adjoining White hurch.

Doddington House, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. adjoining Doddington.

Doddington Park, Grimbalds Ash hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. S. from Chipping Sodbury.

Doddingcombe, Exminster hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Exeter.

Doddrum, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 7 m. W. from Worcester.

Doddenhill, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 5 m. E.N. from Tenbury.

Doddershil, Hulfshire hund. Worcestersh. adjoining Droitwich.

Dodford, Fawley hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. S.E. from Daventry.

Doddington, Boothby Graffo hund. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. W.S.W. from Lincoln.

Doddington, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Nether Stowey.

Doddington, Great, Hamfordshoe hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. S. from Wellingborough.

Doddington Hall, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 6 E. from Nantwich.

Dodley Hill, Cotswold hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. E. from Winslow.

Dodleston, Broxton hund. Chesh. 4½ m. S.W. from Chester.

Dodleston Hall, Broxton hund. Chesh. 4 m. S.W. from Chester.

Dodsworth, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 3 m. W.S.W. from Barnsley.

Dodsworth Bottom, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S.W. from Barnsley.

Dodwell, Balichway hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. W.S.W. from Stratford-upon-Avon.

Doe's Corner, Hinckford hund. Essex; 1½ m. N.W. from Halstead.

Dog Kennel, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Kimbolton.

Dog Park, Claro wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Otley.

Dogmasle, St., Pembroke. 7 m. N. from Haverford West.

Dogmersfield Park, Odiham hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. E. from Odiham.

Dognot, Cleley hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. S.W. from Stoney Stratford.

Dogs, Isle of, Ossaltston hund. Middlesex; adjoining Limehouse on the west, Poplar on the north, and Blackwall on the east, is reckoned one of the richest grazing marshes in the kingdom; not only

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fattening the largest cattle, but also possessing the singular property of restoring distempered beasts to a state of health and vigour. It is however chiefly remarkable for containing the West India Docks; the northern or import dock occupying a space of thirty acres, and is capable of containing between 200 and 300 sail of shipping. The smaller, or export dock, contains an area of twenty-four acres; to each of which are added warehouses, which are astonishingly large, commodious, and handsome. Here the West India trade arrives in fleets, and this new disposal of them prevents the usual damage, plunderage, crowding, and confusion, so long felt whilst lying in the river. The circuitous and difficult navigation round this Isle, determined the Corporation of London to cut a canal to obviate this inconvenience; whereby a passage from Blackwall to Limehouse is affected in the course of an hour and a half, which, in adverse winds, cannot in the ordinary navigation be performed under two or three tides. This whole undertaking is an extraordinary proof of the enterprising spirit of this flourishing and commercial country. When our sovereigns had a palace at Greenwich, it was used as a hunting seat, and the kennels for their hounds kept in this marsh. From the noise made by the hounds, the seamen called the place the Isle of Dogs; although till the cutting of the canal between Limehouse and Blackwall, it was neither an island or peninsula. Here was an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, founded by some devout persons, for the purpose of saying masses for the souls of mariners; on its foundation, still visible, is a neat farm-house.

Dogsthorp, Nasaburgh hund. Northamptonsh. 1½ m. N. from Peterborough.

Doier, a river in Herefordsh. running into the Munnow below Elston Bridge.

Dol-Goch, Cardigansh. 5½ m. E. from Tregaron.

Dolow Llydain, Cardigansh. 11½ m. E.N.E. from Aberystwith.

Dolbadarn Castle, Caernarvonsh. 6½ m. E.S.E. from Caernarvon. Here Owen Goch was confined for more than 20 years, for having joined in a rebellion against his brother Llewellyn-Ap-Iorweth, the last prince of Wales. From this castle is an easy ascent to the summit of Snowdon, four and a half miles distant. Near Dolbadarn Castle is a tremendous cataract, *Cannant Mawr*; and, at a small distance is, a small copper mine, wrought by a company of proprietors at Macclesfield.

Dolbenmaen, Caernarvonsh. 14 m. N.E. from Pwllheli.

Dolbryn, Botloe hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Newent.

Dold Street, Gore hund. Middlesex; 3 m. E.S.E. from Edgware.

Doldowlad, Radnorsh. 9 m. N.N.W. from Buallt.

Dole Cothi, Caernarthensh. 7 m. N.W. from Llandovery.

Dolgellau, Merionethsh. 212 m. N.W. from London, containing 658 houses, and 2,949 inhabitants, is situated on the river Mawddach, at the bottom of Cader Idris, and surrounded by smaller mountains. The buildings are in general low and irregular, but its parish church is a modern neatly built edifice. This town, and its vicinity, are remarkable for a manufacture of webbing, or white plains, a kind of coarse woollen cloth, undyed, chiefly exported. From hence is a good road to Shrewsbury, Caernarvon, and Holyhead; and here guides may be procured to ascend Cader Idris. About five miles distant is the noted cataract of Doly-Myllyn. *Fairs*, May 11, July 4, Sept. 20, Oct. 9, Nov. 22, Dec. 16, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. *Market*, Thursday.

Dolis, Gore hund. Middlesex; 4 m. E.S.E. from Edgware.

Dolly's Hill, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 5 m. S.S.E. from Edgware; and 1½ m. N.E. from Wilsdon.

Dolphins Town. See *Scilly Islands*.

Dolton, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S.E. from Torrington. *Fairs*, Wednesday before March 25, Nov. 20, for cattle.

Dohoy Bridge, Denbighsh. 9½ m. S.E. from Aber-Conway.

Doloyddslan, Caernarvonsh. 6½ m. S.S.W. from Llanrwst. Near this village are the remains of a strong castle built by the Britons to defend themselves against the Saxons.

Dolymain, Montgomerysh. 11½ m. W. from Llanswain.

Doly Farwyn Castle, Montgomerysh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Newtown, supposed to have been built by Dafydd ap Llewellyn between 1240 and 1246.

Domgay, Montgomerysh. 10 m. N.N.E. from Welch Pool.

Dominick, St., East hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. S.E. from Callington.

Don, a river in Yorkshire, rising near Barnsley, and passing by Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, and Thorne, falls into the Aire, near Snaith.

Donats, St., Glamorgansh. 6½ m. S.S.E. from Bridgend.

Donat's, St. Castle, Glamorgansh. adjoining the village of the same name, is situated near the cape called the Ness Point, and is supposed to have been built by Sir William Esterling, or Stradling, one of the knights of Robert Fitz Hamond. On the north are fine gardens, and on the west an extensive park. This castle forms a

sea mark to mariners coasting the Bristol channel; who by its means are enabled to avoid the dangerous Ness Sands.

Donats, St., Welch, Glamorgansh. 2 m. N.E. from Cowbridge.

Doncaster, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 161½ m. N. from London, containing 1,433 houses, and 6,736 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the river Don; over which it has two bridges. It is a clean, spacious, and well-built town, containing many handsome modern houses, shops, &c. and being situated on the high north road, its inns are remarkably good. The parish church is a very ancient structure, and its steeple greatly admired for its extraordinary workmanship. The public buildings more particularly worthy of notice, are the mansion-house, an handsome spacious stone edifice, the theatre, town-hall, and bank. The government is vested in a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, and 24 common council men. The manufactures of the town chiefly consist of some branches of the hosiery business, and it drives a considerable inland trade by means of the Don, which is navigable to Hull, and consequently has an inland canal communication with all parts of the kingdom. The inhabitants derive great advantages from the constant influx of travellers passing between the metropolis, Edinburgh, and all the intermediate towns; and also from the company frequenting its races, held in September, which are constantly well attended. The charities consist of a free grammar school, an alms house, a work house, and a dispensary for the relief of the sick poor in the town and its neighbourhood. Beyond the bridges is a large causeway, because the river is apt to overflow its banks. Here are the remains of a great Roman highway; and a remarkably ancient column called a cross, with a Norman inscription on it. *Fairs*, April 5, Aug. 5, Nov. 26, and Monday before Feb. 13, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pedlary. *Market*, Saturday, which is well supplied with every sort of provision, at a very reasonable rate.

Donhead, St. Andrew, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N.E. from Shaftsbury.

Donhead, St. Mary, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. N.E. from Shaftsbury.

Donhead Hall, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. adjoining Donhead, St. Andrew.

Donington, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 12½ m. N. from Hinckley.

Donington, Gartree wap, Lincolnsh. 6½ m. W.S.W. from Louth.

Donnington, Kirton hund. Lincolnsh. 106½ m. N.N.E. from London, containing 221 houses, and 1,321 inhabitants, is situated in the Fens, and has lately been

very much improved in its buildings. At present it is a most respectable town, containing, amongst other charities, a large free school, and two small ones, endowed with an annual income of 800*l.* by Lord Cowley. It is noted for a large sale of hemp and hemp-seed; and has a port for barges, by which its goods are carried to Boston, and by means of which it enjoys a considerable corn trade. A firm rampart of earth, of a considerable breadth, has lately been made from hence to Sempringham, by which the road has been rendered passable in winter, which before was attended with great difficulty. *Fairs*, May 26, for horses, flax, and hemp; Oct. 16, for horses, cattle, flax, and hemp. *Market*, Saturday.

Donnington Castle, West Goswote hund. Leicestersh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Donnington Park, West Goswote hund. Leicestersh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Donisthorpe, Reppington hund. Derbyshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Burton-upon-Trent.

Donket, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Tring.

Donniford, Willerton and Freemaner's hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. E. from Watchet.

Donnington, Faircross hund. Berksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Speenhamland.

Donnington, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Donnington, Chichester rape, Sussex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Chichester.

Donnington Castle, Faircross hund. Berksh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Speenhamland, is famed for having been the property and residence of Geoffrey Chaucer, the parent of English poetry. Here, in the 70th year of his age, the bard retired, in order to taste those sweets of contemplation and rural quiet, which the hurry and fatigues of a court had before prevented his enjoying. In the civil wars it was a post of consequence, having been fortified as a garrison for the King.

Donnington Wood Canal, begins at Donnington Wood-Iron Works, Shropsh. in the parish of Lillishall, and proceeds to the paved line, near Newport; its use is principally for conveying iron stone, lime stone, and other raw materials to the iron works at Donnington Wood.

Donpat, Abdyck hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. W.S.W. from Linlister.

Donpatland, East, Lexden hund. Essex; 2 m. S. from Colchester.

Donpatland, West, Lexden hund. Essex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Colchester.

Doon Park Hall, West-Gilling wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Burnard's Castle.

Down, Welbred hund. Hertfordsh. 11 m. S.W. from Hertford.

Dorcas Green, Croudal hund. Hampsh. 8 m. N.N.E. from Alton.

Dorchester, Uggescombe hund. Dorsetsh. $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from London, contains 353 houses, 2,492 inhabitants, and returns two members to parliament. This privilege was conferred by 23 Edward I. and the right of election vested in the inhabitants paying to church and poor, in respect of their personal estates; and in such persons as pay to church and poor, in respect of their real estates, within the said Borough, who at present amount to 400. This town is delightfully situated on an ascent above the river Frome, which bounds it on the north side, at the distance of about six miles from the British channel; and on the south and west it opens on pleasant downs, intermixed with corn fields. The town forms an irregular square, though, in former times, it most probably made a complete one. It consists principally of three spacious streets, which join each other about the middle; these, with the subordinate ones, are well paved; and, in general, adorned with handsome buildings of brick and stone. Those of most eminence are, the three churches of St. Peters, Trinity, and All Saints. The handsome spacious town hall, having a market place under it; and behind it, two rows of convenient shops; for the use of the town butchers. The shire hall, a plain neat building, containing the courts, which are well contrived, and commodiously fitted up. The new gaol, uniting in the same building a county gaol, penitentiary house, and house of correction, built on the plan recommended by Mr. Howard. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, two bailiffs, six aldermen, six capital burgesses, a governor, and 24 common councilmen. Here was formerly a woollen manufacture, which wrought up all the wool-grown in the neighbourhood; but this is now decayed, and Dorchester is principally noted for ale, which is sent to all parts of the island. The charitable institutions are, two free-schools, and two almshouses. The environs of Dorchester are extremely pleasant; the surrounding country is fruitful, every where covered with sheep, of which not less than 600,000 were computed to have formerly fed within a circuit of six miles, and that number is of late very much increased. The immediate vicinity of the town, on the south and west, and part of the north and east, is surrounded by agreeable walks, planted with rows of limes and sycamore trees, as are most of the principal avenues. Dorchester was of considerable importance under the Romans, standing on the *Via Icenic*; and the several vicinal roads issuing hence, the coins, and other pieces of antiquity found here, the maiden cas-

the amphitheatre, (the most perfect of its kind in Britain,) and the camp at Poindbury, near it, shew it to have been then a place of consideration. Under the Saxons it was also a place of similar consideration. No event of importance occurred from the conquest till 1505, when a dreadful plague broke out, which proved so destructive, that the living were not sufficient to bury the dead. In 1613, the town was partly destroyed by fire, 300 houses being destroyed, and the loss estimated at 200,000*l*. A second conflagration, of which there are no particulars, is said to have happened in 1662. Dorchester is recorded to have been more particularly disaffected to the royal cause, during the civil wars, than any other place in England. The manor of Dorchester was in the possession of the crown previous to the conquest, but was afterwards granted to several persons for terms, and frequently to the burgesses for life, before the time of Henry I. The same practice continued as lately as the 21*st* Henry VI. when the town was granted to the burgesses for ever. *Fairs*, Feb. 13, for cattle of all sorts and sheep; Trinity Monday, July 5, for cattle of all sorts, sheep and lambs; August for sheep, lambs, wool, and leather. *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday, which are plentifully supplied with provisions, corn, &c.

Dorchester, Dorchester hund. Oxfordsh. 9 m. S.S.E. from Oxford, is situated on the Thame, near its junction with the Isis, having a bridge over the former. The church, formerly a cathedral, is the only building worthy of notice. Dorchester was formerly the see of a bishop for nearly 500 years, till 1086, in the reign of William the Conqueror, it was translated to Lincoln. *Fair*, Easter Tuesday, for poultry and toys.

Dordon, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 8 m. N.W. from Atherstone.

Dore, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 9½ m. N.W. from Chesterfield.

Dorfold Hall, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 1 m. N.W. from Nantwich.

Dorington, Condover hund. Shropsh. 7 m. S. from Shrewsbury.

Dorking, Wotton hund. Surrey; 23½ m. S. from London, containing 561 houses, and 3,000 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated in the angle of two fine valleys, surrounded by beautiful hills, and built on a rock of soft sandy stone on the edge of the river Mole, just before it runs under ground. The streets are wide and airy, and the town being paved, is from its situation remarkably clean and neat. This town carries on a considerable trade in meal, manufactured in its numerous mills, from corn brought here from the productive neighbourhood, and from the Wolds of

Surrey; is late, for which it is deservedly noted; and its poultry of various kinds, particularly fowls. *Fair*, the day before Ascension Day, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys. *Market*, Thursday.

Dorb Hill, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. S. from Tamworth.

Dorburns, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 7½ m. S.S.E. from Godstone.

Dormanstead, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 8½ m. N.E. from Longtown.

Dormaston, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 10 m. E.N.E. from Worcester.

Dormington, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 5½ m. E.S.E. from Hereford.

Dormoton, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 8 m. N.E. from Drayton.

Dorne, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Moreton in Marsh.

Dorney, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. S.E. from Maidenhead.

Dorpit, Darlington ward, Durham; 13 m. N.W. from Bernard's Castle.

Dorrington, Flaxwell hund. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. N. from Stamford.

Dorset and *Somerset Canal*, commences at Gains Cross, in the parish of Shillington Okeford, in Dorsetshire; passing through the parishes of Okeford, Fitz-pain, Hammoon, Sturminster, Newton, and Stalbridge, in that county; and through the parishes and townships of Henstridge, Whitechurch, Yenston, Temple, Abbas Coombe, Horrington, Wincanton, Charlton, Mungrove, Shepton, Montague, South Brewham, North Brewham, Witham Priory, Trudoxhill, Nunney, Marston Bigot, Frome Selwood, Rodden, Standerwick, Berkeley, Buckingham, and Road, in Somersetshire; and through the parishes and townships of Wingfield, Farleigh, and Bradford, in Wiltshire; communicates with the Kennet and Avon canal, near Widbrook, in the latter county; and there is also a branch from the canal from the parish in Frome Selwood, Marston, Marston Bigot, Elm, Mells, Babington, Kilmerden, Halcombe, Stratton on the Fosse, and Midsomer Norton, in Somersetshire, to that part of Nettlesbridge which is in Midsomer Norton.

Dorsetshire is bounded on the north by Wiltshire and Somersetshire; on the east by Hampshire; on the west by Devon and part of Somersetshire; and on the south by the British Channel. Its form is every where irregular: its long northern side has a considerable angular projection in the middle: the sea shore on the south, runs out into numerous points and head lands, till it stretches to the fide of Portland; thence west, the coast is not so deeply indented, but inclines obliquely towards Devonshire. Its extent from north to south is about 85 miles; its breadth from east to west, about 36; its circumference may be estimated at nearly 160. The area

1820. Miles; 774,000
 acres; 3 county towns (Dorchester), 34
 hundreds; 20 market towns; 266 parishes;
 22,202 houses; 114,219 inhabitants; re-
 turns 20 members to parliament, viz. 8
 for the county, 2 for Dorchester, 2 for
 Poole, 2 for Lyme Regis, 2 for Wey-
 mouth, 2 for Melcombe Regis, 2 for Brid-
 port, 2 for Shaftesbury, 2 for Wareham,
 and 2 for Corfe Castle; is in the province
 of Canterbury, and diocese of Bristol;
 pays 9 parts of the land-tax, and sup-
 plies the militia 640 men; in 1806 paid
 1,061,661*l.* property-tax; 78,327*l.* poor's-
 rate, and is in the western circuit. The
 general appearance of the county is
 uneven, and in many parts very hilly.
 Its most striking features are the open and
 uninclosed parts covered with numerous
 flocks of sheep, which feed on the verdant
 produce of the downs. In the natural
 division of this county, the greater pro-
 portion of the land is appropriated to
 pasture; the arable is estimated at one-
 third, and the waste at about a ninth;
 the principal sheep country is round Dor-
 chester. Great numbers of sheep and
 oxen are fed in the vale of Blackmore,
 which is distinguished for its rich pasture,
 and extends from north to south about
 19 miles; from east to west about 14;
 and contains upwards of 170,000 acres:
 here also are some orchards producing
 excellent cyder. Many of the other vales
 on the south-west side are likewise un-
 commonly luxuriant. The greatest extent
 of waste land is in the south-east part
 of the county, from below Bere Regis, south
 towards Lulworth and the sea, extending
 beyond Corfe Castle, to the Hampshire
 border: the greatest part of this is a most
 dreary waste, serving only from the sum-
 mer support of a few poor sheep and
 cattle, and for supplying the neighbouring
 villages with heath for firing. Some few
 spots have of late been cultivated, and
 appear like gardens in a desert. The
 turnpike roads are numerous, and render
 travelling easy and pleasant. Dorset-
 shire, from the mildness of the air, and
 the beauty of its situation, has been termed
 the garden of England. The soils vary in
 different parts. About Bridport, the lower
 lands are mostly deep rich loams; on the
 higher hills, throughout the west district,
 the soil is a sandy loam, intermixed with
 a base kind of flint, and well adapted to
 the growth of beech. To the north of
 Sherborne, which affords some of the best
 arable land in the county, it is a stone
 brack or brash, which is the case in the
 island of Portland, and most parts of the
 Isle of Purbeck. The tillage in the open
 parts of the country is very much upon
 a chalk bottom, and all the way towards
 Abbotsbury and Weymouth, is of an in-

ferior quality. In the centre of the
 county the soil is good, and the land well
 managed. Irrigation is well understood,
 and their watered meadows exhibit marks
 of the nicest management. The open and
 uninclosed parts are in general poor land,
 and scarcely admit of any improvement
 by inclosing; as the great scarcity of
 wood, and in some places of stone, would
 make it very expensive. Draining (ex-
 cept in the watered meadows) is very
 little practised in any part of the county;
 though much of the tillage land, which is
 gravelly and springy, might be improved
 by it. In some spots appropriated to the
 growth of wood, the soil is chiefly cold
 and wet. The Downs are chiefly of a
 light chalky soil, with a turf remarkably
 fine. The hay produced in this county
 is excellent. The meadow lands, through
 which run the Piddle and the Frome,
 possess great quantities of lime stone and
 pipe clay. Neither coal nor ores of any
 kind are found in the county; but the
 whole Isle of Portland seems to be one
 entire mass of fine free-stone, and the
 quarries of Purbeck are well known for
 their valuable produce. Wheat, except
 in some particular situations, is not in
 general a heavy crop; barley affords a
 great produce, and a large portion of
 malt is made for the internal consumption
 of the county: in some towns 40,000 or
 12,000 bushels are made annually. The
 strong beer is famous: the ale is also
 particularly celebrated, and in some res-
 pects unequalled. The growth of flax and
 hemp, and particularly the former, is of
 very great agricultural importance, es-
 pecially about Bridport, the village of Brad-
 pole, and towards Beaminster, where it is
 chiefly grown. The best seed is annually
 imported from Riga. Lime is used in
 great quantities as a manure, as are sea
 weed, and putrid fish. The flooding of
 meadow land, by which an early vegeta-
 tion is produced, is of such consequence to
 the Dorsetshire farmer, that without it
 their present system of managing sheep
 would almost be annihilated, and the pro-
 portion of such land is no where so great.
 The chief products of Dorset are corn,
 cattle, butter, sheep, wool, timber, flax,
 and hemp. The sheep are highly esteemed
 for the fineness, shortness, and close texture
 of their wool, which is much used in the
 manufacture of broad cloth, and is esti-
 mated to produce 90,000 weight of 24*lb.*
 each. In one particular this breed excels
 all others in the kingdom, which is in
 bringing early lambs, generally purchased
 by the sucklers in the neighbourhood of
 London, and fattened for that market.
 The breed of horses is not particularly re-
 garded. Oxen are chiefly those of the
 of the Devon breed; the pigs similar to

those of Hampshire, but not so good. The fish obtained on the coast of Dorset are of various descriptions, but the mackerel fishery is the most considerable. The principal manufactures are those of flax and hemp. This is chiefly carried on in the neighbourhood of Bridport and Bournemouth. A manufacture of the same kind, but on a smaller scale, is established in the Isle of Purbeck. At Shaftesbury is one for making all kinds of shirt-buttons, employing great numbers of women and children; a sort of flannel, or coarse white woollen cloth, is likewise made at this town, called Swans-skin: the chief trade in this latter article is however carried on at Sherminster. A large manufactory of shirt-buttons is also established at Blandford. At Stalbridge, silk is spun, and also at Sherborne. At Wimborne, upwards of 1000 women and children are employed in knitting worsted stockings. The Roman Icenig-Way enters this county near Woodyates, and may still be traced through a considerable tract of country. The stations appear to have been Lyme-Regis, Charmouth, Dorchester, Wimborne-minster, Weymouth, Wareham, and Poole. The principal rivers of Dorsetshire, are the Frome, the Stour, the Piddle, and the Ivel. The Frome rises in the north-west part of the county, near Evershot, and flows by Catshook, Maiden Newton, Frampton, and Bradford Peveril, to Dorchester; thence passing to the south-east, it receives the waters of the Winterbourne, at Frome Belet, and flowing onward, passes Moreton, Bindon, and Wareham, about 3 miles from which it falls into Poole Bay. The Stour enters this county from Wiltshire, near Gillingham: for some miles its course is nearly south, but having reached Sturminster, it proceeds in a south-east direction towards Blandford, Sturminster, Marshall, Wimborne, and Parley, at a little distance from which it enters Hampshire. The Piddle rises north of Piddle Trewthyde church, and flowing to the south-east gives names to several small villages and hamlets; and near Keyworth, unites with the waters of Poole Bay. The Ivel has its origin from several springs, at a place called Morethorne, in a hill north-east from Sherborne, from which town it flows into Dorsetshire, and falls into the Purton. The towns of most consideration in this county, are Poole, situated upon a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay, boughing into many creeks, and forming several islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only, but for them it is very secure. Poole rose to some consequence several centuries ago, when the ancient town of Wareham fell into decay. It now ranks high among the sea-ports of England, and its trade and population are

rapidly increasing. The principal branch of business here is the Newfoundland fishery, to which it sends annually a large number of vessels, which carry out provisions and commodities, and bring back cargoes of fish caught on the great cod-banks, for Spain, Portugal, and Italy. This port has a large importation of deals from Norway, a general commerce to America, and various parts of Europe. Great quantities of corn are sent from it coastwise, and it imports Newcastle coal for all the eastern part of the county. Near the mouth of Poole harbour lies an oyster bank, upon which are employed, during the season a number of smacks, which carry away vast quantities of oysters to be fattened in the Essex and Thames creeks for the London market. From Poole Bay begins the Isle of Purbeck, insulated by the sea and rivers, a rough and healthy tract, which has been long famous for its stone quarries. The principal of these lie at its eastern extremity, near Swanwich, from whence the stone is exported. It is of the calcareous kind, but distinguished into numerous sorts, of which the finest take a polish, and deserve the name of marble: these are nearly black, and some abound in shells, and are used for chimney-pieces, grave-stones, &c. The coarser kinds are made use of in paving. Tobacco-pipe clay is dug in several parts of the Isle of Purbeck, the finest near Corfe Castle, of which much is exported, particularly for the use of the Staffordshire potteries. West of Purbeck, upon an inlet of the sea, are the united towns, but distinct boroughs, of Weymouth, and Melcombe-Regis. The port of Weymouth is injured by the sand, from which circumstance, and the rise of Poole, its trade, which was once considerable, is now reduced very low, a few ships only being sent from it to Newfoundland. This decline is however in some degree compensated to the town, by the great resort to it of persons of all ranks, for the purpose of sea bathing, for which it is excellently fitted by its remarkable fine beach, and the softness of its air. A few plain and striped cottons are made here, and also at Abbotsbury. To the south of this place runs out a rocky promontory, called the Isle of Portland, though in fact it is a peninsula joined to the land by a long narrow spit of sand and gravel. This is famous for its vast quarries of free stone, of which the whole island is composed. The stone lies on a bed of clay, and is of a calcareous nature, composed of grains resembling sand, connected by a cementitious matter. The qualities of whiteness, solidity, durability, freely splitting in any direction, and easily working, added to its standing the water extremely well, render it one of the most valuable free-stones known,

Several of the public and private edifices in London have been built of it, among which are White Hall, St. Paul's Church, the piers of Westminster Bridge, and the whole of Blackfriars Bridge. It is exported in large quantities to various parts of England, Ireland, and France. To the north of the isle is a safe road for ships, but its southern point, called the race of Portland, is one of the most dangerous places in the English channel. Abbotsbury, near the junction of Portland bank to the main, is the centre of a great mackerel fishery on this coast, which continues from March till Midsummer; in the early part of the season they are caught by the Cornish fishermen, and purchased at sea by the Abbotsbury and Portland smacks. The fish is sent by land in carts, principally to London and Bath, where in the beginning of the season they are sold for extravagant prices; afterwards the adjacent country is supplied with them, and often at very cheap rates. The salt water inlet at Abbotsbury is remarkable for being the resort of multitudes of swans. Bridport, situated a little further on a creek, has a harbour, but so choked with sand that its shipping is inconsiderable. It has however a large and thriving manufacture of sail cloth, sacking, cables, ropes, large nets, and cod lines, for the Newfoundland fishery, and mackerel nets. Some of the flax and hemp used in these articles is grown in its neighbourhood, but much more is imported. Breaminster largely participates in the sail cloth manufacture, and the country round for some miles finds employment in spinning and preparing the materials. The last harbour in the county is that of Lyme-Regis, on the border of Devonshire. This town stands on the declivity of a craggy hill at the head of a little inlet, and its harbour is formed by a kind of rude pier, called the Cobb, behind which ships lie in safety. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, but greatly on the decline. In summer it is a place of resort for sea bathing. At Lyme lauded, in 1685, the Duke of Monmouth, for the execution of his ill-judged design against James II. which terminated in his own destruction, and that of many others. The clothing manufacturers of Dorsetshire have declined from their former importance, and have for the most part migrated into other counties.

Dorington, Kiftgate hund. Gloucestersh. 7½ m. N.N.W. from Campden.

Dorset, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. E.S.E. from Hay. On the east of this village is a range of bold eminences, known by the names of King Arthur's Hill, Mawbuck Hill, and Sackley Hill. On the summit of the former is a remarkable cromlech, called King Arthur's Table.

Dorton, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. ½ m. N.W. from Thame.

Dorton Park, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. adjoining Dorton.

Dorsey, Montgomerysh. 2 m. N.E. from Llan-Idloes.

Dotill, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 8 m. N.W. from Shifnall.

Dottland, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 3 m. S.S.W. from Hexham.

Dottery, Beaminster hund. Dorsetsh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Bridport.

Double Dike, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 8 m. N.N.W. from Aldstone Moor.

Doughenby, Leath ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. E. from Penrith.

Douglass, Leyland hund. Lancash. 7 m. N.W. from Wigan.

Douglass, Isle of Man, is situated on the east side of the island; is large, populous, and has a good harbour. See *Man*, *Isle of*.

Douglass Chapel, Leyland hund. Lancash. 6½ m. N.W. from Wigan.

Douglass Hall, Leyland hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.W. from Wigan.

Doultling, Whitestone hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. E. from Shepton Mallet.

Dounselb, Burnstable hund. Essex; 2½ m. N.W. from Brentwood.

Douse Green, Clavering hund. Essex; 7½ m. S.W. from Saffron Walden.

Dove, a river in Derbyshire. See *Derbyshire*.

Dove Bridge, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 1½ m. E. from Uttoxeter.

Dove-cote House, Nasaburgh hund. Northamptonsh. 2½ m. N. from Peterborough.

Dove Dale, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 3½ m. N. from Ashborn, in the immediate vicinity of Thorpe, is much admired for its romantic scenery, distinguished perhaps from every other valley in the kingdom, by the rugged, dissimilar, and frequently grotesque and fanciful appearance of the projecting precipices.

Dove Head, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 8 miles S.S.W. from Chapel-in-le-Frith. Here, under a mountain called the Axe-Edge, rises the river Dove. See *Derbyshire*.

Dove Hole, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 2 m. S.S.E. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Dove Stone Wood, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 14 m. S.W. from Luddersfield.

Doughern, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. N.E. from Bourn.

Dounby, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N.W. from Cockermouth.

Dowsby Hall, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. N.W. from Cockermouth.

Dovendale, Louth Eke wap. Lincolnsh. 8 m. N.N.E. from Horncastle.

Dover, Augustine lath. Kent; 71 m. S.S.E. from London, contains 3,370 houses, 14,843 inhabitants, and returns 2 members

to Parliament. This privilege was conferred in 2 Edward III. and the right of election vested in the freemen, resident and non-resident, and free burghesses, inhabitants of the town. The form of this place is singular, and from the hills above it has a most interesting and romantic appearance, being situated in a valley close to the sea, having on each side hills of a stupendous height, and overlooked by the venerable castle towards the north: it appears to consist of three long streets, extending in contrary directions, as east, south-west, and north, and meeting at one point in the centre. From the old Maison Dieu, or present victualling-office, to the further houses at the pier, its extent is upwards of a mile. That part called Snargate-street lies immediately below the cliffs, and some accidents have happened here from the masses of chalk which have fallen down. Various improvements have been made at Dover since the year 1778, when an act was obtained for the better paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching of the town. The public buildings consist of the two parish churches of St. Mary and St. James; the former a spacious and curious edifice, in which the poll for the members is taken; and in the latter the courts of Chancery and Admiralty for the cinque ports are occasionally holden. The Town Hall, in which the sessions for the town and liberty, a court for the recovery of debts above 2*l*. and under 40*l*. are holden, and the business of the town transacted; and an handsome and newly-constructed Custom-house. Dover is divided into 13 wards, and governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, and 36 common-council-men; from the latter of whom the town clerk, and chamberlain, are annually chosen. The harbour is rendered a tolerably good one, through the improvement of the piers; and by means of flood-gates, vessels of 400 or 500 tons can lie afloat; but to them it is accessible only at high water, although others of less draught can enter at half ebb, or flood. The want of useful harbours on this coast in times of war with the northern powers, when considerable numbers of men of war are stationed in the Downs, has sufficiently shown the advantages that might arise from this port, if improved to the extent of which it is yet capable. Ever since the reign of Queen Mary, the Maison Dieu has been converted into a victualling-office, where in times of war much business is done, as it is the only established office between Portsmouth and Sheerness; and all ships in the royal navy, when lying in the Downs, are supplied from hence by vessels engaged for the purpose. The trade of this place is extensive, and in times of peace the general business is particularly great, as it is the principal

point of embarkation for the continent: from the contiguity of the custom-house, agents' offices, banking houses, warehouses, post office, &c. there is such a continual bustle, as to give this quarter of the town almost the appearance of a perpetual mart. For the pilotage of vessels into the Downs, Thames, and Medway, a certain number of pilots are incorporated with those of the Trinity-house, and they have been increased by an act passed in June 1808. The manufactures consist chiefly of cordage, and the trade of ship-building, and all the different branches connected with it. The town, harbour, and adjacent coast, are protected on the north-east by the ancient castle; and on the west side the heights have been strongly fortified, agreeably to the modern system, and a new military road leading to them formed. The other fortifications are Arcliff fort, at the extremity of the pier, and Amherst battery at the north pier head. The castle occupies about 35 acres of ground: the hill on which it stands is very rugged and steep on the side of the town and harbour, and towards the sea it is a complete precipice of upwards of 320 feet from its basis on the shore. This venerable fortress is of great antiquity, but without any foundation ascribed to Julius Cæsar; although it is probable a castle was erected here in the time of Claudius. Prior to the conquest, it was by William esteemed the key of the kingdom; and on his accession to the throne it was mostly rebuilt. In its present state it consists of an immense complex of almost every kind of fortification which the art of war has contrived to render a situation impregnable; though its consequence has been materially lessened since the invention and general use of cannon, the eminences to the north-west by west, and the south-west, being much higher than the site of even the keep itself. The buildings are so numerous and complex, that a precise idea even of their relative situations can hardly be obtained without the assistance of a ground plan. In a general way, this castle may be described as consisting of two courts, a lower one and an upper one, defended by deep, broad, and dry ditches, from which communications with the inner towers have been made by well-like subterraneous passages. The lower court is surrounded by an irregular wall, excepting on the side next the sea, where a considerable part of the cliff, with the remainder of the wall, was thrown down by an earthquake which happened on April 6, 1680. This wall, called the Curtain, is flanked at unequal distances, by a variety of towers of different shapes, circular, square, polygonal, &c. These are the workmanship of different ages: the oldest of them, which is on the east side of

the castle, is said to have been built by Earl Godwin, and it still bears his name; though this, as well as most of the others, has been much altered since its original erection. Nine of the other towers are stated to have been built in the Norman times, and to have taken their names from Sir John de Fiennes, and the eight approved warriors whom he had selected to assist in the defence of this fortress. Chatham, or Calderscot Tower, is appropriated to the Bodar, who is also serjeant of arms, and is empowered by the lord warden to take within his peculiar jurisdiction, crown and other debtors, and to keep them in custody in a prison within the tower. The upper court, like the lower one, is surrounded by a strong wall, and various towers; and near the centre stands the spacious keep, erected in the first years of Henry III. It is still in very fine preservation, and is now used as a magazine, the roof having been made bomb-proof for additional security. The north turret of this structure commands a most remarkably extensive view. Within the castle are four wells, said to be about 370 feet in depth. The effects of the French revolution, and the many threats of invasion thrown out by the successive rulers of that empire, have induced government to put Dover castle into a state of sufficient strength to enable it to withstand any attempt to carry it by coup de main, or any thing short of a continued siege. This was of greater consequence, from the extreme facility which these heights would afford to an enemy of repeating signals between the opposite shores. In 1745, barracks had been built here sufficiently large to contain a regiment of soldiers; but the new works recently formed for the defence of this important fortress, consist of different batteries, furnished with a very formidable train of artillery, casemates dug in the solid chalk rock, magazines, covered-ways, and various subterraneous communications and apartments for the soldiery: the latter are sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of 2,000 men, and with their inhabitants form a very curious spectacle: light and air are conveyed into them by well-like apertures cut in the chalk, and by other openings carried through to the face of the cliffs. A new road has also been made, under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, from the town to the top of the hill, where it unites with the Deal road, in a direction to be commanded by the batteries, the old one having become so hollow, as to protect the approaches of an enemy: a branch from this road turns to the right nearly opposite Glatton tower, and enters the castle by a new bridge and gate. Near the edge of the cliff stands a beautiful piece of brass ordnance, 24 feet long, cast at Utrecht in

1544, and called Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol, having been a present from the states of Holland to that queen: it carries a 12-pound shot, and has a gold touch-hole, which has suffered considerably by the hand of violence, in endeavouring to pick it out: the other curiosities are, the ancient keys, and a brass horn. The government of this castle is vested in a constable, who is also lord warden of the of the Cinque Ports. Of late years, and particularly in the bathing season, this town has become a favourite summer residence of many respectable families: the attractions are numerous, and the prospects are particularly interesting. Dover is of high antiquity, being called in the Itinerary of Antoninus, *Ad Portam Dubria*, and was in former times defended by a strong embattled wall, which included a space of about half a mile square, and in which were ten gates; though not a trace of any of them now remains, excepting a part of Cow-gate. The chief remnant of remote antiquity is the Roman Pharos, situated on the upper part of the Castle hill. The high cliff in front of the heights is generally surveyed by travellers, as it bears the name of the immortal Shakespeare, whose sublime description of the spot is so universally admired. Amongst the most remarkable occurrences connected with this town, are its destruction by the French in the time of Edward I.; two unsuccessful attacks made on the castle by Lewis, Dauphin of France; and its being visited by the plague in 1665, when nearly 900 of its inhabitants fell victims to it. *Fairs*, Nov. 22, and three following market days: *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday, amply supplied with all kinds of provisions.

Dover Court, Tendring hund. Essex; 2 m. S.W. from Harwich; in Catholic times, celebrated for its miraculous crucifix, which attracted many visitors and pilgrims.

Dover's Farm, Reigate hund. Surrey; 1½ m. S. from Reigate.

Doverdale, Half-hire hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. N.W. from Droitwich.

Doveridge, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 2 m. E. from Uttoxeter.

Dow Green, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from St. Albans.

Dows Hall, Ongar hund. Essex; 4½ m. S.S.E. from Epping.

Dowdsell, Bradley hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. S.E. from Cheltenham. In this neighbourhood are several ancient camps, one of which, on Dowdsell hill, is called the Castle.

Dowdsell House, Bradley hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. S.E. from Cheltenham.

Dows, Searisdale hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Matlock.

Dower House, Stradforth and Tickhill

DOW

wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. E.S.E. from Sheffield.

Down. Hockford hund. Essex; 3 m. S. from Sudbury.

Downgate. Kirton hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. S. from Boston.

Down Gill. Claro wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Ripley.

Douglas, a river in Lancashire, running into the Ribble.

Downland. Stratton hund. Cornwall; 7 m. S.S.E. from Stratton.

Downland. North Towton hund. Devonsh. 8 m. E.N.E. from Hatherleigh.

Dowles. Stoddenson hund. Shropsh. 1½ m. N.N.W. from Bewdley.

Dowls Green. Sunning hund. Berksb. ½ m. E. from Workingham.

Down. Sutton lathe, Kent; 4½ m. N.N.W. from Westerham.

Down. Stoddenson hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Bridgenorth.

Down Ampney. Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. 6½ m. S. from Cirencester.

Down. St. Mary. North Towton hund. Devonsh. 7½ m. S.E. from Chumleigh.

Down Barn. Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 4 m. E. from Uxbridge.

Down Cowley. Brampton hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. E.S.E. from Coombe Martin.

Down. East, Brampton hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Coombe Martin.

Down Farm. Tanridge hund. Surrey; 6 m. S. from Bletchingley.

Down Hall. Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. N. from Wigtown.

Down Hall. Harlow hund. Essex; 3½ m. E.N.E. from Harlow, was the place chosen by Prior for retirement, after many years of political intrigue; and, as such, will ever retain a value in the estimation of the lover of classic ground.

Down Hill. Castle ward, Northumberland; 8 m. N. from Newcastle.

Down House. Pimperne hund. Dorsetsh. 8½ m. S.W. from Blandford Forum.

Down House. Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 6 m. S.E. from Iedbury.

Down. North, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S.E. from Hartland.

Down. North, Hasilor hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Wareham.

Down Park. Chichester rape, Sussex; 7 m. W. from Midhurst.

Down Place. Bray hund. Berksb. 3½ m. m. S.S.E. from Maidenhead.

Down Side. Hardcliffe and Bedminster hund. Somersetsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Bristol.

Down Side. Copthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; 2½ m. W.N.W. from Leatheshead.

Down. West, Branton hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. N.N.W. from Barnstaple.

Downerry. Fast hund. Cornwall; 8½ m. S.S.E. from Leskeard.

DOW

Downerry. Powder hund. Cornwall; 4 m. S.W. from St. Austel.

Downham. Isle of Ely, Cambridgesh. 4 m. W.N.W. from Ely.

Downham. Barnstable hund. Essex; 4½ m. E.N.E. from Billericay.

Downham. Blackburn hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N.E. from Clitheroe.

Downham. Clackclose hund. Norfolk; 8½ m. N.E. from London, containing 289 houses, and 1,512 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, adjoining the river Ouse, over which it has an ancient stone bridge. It was formerly noted for having sent vast quantities of butter by its river to Cambridge, to be thence forwarded by waggons to London; but having had a good quay erected, its butter and other commodities are sent down the Ouse to Lynn-Regis, and from thence shipped to various parts. *Fairs,* Feb. 3, May 8, Nov. 13. *Market,* Saturday.

Downham. Gledale ward, Northumberland; 8½ m. N.W. from Wooler.

Downham. Lackford hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. N.E. from Brandon.

Downham Green. Barnstable hund. Essex; 4 m. E.N.E. from Billericay.

Downham Hall. Barnstable hund. Essex; 4½ m. E.N.E. from Billericay.

Downham Lodge. Lackford hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. S.E. from Brandon.

Downham Santon. Lackford hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. N.E. from Brandon.

Downhead. Somerton hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N.E. from Ilchester.

Downhead. Whitestone hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. W.S.W. from Frome.

Down Holland. West Derby hund. Lancash. 3½ m. W.S.W. from Ormskirk.

Downholme. West Hang wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Richmond.

Downing. Flintsh. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Holywell, was the family mansion of Mr. Pennant, a man deservedly esteemed in private life, and universally admired as an author.

Downley. Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from High Wycombe.

Downs. Crediton hund. Devonsh. 1 m. E. from Crediton.

Downs. *Thr.* a roadstead on the coast of Kent, where ships, either homeward or outward bound, generally come to an anchor. Here also squadrons of men of war frequently rendezvous. It extends for six miles between the North and South Forelands.

Downs Mill. Liffon hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Launceston.

Downton. Liffon hund. Devonsh. 8½ m. S.S.W. from Oakhampton.

Downton. Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. W.S.W. from Lymington.

Downton, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. W. from Ludlow.

Downst n, Radnorsh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Kington.

Downton, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Ludlow.

Downton, Downton hund. Wilt h. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Salisbury, is an ancient borough by prescription, returning two members to parliament. The privilege of sending representatives was first granted in 23d Edward I., and vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, amounting at present to 60. This small town is situated in a pleasant vale, on the east side of the Avon, and is bounded at half a mile distance on the south by a ditch called Landshire Ditch. Here are a good church, and well-regulated workhouse for the poor. Its manufactures consist of paper, bed-ticking, and lace; but it is chiefly noted for the malting business; which is carried on to a very considerable extent. *Fairs*, April 23, Oct. 2, for horses and sheep.

Downton Castle, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. W. from Ludlow.

Downton House, Downton hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Salisbury.

Downan, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 6 m. W. from Penzance.

Downby, Aveland hund. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Folkingham.

Downdale Bars, Elthoe hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. E. from Crowland.

Downthorpe, Holderness, Yorksh. 5½ m. S. from Hornsea.

Downthwaite Head, Leath ward, Cumberland; 11½ m. S.W. from Penrith.

Downton, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Doxford, Balmfrough ward, Northumberland, 7 m. N. from Alnwick.

Dozmerc Poul, West hund. Cornwall; 9 m. N.E. from Bodmin, is on the top of a hill, about one mile in circuit, and though fed by no visible means, decreases with drought, or increases with rain, but very little; is no where above one and a half fathom deep, and breeds no fish but eels.

Dracot, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Moreton-in-the-Marsh.

Dragonefon, Anglesey, 5 m. N.W. from Bangor.

Drake Lane, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 8 m. N.N.E. from Chesterfield.

Drake Stone, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 10 m. W.N.W. from Rothbury.

Drakes Cross, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 6 m. S. from Birmingham.

Drakes Hall, Ongar hund. Essex; 3½ m. S. from Chipping Ongar.

Drakes Place, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 1½ m. S. from Worcester.

Drakshole, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. S.E. from Bawtry.

VOL. I.

Drakelow, Northwich hund. Chesh. 3½ m. S.E. from Northwich.

Drakelow, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 2 m. S. from Burton-upon-Trent.

Drans Corner, Thurstable hund. Essex; 8 m. S.W. from Colchester.

Draper Croft, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. N.W. from Bellingham.

Drapers Green, Freshwell hund. Essex; 8 m. S.W. from Colchester.

Daughton, Stancliffe wap. Yorksh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Skipton.

Daughton, Rothwell hund, Northamptonsh. 9½ m. N. from Northampton.

Daughton Lodge, Rothwell hund, Northamptonsh. 11 m. N. from Northampton.

Dravers Hill, Gore hund, Middlesex; 3 m. E. from Edgware.

Drax, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.E. from Snaith.

Drax Abbey, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from Selby.

Drax, Long, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 4 m. W. from Howden.

Dracot, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. W. from Thame.

Dracot, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 4½ m. S. from Worcester.

Dracot Folat, King's Bridge hund, Wiltsh. 6½ m. N. from Marlborough.

Dracote, Moreton hund, Derbysh. 7 m. S.E. from Derby.

Dracote, Knightlow hund, Warwicksh. 6 m. N. from Southam.

Dracott, Winterstoke hund, Somersetsh. 4 m. S. from Axbridge.

Dracott, Otflow hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. S.E. from Uttoxeter.

Dracott, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 9 m. N.W. from Uttoxeter.

Dracott Corne, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. N. from Chippenham.

Dracott, Upper, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N. from Chippenham.

Drayton, Oak hund. Berksh. 2½ m. S.S.W. from Abingdon.

Drayton, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Totnes.

Drayton, Wherwell hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Whitechurch.

Drayton, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 8 m. N.E. from Market Harborough.

Drayton, Taverham hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. N.W. from Norwich.

Drayton, Fawsley hund. Northamptonsh. ½ m. W. from Daventry.

Drayton, Bloxham hund. Oxfordsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Banbury.

Drayton, Dorchester hund. Oxfordsh. 8½ m. S.S.E. from Oxford.

Lrayton, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 161 m. N.N.W. from London, containing 612 houses, and 3,162 inhabitants, is seated on the river Tern, and although a large neat town, is not particularly deserving of notice either for its buildings or trade.

N N

Mr. Hordley supposes the present site to have been formerly occupied by the Roman station called Mediolanum. Near this place a bloody battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in the 37th year of the reign of Henry VI., in which above 2,000 men were killed. *Fairs*, Wednesday before Palm Sunday, Sept. 19, Oct. 22. *Market*, Wednesday.

Drayton, Bristrey hund. Shropsh. 1 m. N. from Shifnall.

Drayton, Abdick hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. from Langport.

Drayton, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 1 m. N. from Penkridge.

Drayton, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. from Stratford-upon-Avon.

Drayton Bassett, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. S. from Tamworth.

Drayton Dry, Chesterton hund. Cambridgesh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Cambridge.

Drayton, East, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. N.E. from Tuxford.

Drayton Fen, Papworth hund. Cambridgesh. 9½ m. N.W. from Cambridge.

Drayton, Fenny, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 3½ m. E. from Atherstone.

Drayton, Green, Omulton hund. Middlesex; 7 m. W. from London; ½ m. W. from Hanwell.

Drayton House, Huxloe hund. Northamptonsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Thrapston.

Drayton House, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 5½ m. N.W. from Bromesgrove.

Drayton, Little, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Drayton.

Drayton Park, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. S.S.W. from Tamworth.

Drayton Parson, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Fenny Stratford.

Drayton, West, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. S. from Uxbridge.

Drayton, West, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Tuxford.

Drelingore, Shepway lathc, Kent, 4½ m. W. from Dover.

Dreus Upcot, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S.W. from Hatherleigh.

Dreestington, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N. from Moreton Hampstead, though now only a village of inconsiderable extent, is supposed to have been the chief seat of Druidism in Devon. The scenery on the banks of the Teign, in this parish, is peculiarly attractive.

Dreuton, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 1 m. N. from South Cave.

Driffield, Great, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 192½ m. N. from London, containing 327 houses, and 1,411 inhabitants, is an ancient town, situated in the middle of an exceedingly fertile corn country. The buildings are mostly irregular, and old, although there are some handsome modern erections. The manufactures of the

place consist of woollen and cotton, both lately introduced. The trade arises from the exportation of corn, by means of its navigable canal, communicating with the Hull river; and no less than 20,000 quarters are annually shipped on board its barges, which return laden with coal from Hull. *Fairs*, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Aug. 26, and Sept. 19. *Market*, Thursday, which is very plentifully supplied with every article of provision.

Driffield, Little, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 1 m. W. from Great Driffield, is situated on a small branch of the river Hull, and rendered memorable by the interment of of the great and good king Alfred. In August 1784, the Society of Antiquaries having had undoubted information of the remains of this great Prince, who died in the year 901, being deposited in this parish church, deputed two of that learned body (accompanied by some other gentlemen) to take up and examine the same: accordingly, in the following September, the above gentlemen, with proper assistants, entered the church for that purpose, directed to the identical spot by a secret history. After digging some time, they found a stone coffin, and on opening the same discovered the entire skeleton, together with most part of his steel armour, the remainder of which had probably been corroded by rust and the length of time. After satisfying their curiosity, the coffin was closed as well as the grave, that every thing might remain in the same state as when found. In the private history above alluded to, it appears that king Alfred, being wounded in the battle of Stamford Briggs, returned to Driffield, where he languished of his wounds twenty days, and then expired; being interred in the parish church. During his sickness he chartered the four fairs now annually holden at Great Driffield.

Drigg, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 8½ m. E.S.E. from Egremont.

Drighlington, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from Bradford.

Dring House, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 2 m. S.W. from York.

Dringo, Holderness, Yorksh. 1¼ m. S. from Bridlington.

Drinkstone, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 5½ m. W.N.W. from Stow Market.

Dripsill, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 6½ m. S. from Worcester.

Droitwich, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 112½ m. N.W. from London, contains 439 houses, 1,845 inhabitants, and returns two members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I. by which the right of election was vested in the burgesses of the corporation of salt

springs, who at present amount to 40. This town is situated on the navigable river Salwarp, and being inhabited chiefly by labourers and others employed at the brine pits, does not contain any building particularly deserving notice. It is noted for the whiteness and excellent quality of its salt, made from brine drawn out of pits, which have continued for many centuries to supply it in the greatest abundance, and of the strongest quality in the kingdom. The borough is governed by a recorder, town-clerk, 2 sergeants at mace, and 2 third-boroughs. The manufactures consist of coarse linens, which, together with the salt, are forwarded from the town by means of its navigable canal; the barges, on their return, bringing back the coals required at the salt works, as well as every other article demanded in the internal consumption of the town and neighbourhood. This town was well known to the Romans; under the Saxons, gave name to the whole country; and at the Conquest was celebrated for the same salt works now carried on. Before the late additional duty on salt, the duties payable here amounted annually to upwards of 15,000*l.*, and it is presumed that they must now nearly double that sum. *Fairs*, Friday in Easter week, June 18, Sept. 24, Dec. 18, for cattle, cheese, wool, and other merchandise; Sept. 23, or hiring servants. *Market*, Friday.

Droitwich Canal begins in the town of Droitwich, and communicates with the Severn, near the place where the little Salwarp joins the same river, being a navigable course of five miles and five furlongs, and a fall of fifty-six feet six inches.

Dormanby Hall, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S. from Stokesley.

Dronfield, Scarsdale hund, Derbysh. 6 m. N. from Chesterfield, containing 243 houses, and 1,182 inhabitants, is a small but neat town, pleasantly situated in a valley, and remarkable for its salubrity, which has occasioned it to be made the place of residence of many respectable inhabitants. The church is an handsome building; and here is an excellent free-school, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and a charity school. *Fair*, April 25, for cattle and cheese. *Market*, Thursday.

Dropmore Hill, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Maidenhead, is very generally admired for the very extensive and beautiful prospects it affords.

Dropmore House, Burnham hund, Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Maidenhead.

Droxford, Bishop's Waltham hund. Hampsh. 11 m. S.E. from Winchester, is a very considerable parish, divided into four tithings, and its manor held in soc-

cage, under the bishop of Winchester; *Droylsten*, Salford hund. Lancash. 4½ m. W. from Manchester.

Druids Temple, Wargrave hund. Berks. 2 m. S.E. from Henley.

Druids Temple, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. S. from Wooler.

Drumburgh Castle, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 9 m. W.N.W. from Carlisle.

Drummersdale, West Derby hund. Lancash. 4½ m. N.W. from Ormskirk.

Drumstick, Arundale rape, Sussex; 8 m. N.E. from Petworth.

Druridge, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 9 m. N.E. from Morpeth, is beautifully situated on the sea coast, and gives name to a small adjoining bay.

Drurydd, a river in Merionethsh. running into the Cunwell, below Festing.

Druxton Bridge, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Launceston.

Dru-y-Nant, Merionethsh. 6 m. N.E. from Dolgelleu.

Dry Street, Barnstable hund. Essex; 5 m. S.S.E. from Billericay.

Drybeck, West ward, Westmoreland; 3 m. S.W. from Appleby.

Dryburnside, Darlington ward, Durham; 5 m. N.W. from Wolsingham.

Dryby, Candleshoe wap. Lincolnsh. 4 m. W.S.W. from Alford.

Dryll, Oswestry hund, Shropsh. 1 m. S. from Oswestry.

Dryston, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 9 m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Dub Sike, Staincliffe and Eweross wap. Yorksh. 5 m. E.N.E. from Settle.

Dublin, Caernarthensh. 3½ m. N. from Llandovery.

Dubmill, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6 m. N.N.E. from Maryport.

Duck End, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 6 m. N.W. from Bedford.

Duck Lane, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; adjoining Edmonton.

Duck Street, Andover hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Andover.

Duckend Green, Hinckford hund. Essex; 2 m. N.W. from Braintree.

Ducket House, Stockton ward, Durham; 8½ m. N. from Stockton.

Duckingfield, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 1 m. S. from Ashton-under-Line, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect of a populous and fruitful country. This small township and barony were portions of the inheritance of a family of the same name, who resided here from the time of the Conquest till of late years, when the whole became the property of Mr. Aspley, by his marriage with Lady Deckingfield. This gentleman made numerous improvements in the neighbourhood of the

village, and among other things put the roads in good repair, built two stone bridges over the Tame, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and a handsome circus of brick house, divided into two half circles by the road. He also erected an iron foundry upon the estate, which, from the many workmen employed, greatly increased the population; but after the consumption of considerable sums in the attempt to establish it, was at length given up, and a cotton factory constructed in its place. This township abounds with mines of coal and iron, and quarries, which yield a considerable revenue.

Duckington, Broxton hund. Chesh. 12 m. S.S.E. from Chester.

Ducklington, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 1½ m. S. from Witney.

Duckmanton Far, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Chesterfield.

Duckmanton, Long, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. E. from Chesterfield.

Duckmanton, Middle, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. E. from Chesterfield.

Ducks Green, Hartismure hund. Suffolk; 2 m. N.N.E. from Debenham.

Ducks Hill, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 4 m. N.N.E. from Uxbridge.

Ducks Nests, Hothill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. W. from Kingst-on-upon-Hull.

Ducks Place, Barnstable hund. Essex; 1½ m. N.N.E. from Billericay.

Ducks Pool, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 5 m. N.W. from Stratton.

Ducksford, Ganfield hund. Berkshs. 6 m. N.E. from Faringdon.

Dudden, a river in Lancashire, running into the Irish sea below Dalton.

Duddington, Wilbybrook hund. Northamptonsh. 5 m. S.S.W. from Stamford.

Duddleswick, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 7½ m. S.S.W. from Bridgenorth.

Duddock, Leath ward, Cumberland; 5 m. N.E. from Keswick.

Duddo, Northamshire, Durham; 7 m. S.W. from Berwick. This part of the county of Durham, is situated at the extreme end of Northumberland.

Duddoe Hill, Castle ward, Northumberland; 4 m. S. from Morpeth.

Duddon, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 7 m. E. from Chester.

Duddon Hall, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 6½ m. E. from Chester.

Dudenhoe End, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 5 m. S.W. from Saffron Walden.

Dudford, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Buckingham.

Dudless, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. N.W. from Elsdon.

Dudley, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 119½ m. N.W. from London, containing 2040 houses, 10,107 inhabitants, is an ancient town, and though containing many

good houses, from the general irregularity of its buildings, has but a poor appearance. Its two parish churches are situated at each extremity of the longest street, which being the grand thoroughfare from Bridgenorth to Birmingham, has much the appearance of bustle and business. The manufactures consist of all sorts of hardware, ironmongery, and flint glass; and in the parish is a coal mine, having a vein of that mineral called, from its prodigious size, the Ten yard Vein. Possessing the facilities of water carriage, by means of its canal, Dudley is continually increasing in opulence and population. Here are a free grammar school, two charity schools, and seven Sunday schools. *Fairs*, May 8, for cattle, wool, and cheese; Aug. 5, for lambs; Oct. 2, for horses, cattle, wool, and cheese. *Market*, Saturday.

Dudley Canal forms a navigable communication between the Birmingham canal navigation, and the Stourbridge canal. The Dudley extension canal joins the former near Netherton, and passing through a short tunnel in Combes Wood, by Hales Owen, enters Lapal tunnel, nearly two miles in length, and shortly after joins the Worcester and Birmingham canal. There are two collateral cuts from the canal at Windmill End, towards Dudley.

Dudley Castle, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. adjoining Dudley, was built about the year 700, by Dudo, a Saxon prince. The property of this castle was frequently vested in the crown, and as frequently granted to various subjects, the last of whom was John Dudley, duke of Northumberland. In the civil wars it was a royal garrison, but being besieged by the parliament forces, was, prior to its surrender, almost reduced to ruins.

Dudley Hill, Morley wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.E. from Bradford.

Dudley Port, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. E. from Dudley.

Dudman Point, Cornwall; in the British Channel between Porthilly and Porthmy.

Dudmanston Hall, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Bridgenorth.

Dudmire, East ward, Westmoreland; 2½ m. N. from Appleby.

Dudnott, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 2 m. S.W. from Cleobury Mortimer.

Dudsbury, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Christchurch.

Dudston, Chirbury hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. E.N.E. from Montgomery.

Dudswell, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Berkhamstead.

Duffield, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. N. from Derby, is an extremely pleasant village, situated on the east side of the old road to Matlock, is tolerably pe-

palour, and contains a number of good houses. On a rising ground at the north-west end of the village was formerly a castle, which, in the 14th century, belonged to the Ferrers, earls of Derby.

Duffield Bank, Appletree hund. Derbyshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.E. from Derby.

Duffield, North, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Selby.

Duffield, South, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Selby.

Duffin, Glamorgansh. $\frac{5}{8}$ m. E.S.E. from Cowbridge. *Fairs*, Aug. 10, for cattle.

Duffton, Longtrees hund. Gloucestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Tetbury.

Duffton, East ward, Westmoreland; 3 m. N. from Appleby.

Dugdale Hill, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Chipping Barnet.

Dugby, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.W. from New Malton.

Duke End, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Coleshill.

Dukes Hall, Copthorne and Eppingham hund. Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ S.S.E. from Ewell.

Dukes Lodge, Keynsham hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. S.E. from Bristol.

Dukesfield, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Hexham.

Dulas, Anglesey; 5 m. S.E. from Amlwch, is situated on the edge of a bay and harbour, both of the same name, which are much frequented by small vessels trading in corn and butter. Here the inhabitants burn an immense quantity of fern, the ashes of which constitute a small branch of trade, being sold to the soap boilers, glass houses, &c. Near this place are several veins of lead ore, and red ochre fit for painting is also found.

Dulas, a river in Anglesey, running into the Irish sea.

Dulas, a river in Montgomeryshire, running into the Severn below Llanidlas.

Dulas, a river in Montgomeryshire, running into the Severn at Newtown.

Dulas, a river in Montgomerysh. running into the Towy below Mackerillet.

Dulas, a river in Radnorshire, running into the Ithon, near Llanbadarn.

Dulashe, a river in Caermarthenshire, running into the Towy at Druson Castle.

Dulcis, Axminster hund. Devonsh. 2 m. N.W. from Axminster.

Dulcot, Wells Forum hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. S.E. from Wells.

Dulas, Caermarthensh. 9 m. N.W. from Swansea.

Dulashe, a river in Glamorganshire, falling into the Neath.

Dulford, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 8 m. N.W. from Honiton.

Dullingham, Radfield hund. Cambridgesh. 4 m. S.W. from Newmarket.

Duloe, West hund. Cornwall; 5 m. S. from Liskeard.

Dulson Green, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. S.S.W. from Hatfield.

Dulrees, East, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 9 m. N.E. from Bellingham.

Dulverton, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. $164\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from London, containing 199 houses, and 1049 inhabitants, is situated in a valley on the river Barle, over which it has a bridge. The town consists of two streets, which are paved, and have small streams of water running through each. Although a manufacturing town, it is a neat clean place. The manufactures consist of coarse woollen cloths and blankets. In the neighbourhood are some lead mines, but the ore is hard and unproductive, the lead obtained from it being harder and poorer in quality than that of the Mendip hills. *Fairs*, July 10, Nov. 8, for cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Dulwich, Brixton hund. Surrey; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from London, is a neat rural village, so very much retired, that the visitor can scarcely believe himself within the short distance of four and a half mile from the metropolis.

Dulwich College, Brixton hund. Surrey; 5 m. S. from London, was founded in 1614, by Mr. Edward Alleyn, who named it the College of God's Gift. This gentleman was an actor in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and the principal performer in many of Shakespeare's plays. He founded this College for a master and warden, who were always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, with four fellows, three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organist; and for 6 poor men, as many poor women, and 12 poor boys to be educated by two of the fellows. When the boys arrive at a proper age, they are sent to the universities, or placed out apprentices. A premium of 10*l.* is given with each of the latter; and, if they behave well, they are presented with 5*l.* at the expiration of their servitude. Mr. Alleyn constituted for visitors, the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate-street; St. Giles, Cripplegate; and St. Saviour, Southwark; who, on occasion were to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, before whom all the members were to be sworn at their admission. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the founder himself is buried. The master is lord of the manor for a considerable extent, and enjoys the affluence and ease of a prior of a monastery. Both he and the warden must continue unmarried, on pain of being excluded the college. The warden always succeeds upon the death of the master. The original edifice was after a plan of Inigo Jones, in the old taste, and contains the chapel and master's apartments, in the

front, and the lodgings of the other inhabitants in the wings. That on the east side was rebuilt in 1739. The master's rooms are adorned with noble furniture, which he is obliged to purchase on his entrance into that station; and there is a good library, to which every master generally adds a number of books. In 1686, Mr. Cartwright, a celebrated comedian, and bookseller in Holborn, bequeathed to the college his collection of books and pictures, and 400*l.* in money; and, in 1756, a legacy of 30*l.* was left to the college by Lady Falkland, the interest to be divided among the poor brethren and sisters, according to the will of the donor.

Dulwich Court, Brixton hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S. from London.

Dulwich Wells, Brixton hund. Surrey; 5½ m. S. from London, were celebrated a few years ago for their medicinal properties, but having fallen into disrepute, the house erected for the accommodation of visitants was converted into a private dwelling, and for some time occupied by the late lord chancellor Thurlow.

Dumbles, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Newcastle-under-line.

Dumbleton, Kiftgate hund. Gloucestersh. 7 m. E. from Tewksbury.

Dummer, Bermondsdit hund. Hampsh. 5 m. S.W. from Basingstoke.

Dumtilow, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Huntingdon.

Dumpton, Augustin lathe, Kent; 1 m. N.N.E. from Ramsgate.

Dun, a river that rises in the hills near the south-west end of Yorkshire, and running south till it has reached Sheffield, turns to the north east, and having received the Aire, falls into the Ouse.

Dun, Claro wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. W.S.W. from Wetherby.

Dunald-Mill Hole, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5 m. N. from Lancaster, is a very great natural curiosity, being a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs, after it has driven a mill at the entrance. It continues its course about two miles under ground, and then appears at Cornford, a small village in the road to Kendal. The entrance is a rugged passage from the mill, descending about ten yards perpendicularly through the chinks of the rock. Some of the caverns are so high as to resemble the roof of a church, and others so low as with difficulty to allow any one to pass in a creeping position.

Dun Street, Ford lathe, Kent; 4 m. N.E. from Maidstone.

Dunce Hill, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Beverley.

Dunchedick, Exminster hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Exeter.

Dunchurch, Knightlow hund. Warwicks. 11 m. S.E. from Coventry.

Dunchurch, Shipway lathe, Kent; 5 m.

S.W. from Hitha, is situated on the sea-shore; being preserved from the ravages of the sea, by jetties constructed of earth and timber.

Dunclay, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. N.W. from Bellingham.

Duncombe Park, Rydale wap. Yorksh. ¼ m. W.S.W. from Helmsley.

Duncat, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S.S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Duncow Fold, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 6½ m. S.E. from Carlisle.

Dunton, Arundel rape, Sussex; 4 m. S. from Petworth.

Dundham, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 6 m. N.W. from Aylesbury.

Dundin Compton, Somerton hund. Somersetsh.; 2½ m. N.N.E. from Somerton.

Dundraw, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. N.W. from Wigton.

Dundridge, Bishops Waltham hund. Hampsh.; 1 m. N.E. from Bishops Waltham.

Dundry, Ch. w hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S. from Bristol. *Fair*, Sept. 12, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

Dunfield, Huntingdon hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Kington.

Dunfield, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Kington.

Dunford Bridge, Godley hund. Surrey; 3½ m. S.S.W. from Chertsey.

Dunge, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 6 m. N.W. from Macclesfield.

Dunge Marsh, Shepway lathe, Kent; 3 m. S. from New Romney.

Dungeness, Shepway lathe, Kent; 6 m. S. from New Romney, a well-known cape or point.

Dungum, a river in Montgomeryshire, running into the Severn above Llanidlos.

Dungworth, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. W.N.W. from Sheffield.

Dunham, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Tuxford.

Dunham-on-the-Hill, Eddisburgh hund, Chesh. 6 m. N.E. from Chester.

Dunham, Great, Launditch hund. Norfolk; 5 m. N.E. from Swaffham.

Dunham, Little, Launditch hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. N.E. from Swaffham.

Dunham Hall, Launditch hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. N.E. from Swaffham.

Dunham Massey, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 2 m. W. from Altrincham.

Dunham Massey Park, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 2½ m. W. from Altrincham, remarkable for containing the only heronry in England. Here, on the tops of some majestic oaks of extraordinary magnitude, these birds associate like rooks.

Dunholm, Lawress wap. Lincolnsh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Lincoln.

Dunks Place, Ford lathe, Kent; 8 m. S.E. from Tunbridge.

Dunken Hall, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.E. from Blackburn.

D U N

Dunkerton, Wellow hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S.W. from Bath.

Dunkenwell, Hemlock hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. N. from Honiton. In this village was formerly an abbey founded by Lord William Briwek in 1201, endowed with the revenues of the village, and several neighbouring estates.

Dunkirk, Grumbalds Ash hund. Gloucestersh. 5½ m. E.S.E. from Wickwar.

Dunkirk, Leyland hund. Lancash. 5½ m. N.W. from Chorley.

Dunkirk, Claro wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Otley.

Dunkirk Spa, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 1 m. S. from Derby.

Dunklin, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. E.S.E. from Kidderminster.

Dunley, Evingar hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Whitchurch.

Dunley Hall, Doddington hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. S. from Bewdley.

Dunmallett, Leath ward, Cumberland; 5½ m. S.W. from Penrith, is a beautiful conic-topped mount, standing at the outlet of Ullswater Lake. On the summit of this hill a fine view opens up the first reach of the lake, and discovers all its little capes, bays, and promontories. On its top are the vestiges of a Roman fort, surrounded by a fosse.

Dunmore, Leath ward, Cumberland; 3 m. S.W. from Penrith.

Dunmow, Dunmow hund. Essex; 40 m. E.N.E. from London, containing 392 houses, and 1,828 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river Chelmer; and consists principally of two streets. The church is a large ancient building, with an embattled tower. The government of the town is vested in a a bailiff and 12 burgesses. The poorer classes derive employment from a considerable manufacture of balze and blankets. *Fairs*, May 6, Nov. 8, for cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Dunmow, Little, Dunmow hund. Essex; 2 m. E. from Great Dunmow, has been rendered remarkable by the ancient and well-known custom of this manor, of delivering a gammon, or a fitch, of bacon, to any married couple who would take a prescribed oath, importing that they neither repented of their marriage, nor had any mutual quarrel within a year and a day. The fitch has been claimed by six couples since the reign of Henry VI. Here was a priory of Augustine canons, founded in 1104, by the lady Juga, sister of Sir Ralph Baynard.

Dunnah, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. E.N.E. from Clitheroe.

Dunnsdale, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 11 m. S.W. from Ambleside.

Dunningley, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S. from Leeds.

Dunnington, Castle ward, Northumberland; 6 m. N.N.E. from Newcastle.

D U N

Dunnington, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Shifnal.

Dunnington, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 7½ m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Dunnington, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Alcester.

Dunnington, Holderness, Yorksh. 9 m. S. from Bridlington.

Dunnington, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. E. from York.

Dunnington Street, Augustine lathes, Kent; 6½ m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Dunnistead, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 2 m. S.S.E. from Droitwich.

Dunness, Isle of Wight, is a remarkable cape near Bonchurch in that island.

Dunraven, Glamorgansh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Bridgend.

Dune, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 5½ m. W. from Eladon.

Duns Green, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 10 m. W.N.W. from Rothbury.

Duns Tew, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Deddington.

Dunsborough House, Woking hund. Surrey; 6 m. N.E. from Guildford.

Dunsbrooke, a river in Devonshire, running into the Ex below Elverton.

Dunsby, Aveland hund. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Folkingham.

Dunscombe, Crediton hund. Devonsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Crediton.

Dunscroft, Strafford and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N.E. from Doncaster.

Dunsdale House, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.W. from Gisborough.

Dunsden Green, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Henley.

Dunsfold, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 5½ m. S.S.E. from Godalming.

Dunsfold Green, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 5½ m. S.S.E. from Godalming.

Dunsford, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 8 m. S.W. from Exeter.

Dunsford House, Brixton hund. Surrey; 1½ m. S. from Wandsworth.

Dunforth, High, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.E. from Boroughbridge.

Dunaforth, Low, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.E. from Boroughbridge.

Dunskind, Blacktorington hund. Devonsh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Holsworthy.

Dunsley, Langborough wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. W.N.W. from Whitby.

Dunsmore, a river in Staffordshire, running into the Churnet at Leek.

Dunsmore Lodge, Chipping Warden hund. Northamptonsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Banbury.

Dunson, Middle, East hund. Cornwall; 4 m. E.N.E. from Callington.

Dunstable, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 23½ m. N. from London, containing 946 houses, 1,296 inhabitants, is seated near the entrance of the Chiltern hills, at the junction of the Icknield and Watling streets. The town consists of four prin-

cipal streets, interesting each other at right angles, and running nearly in the direction of the cardinal points. The houses are mostly of brick, and some of them have the appearance of considerable antiquity. Dunstable is principally supported by the *pas* age of travellers; being situated in the great thoroughfare to the north and north-west counties. The inns are numerous, and some of them very large and commodious. Many of the poor derive sustenance from the manufacture of straw hats, baskets, and other articles of the same fashionable substance; a few women make lace, and some additional employment is furnished by the whitening manufactory, which stands at the south extremity of the town. As the soil is destitute of springs, the inhabitants are supplied from four large ponds, in which the rain water from the hills is collected, and prevented soaking into the earth by chalky bottoms. No water can be obtained from wells, but at the depth of 116 feet, whence it is commonly drawn by the aid of machinery. The principal charities of this place consist of a school for forty boys, and 15 girls, who are educated, clothed, and apprenticed; endowed by Mr. William Chew: 6 houses for as many decayed maiden gentlewomen, founded by Mrs. Blandina Marshe, and endowed with an income of 72*l.* per annum; which was augmented by the interest of 1000*l.*, bequeathed by another lady: And 2 almshouses for the relief and maintenance of 12 poor widows, founded by Mrs. Cart and Mrs. Ashton, sisters of Mr. Chew. King Henry I. built a royal mansion in the neighbourhood, which he called Kingsbury, now converted into a farm; but the glory of Dunstable was its once celebrated priory, of which nothing at present remains, but the part appropriated for the parish church, and two arches in the adjoining wall. *Fairs*, Ash Wednesday, May 22, for horses; Aug. 12, Nov. 12, for cattle. *Market*, Wednesday.

Dunstall, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Burton-on-Trent.

Dunstan, Corringham hund. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. N.E. from Gainsborough.

Dunstan Banks, Chester ward, Durham; 2 m. W.S.W. from Gateshead.

Dunstan Hall, Chester ward, Durham; 2½ m. S.W. from Gateshead.

Dunstan Hall, Balmbrough ward, Northumberland; 6 m. N.E. from Alnwick.

Dunstan Snadth, Chester ward, Durham; 1½ m. W. from Gateshead.

Dunstableburgh Castle, Balmbrough ward, Northumberland; 8 m. N.E. from Alnwick, stands on the edge of an eminence of several acres, sloping gently to the sea, in the form of a crescent. This castle was built by Thomas, earl of Lan-

caster, brother to Edward I., and was one of the most magnificent structures in the north of England. The soil is wonderfully fertile in this neighbourhood; and, amongst the rocks on the shore, vast quantities of pure crystal are found.

Dunstead, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. N.W. from Bellingham.

Dunster, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 159½ m. W.S.W. from London, is situated on the margin of a rich valley, about a mile from the Bristol Channel. The town is at present small, consisting only of two streets, containing a few good houses of stone; the rest low, of rough stone, and thatched. The church is large, and has an handsome tower. The manufactures of the place consist of kerseys; and its trade in coasting. *Fair*, Whit-monday, for pedlary. *Market*, Friday.

Dunster Castle, Carhampton hund. Somersetshire, adjoining the town of the same name, was in ancient times a fortress of the West Saxons. It was rebuilt by William Mohun, a follower of William the Conqueror, and is still in very good preservation.

Dunston, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Chesterfield.

Dunston, Langoe hund. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. S.S.E. from Lincoln.

Dunston, Humbleyard hund. Norfolk; 4 m. S.S.W. from Norwich.

Dunston, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. N. from Penkridge, noted for an echo in a field west of its chapel, which distinctly reverberates seven or eight syllables.

Dunston House, Reading hund. Berksh. ½ m. N. from Thatcham.

Dunston Park, Reading hund. Berksh. adjoining Thatcham.

Dunswater, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Hereford.

Dunterton, Lifton hund. Devonsh. 5 m. S.E. from Launceston.

Dunthorp, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Chipping Norton.

Duntish, Buckland Newton hund. Dorsetsh. 10½ m. N. from Dorchester. Here is a large common, formerly a park belonging to the abbot of Glastonbury, in the centre of which is the family seat of the Foyes.

Dunton, Biggleswade hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Biggleswade.

Dunton, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 5 m. S.E. from Winslow.

Dunton, Barnstable hund. Essex; 5½ m. S.E. from Brentwood.

Dunton, Gallow hund. Norfolk; 3 m. W. from Fakenham.

Dunton, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5½ m. N.N.W. from Colehill.

Dunton Bassett, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 4 m. N. from Lutterworth.

Dunton Green, Sutton laith, Kent; 2 m. N.N.W. from Sevenoaks.

DUR

Dunton Hall, Barnstable hund. Essex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Brentwood.

Dunton Hall, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.W. from Wisbeach.

Dunton Waylat, Barnstable hund. Essex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Brentwood.

Duntsbourne Abbots, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Cirencester.

Duntsbourne Rouse, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. from Cirencester.

Dunwich, Blything hund. Suffolk; 8 m. N.E. from Saxmundham, returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I., and the right of election vested in the freemen inhabiting within the borough, not receiving alms, who at present amount to 40. This borough is situated on the top of a loose cliff, and was formerly a flourishing town, though now, by the encroachments of the sea, dwindled to a fishing town. Herrings and sprats are the fish chiefly taken here, the latter of which are cured in the same manner as the herrings at Yarmouth. From the coins found here, particularly in an urn dug out of the cliff near this place in 1786, together with fragments of other urns, it is supposed to have been a Roman station. In 680 it was an episcopal see, and afterwards divided into two sees, one here, and the other at North Elmham; but William the Conqueror transferred them first to Thetford, and then to Norwich: but though Sir Henry Spelman mentions a report that here were, once 52 churches and monasteries, yet they have been all swallowed up except All Saints; and that from its shattered state is not likely to stand long. The free burgesses gave king John 900 marks of silver for his charter, besides 10 falcons, and 5 gerfalcons; they also gave him 200 marks and 500 eels for the grant of wrecks. Though at present such a poor place, it has a charity school, and is chargeable with 80*l.* a year fee-farm rent to the crown; being nearly double as much as any other coast town pays, either in this county or Norfolk. *Fair*, July 25, for toys. *Market*, Saturday.

Dunwood, Totmanslow hund. Staffordsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Leek.

Dupath, East hund. Cornwall; 1 m. E. from Callington.

Durance, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Edmonton.

Durand Hall, Witham hund. Essex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Witham.

Durdan, Camberland ward, Cumberland; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Carlisle.

Durdan's, or *Duke's Place*, Cophthorne and Eddingham hund. Surrey; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Epsom; formerly a royal palace in which the father of his present majesty resided. It was since that period burnt down, and re-built.

VOL. I.

DUR

Durham, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Southwell.

Durham Downs, Henbury hund. Gloucestersh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bristol, are remarkable for their beautiful rides, extensive prospects, and salubrity of air, said to have a great share in the recovery of valetudinarians sent to the hot wells at Clifton.

Durford Bridge, Chichester rape, Sussex; 7 m. W. from Midhurst.

Durfold Farm, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 6 m. E. from Haslemere.

Durgan, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 4 m. S. from Falmouth.

Durham. This county has usually been termed the bishoprick, on account of the great powers formerly possessed by the bishop of the diocese, who was said to have all the authority in Durham that the king exercised elsewhere. These privileges, though much abridged, are still considerable, the bishop acting as lord lieutenant of the county, and having the appointment of the high sheriff: he is perpetual chancellor, and justice of the peace, in his territories: all dues, amercements, and forfeited recognizances, as well as deadlands, belong to him; all tenures of land originate from him as lord paramount in chief; all inclosed estates, as well as moors and wastes, to which no title can be made, escheat to him: the admiralty jurisdiction of the county belongs to him, and the conservancy of all waters within his district. The figure of Durham is triangular: on the east side, from the mouth of the river Tees to Tynemouth, it is bounded by the German ocean: on the north it is separated from Northumberland, by the rivers Tyne and Derwent, and some artificial boundaries: on the west it is divided from Cumberland and Westmoreland, by the Crookburn, and the Tees; the latter river forming the whole of its south-east and south boundary. The greatest extent of the county, from Shields on the north, to Stockburne on the south, is about 36 miles; its greatest length from the Peninsula of Hartlepool on the east, to the mouth of Crookburn on the west, at the point of union of Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, is about 45 miles; and its circumference is nearly 180. Its superficial area includes about 1040 square miles; 610,000 acres. It contains 1 city (Durham); 1 county town (Durham); 4 wards; 3 detached hundreds situate in Northumberland; 14 market towns, 118 parishes, 28,366 houses, 160,361 inhabitants; returns 4 members to parliament, 3 for the county, and 2 for the city; is in the province of York, and diocese of Durham, in the northern circuit; pays three parts of the land-tax; provides 400 men for the militia; in 1806, paid 1,920,34*l.* property-tax; and in 1806,

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71,666l. poor's rate. The general aspect of this county is hilly and mountainous; and particularly the west angle, which is a bleak, naked, and barren region, crossed by the ridge of hills termed the English Appennines; though they do not in this part arise to any considerable height. From the east side of this ridge issue numerous streams, which flow towards the sea; and lesser ranges of hills, branching off from this district, spread in various directions over the whole county. The eastern and central parts include some beautiful and fertile vallies, pleasantly varied with hill and dale, alternately appropriated to the growth of corn and pasturage. The soils are various. Near the river Tees, and in some spots bordering the other rivers and brooks in this county, the soil is loamy, or a rich clay; at a further distance from these rivers and brooks, the soil is of a poorer nature, commonly termed water-shaken, with here and there spots of gravel interspersed; but these are of small extent, the middle of none of them being half a mile from clay. The hills between the sea and an imaginary line drawn from Barnard Castle on the Tees, to Alansford on the Derwent, are for the most part covered with a dry loam, the fertility of which varies in proportion to its depth: from this line west, the summits as well as the sides of the hills are moorish wastes. In a country possessing such a variety of soil, the produce is of course proportionably various. Wheat from 10 to 30 bushels, barley from 30 to 40, and oats from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. The farms are of a middling size, few exceeding 200 acres. About one-third of the land is supposed to be of ecclesiastical tenure. The waste lands are of considerable extent in the west parts of the county, being supposed to occupy nearly 130,000 acres. The woodlands are not of any considerable extent; and chiefly confined to the parks and seats of the nobility. The banks of the rivers and brooks, however, particularly in the vicinity of Durham, are fringed with wood of long growth, and much value. The public roads are in general good; but those belonging to township are in many parts extremely narrow, irregular, and dangerous. The cattle of Durham are in great repute, being not inferior to any in England for form, weight, produce of milk, and butter, and quickness in fattening. The sheep are in general the improved Tees-water breed. The east and north-east parts of the county are particularly famous for their extensive coal mines; and the quantity of this important article is so great, as to exceed all calculation. The number of men employed in the coal trade, on the river Wear, are by M^r Pherson estimated at 15,000, whose families amount to 11,000, making in all

26,000 persons supported by the coal works. In the vicinity of Wolsingham, a beautiful black spotted lime stone is procured for hearths, chimney-pieces, and other ornaments; and fine mill-stone. Many excellent quarries of slate for building, are found in different parts of the county; and Gateshead-fell is peculiarly famous for producing what are vulgarly called Newcastle grindstones. Fire-stone, of high estimation in the building of ovens, furnaces, &c. is obtained in various parts of Durham, and exported in immense quantities. The principal lead mines are situated in Teesdale, and Weardale: those of the former place are not particularly successful; but the produce of the latter is of more considerable value. Several extensive works for manufacturing salt from sea water, have long been established at South Shields; but the produce of these works is not at present so considerable as formerly, owing to the discovery of a very singular salt spring at Birtley, producing on an average for these last 9 years, 20,000 gallons per day, four times stronger than any sea water whatever. At Butterby, near Durham, is another salt spring, issuing from a rock in the middle of the river Wear, but only visible when the river is low: its produce is too inconsiderable to defray the expences of working, though its quality is similar to that at Birtley. The manufactures of Durham are numerous and important. At Chester-le-street is a very extensive foundry for cannon, and another at Washington; at both of which, a great number of workmen are employed. At Swalwell and Winlaton are also some of the first iron-works in England; and at Lumley is a manufactory for converting scrap iron into engine-boiler-plates, and cast metal into malleable iron. At Shortley-bridge, Derwent-coat, and Black-hall mills, are manufactories of steel for sword blades; tammies, carpets, and waistcoat pieces, are manufactured at Durham; tammies and huccabacks are also made at Darlington, where a machine has been established for spinning flax into yarn; and optical glasses are here ground by machinery, the invention of one of its inhabitants; cottons are manufactured at Castle Eden, Stockton, and Bishop's Auckland; sail cloths, glass, and other articles, at Stockton, Sunderland, and Shields; and ship-building at Shields, Sunderland, and Hartlepool. The principal rivers of Durham, are the Tees, the Wear, and the Derwent. The Tees rises on the vast moors which form the district wherein the counties of York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland unite. After issuing from the moors, the stream flows south-east through the romantic valley of Teesdale, for nearly 30 miles, when

suddenly turning to the north-east at Sackburne, it falls into the German sea, at some distance below Stockton. The Weare derives its waters from the same wild range of moors which produces the Tees; but flowing considerably to the north of that river, it crosses the central part of the county, and falls into the sea near Sunderland. The Derwent rises north of the Weare, in the same range of moors; and pursuing nearly a parallel course with that river, gives animation and interest to a wild and mountainous tract on the north borders of the county, till it falls into the Tyne near Swalwell.

Durham, Hasington ward, Durham; 260 m. N. from London, contains 1054 houses, 7530 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This city was first called upon to send representatives in the 30th Charles II. and the right of election vested in the corporation and freemen, who at present amount to 1200. It is situated on a singular rocky eminence, rising near the central part of the county, and almost surrounded by the river Weare. From all the neighbouring points of view, its appearance is unique and striking, its public edifices exhibiting a degree of magnificence unexpected at a distance so remote from the metropolis; and its situation and figure being so peculiar as to have occasioned its being emphatically denominated the English Zion. The centre of the eminence is occupied by the cathedral and castle, which, with the streets called the Baileys, are included within the remains of the ancient city walls. Below the walls on one side, the slope is ornamented with hanging gardens and plantations, descending to the river; on the other, the acclivity is high, rocky, and steep. In 1790, an act was obtained for lighting, paving, and otherwise improving the city, and various judicious improvements have been effected under its clauses. Here are many good houses, shops, inns, &c. but on the whole the buildings are old, inconvenient, and dirty; occasioned in a great measure by the narrowness of the streets, which are extremely incommodious. Here are 6 parish churches, 3 bridges, a most superb cathedral, castle, exchequer, law courts, college, guildhall, prison, infirmary, theatre, library, &c. The situation of the cathedral is equally bold and singular: elevated on a rocky eminence, forming the highest part of the city; it bursts on the sight with uncommon grandeur; the base of the rocks which support its west end, being laved by the waters of the Weare. From the square called the Place Green, by which it is generally approached, the whole of the north front is at once beheld. This magnificent structure is indebted for its origin to Bishop William de Carlepho, in 1093.

The central tower was erected by Priors Middleton, Melsonby, and Hugh, between the years 1233, and 1258. No material alterations or additions were made in the cathedral from the above period till the year 1776; since which time, however, a sum amounting from 1,500*l.* to 2,000*l.* has been annually expended in its improvement. The interior of this august building is highly interesting, both for its architecture, and for containing the monuments of the learned and venerable Bede, Ralph, Lord Neville, Bishop Hatfield, &c. The episcopal throne, galle, screen, frestory, chapel of 9 altars, dormitory, library, chapter house, and cloisters, are worthy of attention. The castle, situated on the north side of the Place Green, was repaired by Bishop Pudsey, in 1153, and many additions and alterations made to it by succeeding prelates. It is now the residence of the bishop whenever he visits Durham. The exchequer, and law courts, are commodious buildings; the former is solely devoted to the use of the bishop's officers; in the latter, the assizes and quarter sessions are holden. The guildhall is situate in the market-place, and was built in 1555, but has since been repaired and much improved. The prison is formed out of the north gateway of the castle, and by order of the judges, has been much improved in its interior accommodations. Of the 3 bridges, the one called the Banks Bridge is an elegant structure; and the adjoining walks generally allowed to be the most beautifully romantic in the kingdom. This city is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council-men, recorder, town-clerk, &c. The manufactures consist of tammies, carpets, and waistcoat pieces. Durham traces its episcopal see 70 years before the conquest; and is reputed one of the best bishopricks in England, and the livings in the bishop's gift the richest, there being 13 from 800*l.* to 800*l.* a year each. King Henry VIII. established the present endowment for a deanery, with 12 prebendaries, 12 minor canons, &c. In the cathedral are some old records of Scotland, whose kings have been great benefactors to it. Here are a capital free grammar school, a charity school, an hospital, besides numerous almshouses, Sunday and other schools, &c. During the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, an attempt was made to erect an university here, which was suppressed on the restoration, and the buildings called the College, appropriated to its use, given to the dean, prebends, and canons. *Fairs*, March 31, for 3 days; 1st day, horned cattle; 2d day, sheep and hogs; 3d day, horses: *White-Tuesday*; Sept. 15, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. *Markets*, Saturday, abundantly supplied with every article of provision.

DUR

Durham Bridge, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 6 m. S.W. from Kendal.

Durham Moor House, Chester ward, Durham; 1 m. N. from Durham.

Durham Park, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. N.W. from Chipping-Barnet.

Durligh, Taunton and Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. S.W. from Bridgewater.

Durley, Bishops Waltham hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Bishops Waltham.

Durley, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Marlborough.

Durleyford, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 7½ m. E. from South Molton.

Durndale, Lower, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. N.N.W. from Hereford.

Durndale, Upper, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. N.N.W. from Hereford.

Durnells, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Watford.

Durnford, Great, Amesbury hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Amesbury.

Durnford, Little, Underditch hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Salisbury.

Durnstown Sway, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 3 m. N.W. from Lymington.

Durrington, Amesbury hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. N. from Amesbury.

Dursley, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 107½ m. W. from London, containing 470 houses, and 2,379 inhabitants, is a small town, irregularly built, and situated at the base of a steep hill, covered with a fine hanging beech wood. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an elegant building; and near the centre of the town, is a market-house built with freestone, at the expense of the lord of the manor. The chief officer of the town is a bailiff elected annually, at the manor court, from among the more respectable inhabitants, whose authority is limited to the examination of weights and measures, and the superintendence of the police. The clothing manufacture, which is the chief support of this town, is here carried on with every advantage derived from machinery; the business of making cards for the clothiers is also flourishing here. The fossil productions of this and the adjacent parishes are very numerous. In old records, Dursley is enumerated as one of the five ancient boroughs in Gloucestershire, and so it was returned by the sheriff in the 9th Edward I. Edward Fox, Bishop of Hereford, whom Fuller styles the principal pillar of the reformation, as to the politic and prudential part thereof, was a native of this town. On the south-east side of the church-yard some springs rise out of the ground like boiling water, in so copious a manner as to drive a fulling mill at about a hundred yards distance below, and are never known to diminish

DYM

in quantity. *Fairs*, May 6, Dec. 4, for cattle and pedlary. *Market*, Thursday.

Durston, North Petherton hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. N.E. from Taunton.

Durweston, Pimperne hund. Dorsetsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Blandford Forum.

Duston, Nobottle Grove hund. Northamptonsh. 1 m. N.W. from Northampton.

Dutton, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 5½ m. W.N.W. from Northwich.

Dutton, East hund. Cornwall; 1 m. E. from Launceston.

Dutton, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 6 m. N. from Blackburn.

Dutton Hall, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Northwich.

Dutton Park, Slaughter hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. E. from Northleach.

Dutwood, Salford hund. Lancash. 7 m. N.W. from Manchester.

Dvale, Bampton hund. Devonsh. ½ m. W. from Bampton.

Duxbury Hall, Leyland hund. Lancash. 2 m. S. from Chorl.

Durhill, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 5 m. S.S.W. from Bridgenorth.

Duxford, Witleford hund. Cambridgesh. 5½ m. S.W. from Linton.

Dwelly Farm, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 6 m. S.E. from Godstone.

Dyers Halt, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 6 m. S. from Ampthill.

Dyffeen, The, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 9 m. S.W. from Hereford.

Dyffeyn, Cardigansh. 15 m. S. from Aber-Ystwith.

Dyffeyn, Caernarthensh. 6 m. S. from Llandilo-Jawr.

Dygyfichi, Caernarvonsh. 3 m. W. from Aber-Conway.

Dyke, Aveland hund. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. S.S.E. from Folkingham.

Dyke, Cundleshoe wap. Lincolnsh. 2 m. N.E. from Wainfleet.

Dyke Hall, Staincliffe and Eweross wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.E. from Dent.

Dyke House, Stockton ward. Durham; 1 m. W. from Hartlepool.

Dykes, Tindale ward. Northumberland; 4 m. N.W. from Bellingham.

Dylwin, Great, Streitford hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Leominster.

Dylwin, Little, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 10 m. N.W. from Hereford.

Dylger, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 9 m. N.W. from Launceston.

Dymna, Leaneuwth hund. Cornwall; 6 m. S. from Stratton.

Dymock, Botloe hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Newent, was in former ages of greater extent and consequence than it now is; in Henry III's time it had the privilege of a market and fairs; but these have been long disused. Sir John Wynthoun, the zealous partizan of Charles I. had a garrison here for the king. Some of the manorial customs are peculiar,

E A L

which have obtained the sanction of the legislature.

Dyne Hall, Hinckford hund. Essex; 2 m. N.W. from Halstead.

Dynhill, Shrewsbury hund. Shropsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Shrewsbury.

Dyrham, Grumbalds Ash hund. Gloucestersh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Marshfield, is

E A R

remarkable for a desperate battle fought here between the Britons and Saxons in the year 599; and an encampment on Hinton Hill, including about 20 acres, is pointed out as the Saxon camp.

Dysarth, Flintsh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Abergeley.

E.

Eacebourne, Chichester rape, Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Midhurst.

Eachwick, Tindale ward. Northumberland; 10 m. N.E. from Newcastle, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Ponteland.

Eagle, Boothby Graffo hund. Lincolnsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Lincoln. Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars, afterwards of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which was granted at the dissolution to the Earl of Rutland.

Eagle Bridge, Salford hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Bolton.

Eagle's Bush, Glamorgansh. 1 m. S. from Neath.

Eagle's Cragg, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Keswick, is a tremendous rock at the head of Borrowdale, where the eagles have commonly made their habitations and nests. The young eagles are occasionally caught by the adventurous inhabitants of the vale, who when standing underneath, observe the place where the nest is seated, and afterwards from the summit of some cliff, let down by ropes one of the most hardy of their companions, to secure the nest, whilst the old eagles are abroad.

Eaglehurst, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 2 m. S.S.E. from Fawley, is known more generally by the name of Luttrell's Folly, from its having been erected by the Hon. Temple Luttrell. From hence the sea view is remarkably interesting.

Eakering, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Mansfield.

Ealand, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Barton upon Strather.

Ealand, Morley wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Huddersfield.

Ealand Edge, Morley wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Huddersfield.

Ealing, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from London, and 2 m. N. from Brentford. In this parish are 2 Sunday schools, in which 60 boys and 100 girls are educated; and 2 schools of industry, one for 40 girls, the other for 40 boys, in which the children are brought up to some employment that may hereafter prove useful to them.

Ealing Coat, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. S.S.E. from Bellingham.

Ealing Common, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from London.

Ealing Dean, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from London.

Ealing Haven, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 6 m. W. from London.

Ealing, Little, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 7 m. W.S.W. from London.

Eals, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S. from Haltwhistle.

Ealson, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. N. from Ross.

Earby, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Skipton.

Eardley Hall, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Newcastle-under-Linc.

Eardshaw Hall, Northwich hund. Chesh. 3 m. N.E. from Middlewich.

Eardsland, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. W. from Leominster.

Earlth, Hurstinstone hund. Huntingdonsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from St. Ives. *Fairs*, May 4, July 25, Nov. 1, for cattle of all sorts.

Earl, Glendale ward, Northumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Wooler.

Earl Stonham, see *Stonham*.

Earl Soham, see *Soham*.

Earl Skilton, see *Skilton*.

Earl Stoke, see *Stoke*.

Earl's Barton, see *Barton*.

Earl's Bridge, Chester ward, Durham; 9 m. N. from Wolsingham.

Earl's Court, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. from Kensington.

Earl's Crome, see *Crome*.

Earl's Seat, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 10 m. N.W. from Bellingham.

Earl's Wood, Kington hund. Warwicksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Solihull.

Earlham, Humbleyard hund. Norfolk; 2 m. W. from Norwich.

Earlthorpe, Calceworth hund. Lincolnsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Alsford.

Earlstone, Kingsclere hund. Hampsh. 4 m. W.N.W. from Kingsclere.

Early Bank, Darlington ward, Durham; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bernard's Castle.

Early Court, Sunning hund. Berksh. 2 m. N.E. from Reading.
Early Midden, Charlton hund. Berksh. 3 m. E.S.E. from Reading.
Early Wood, Charlton hund. Berksh. 2½ m. S.E. from Reading.
Earnley, Chichester rape, Sussex; 6 m. S.S.W. from Chichester.
Earnhill, Abdick hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Langport.
Earnwood, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 8 m. S.S.E. from Bridgenorth.
Earsden, Castle ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N.N.W. from North Shields.
Earsham, Earsham hund. Norfolk; 1 m. W. from Bungay.
Earsham House, Earsham hund. Norfolk; 1½ m. W. from Bungay.
Earsham Park Farm, Earsham hund. Norfolk; 2½ m. W.S.W. from Bungay.
Earnwick, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N. from York.
Eastham, Chichester rape, Sussex; 6 m. N.E. from Chichester.
Eastby, Eakdale ward, Cumberland; 1½ m. N.E. from Brampton.
Eastby, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 4 m. E. from Stokesley. Here are the remains of an Abbey, founded in 1151, many of whose ornaments were carried off at the dissolution, to ornament other churches.
Eastcote, Towcester hund. Northamptonsh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Towcester.
Easden, Teighbridge hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Moreton Hampstead.
Easdlke, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 1 m. N.W. from Tadcaster.
Easey Green, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. W. from Chesham.
Eashburrow, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S. from Watford.
Eashing, Godalming hund. Surrey; 1½ m. W. from Godalming.
Eashing, Upper, Godalming hund. Surrey; 1 m. W. from Godalming.
Easington, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Thame.
Easington, Easington ward, Durham; 8 m. S. from Sunderland.
Easington, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. E.S.E. from Cirencester. Here is a considerable branch of the clothing trade.
Easington, Balmrough ward, Northumberland; 1 m. E.N.E. from Belford.
Easington, Banbury hund. Oxfordshire, adjoining Banbury.
Easington, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Watlington.
Easington, Holderness, Yorksh. 5½ m. S.E. from Patrington.
Easington, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N.E. from Gisorsburgh.
Eastingwold, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 209 m. N. from London, containing 272 houses, and 1,467 inhabitants, is a neat ancient town, but from the circumstance of its being an inland situation, without any

navigable communication whatever, its trade is not very considerable, except in the articles of bacon and butter, considerable quantities of which are sent from this town to York, and from thence forwarded to London. *Fairs*, July 5, Sept. 25. *Market*, Friday.

Eason's Green, Pevensy rape, Sussex; 8 m. N.E. from Lewes.

East Almer, see *Almer*.

East Anton, see *Anton*.

East Bourne, see *Bourne*.

East Brandon, see *Brandon*.

East Brent, see *Brent*.

East Brook, Beacontree hund. Essex; 5 m. E.N.E. from Barking.

East Brook Hay, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Hemel-Hempstead.

East Church, Scray lathe, Kent; 5 m. E. from Queenborough. *Fair*, May 31, for toys.

East Church, Shepway lathe, Kent; 5 m. W.S.W. from Hithe.

East Court, Pevensy rape, Sussex; 1½ m. E. from East Grinstead.

East Creech, see *Creech*.

East End, Burford hund. Bedfordsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Bedford.

East End, Redbarnestoke hund. Bedfordsh. 7½ m. S.W. from Bedford.

East End, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Woburn.

East End, Darlington ward, Durham; 3½ m. N.W. from Bishop's Auckland.

East End, Rochford hund. Essex; 4 m. E.N.E. from Rochford.

East End, Scray lathe, Kent; 2½ m. N.W. from Smarden.

East End, Gore hund. Middlesex. 1½ m. N.W. from Highgate.

East End, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. N.E. from Harrow.

East End, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N. from Witney.

East End, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Otley.

East Field, Nasaburgh hund. Northamptonsh. 1 m. N.E. from Peterborough.

East Field, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Barnsley.

East Gate, Darlington ward, Durham; 8 m. N.W. from Wolsingham.

East Green, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Fenny Stratford.

East Green, Horne hund. Suffolk; 2 m. N.N.E. from Saxmundham.

East Green, Rishbridge hund. Suffolk; 6 m. N. from Haverhill.

East Green, Reigate hund. Surrey; 6½ m. S.E. from Bromley.

East Grinstead, see *Grinstead*, *East*.

East Hall, Tendring hund. Essex; 4½ m. W. from Harwich.

East Hall, Sutton lathe, Kent; 6½ m. S.E. from Bromley.

East Highbury, see *Highbury*.

East Hordred, see Hambred.

East Hide, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Luton.

East House, Stockton ward. Durham; 3 m. N.N.W. from Sedgfield.

East Isley, see *Isley*

East Lane, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.W. from Tiverton.

East Lane, Wilford hund. Suffolk; 7½ m. S.W. from Orford.

East Leach Martin, Brightwell's Barrow hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Leachlade.

East Leach Throville, Brightwell's Barrow hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. N. from Leachlade.

East Lodge, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. N.E. from Chipping-Barnet.

East Lea, see *Lee*.

East Malling, see *Malling*.

East Marden, see *Marden*.

East Martin, see *Martin*.

East Meon, see *Meon*.

East Moor, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. N.W. from Morpeth.

East Moor, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N. from Helmsley.

East Park Hall, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 3 m. N.E. from Lancaster.

East Street, Lexden hund. Essex; 1½ m. N.E. from Colchester.

Eastbergholt, Samford hund. Suffolk; 10 m. S.W. from Ipswich.

Eastbergholt Heath, Samford hund. Suffolk; 9½ m. S.W. from Ipswich.

Eastbridge, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 2½ m. E. from Seaford.

Eastburn, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Keighley.

Eastbury, Lambourn hund. Berks. 5½ m. N. from Hungerford.

Eastbury, Cranbourne hund. Dorsetsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Blandford Forum, at present a depopulated hamlet. Here was formerly an extremely magnificent seat, erected by the facetious George Bubb Doddington, Esq. afterwards Lord Melcombe Regis. The expence of building amounted to upwards of 140,000*l*. The gardens were very extensive, ornamented with canals and various plantations of trees, many of which were brought hither after 50 years' growth, and from the distance of several miles. The extent of the mansion in front, and its different offices, was 570 feet. After the death of Lord Melcombe Regis, this estate dissolved on the late Earl Temple, who offered 200*l*. per annum to any gentleman who would occupy and keep the mansion in repair; but the proposal not being accepted, it was determined to pull it down; and the materials produced little more than the prime cost of the plumber's and glazier's work!!

Eastbury House, Becontree hund. Essex; 1 m. S.E. from Barking. This mansion is associated, by tradition, with the gun-

powder plot: one account asserting that the conspirators held their meetings here; and another, that it was the residence of Lord Montague, whose he received the letter leading to the discovery.

Eastby, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Skipton.

Eastcot, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 5 m. S.W. from Hatherleigh.

Easter Good, Dunmow hund. Essex; 6 m. N.W. from Chelmsford.

Easter, High, Dunmow hund. Essex; 7½ m. N.W. from Chelmsford.

Eastergate, Arundel rape, Sussex; 5½ 5½ m. S.W. from Arundel.

Eastern Gray, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. W. from Malmesbury.

Eastern Gray House, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. W. from Malmesbury.

Easterton, Swanborough hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. N.E. from East Lavington.

Eastfield, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S.E. from Alnwick.

Eastfield, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Barnsley.

Eastfield House, Holderness, Yorksh. 3½ m. S. from Hornsea.

Eastham, Wirral hund. Chesh. 9½ m. N.W. from Chester. Rendered singular from the vicar being entitled to all the fish caught in the river Mersey on Sundays and Fridays.

Eastham, Doddington hund. Worcestersh. 4½ m. E. from Tenbury.

Easthampstead, Ripplemere hund. Berks. 3½ m. E.S.E. from Oakingham.

Easthampstead Park, Ripplemere hund. Berks. 2 m. E.S.E. from Oakingham.

Easthampton, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. N.W. from Leominster.

Easthope, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 7 m. E.N.E. from Church Stretton.

Easthorp, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. 1 m. N.E. from Highworth.

Easthorpe, Lexden hund. Essex; 4 m. E.S.E. Coggeshall.

Easthorpe, Rydale hund. Yorksh. 3 m. W.S.W. from New Malton.

Eastington, Bradley hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. S.E. from Northleach.

Eastington, Howdenshire hund. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.E. from Howden.

Eastington, Whitstone hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Stroud. Here Dr. Woodward made a great part of his valuable collection of fossils, which he afterwards presented to the University of Cambridge. Near this place is the site of an ancient camp called Norbury.

Eastland Gate, Hambledon hund. Hampshire; 5 m. N.W. from Havant.

Eastleigh, Fremington hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S.W. from Barnstaple.

Eastling, Scray lath, Kent; 4½ m. S.W. from Faversham. *Fest*, Sept. 14, for pedlary and toys.

Eastman Street, Calne hund. Wiltsh. adjoining Calne.

Eastmore, Clackclose hund. Norfolk; 7 m. S.W. from Swaffham.

Eastnor, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 2 m. S.E. from Ledbury. This pleasant village is remarkable for its beautiful situation, and for the many handsome monuments in its church.

Easton, Faircross hund. Berksh. 5½ m. N.W. from Newbury.

Easton, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 7 m. N. from Wigton.

Easton, Portland Isle liberty, Dorsetsh. 6 m. S. from Weymouth.

Easton, Fawley hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Winchester.

Easton, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Kimbolton.

Easton, Grantham with the Soke hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. N.W. from Corby.

Easton, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; 6½ m. N.W. from Norwich.

Easton, Willybrook hund. Northamptonsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Stamford.

Easton, Wells Forum hund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Wells.

Easton, Loes hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. S. from Framlingham.

Easton, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Marlborough.

Easton, Dickeringlathe, Yorksh. 1½ m. W. from Bridlington.

Easton in Gordano, Portbury hund. Somersetsh. 5½ m. W.N.W. from Bristol.

Easton Bawent, Blything hund. Suffolk; 6½ m. N. from Southwold.

Easton Crux, Pastrow hund. Hampsh. 10 m. N.E. from Andover.

Easton, Great, Dunmow hund. Essex; 3 m. W.N.W. from Dunmow.

Easton Green, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. S.W. from Great Bedwin.

Easton Hall, Loes hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S. from Framlingham.

Easton, Little, Dunmow hund. Essex; 2 m. N.W. from Dunmow.

Easton Lodge, Dunmow hund. Essex; 2½ m. N.W. from Dunmow.

Easton, Low, Barton Regis hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. N.E. from Bristol.

Easton Magna, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 2 m. N.W. from Rockingham.

Easton Mauditt, Higham Ferrers hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. S. from Wellingborough.

Eastonness, the most easterly point or cape on the coast of Suffolk, and the north point of Southwold bay.

Easton Neston, Cleley hund. Northamptonsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Towcester.

Eastern Percy, North Damerham hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Chippenham.

Easton Stone, Chewton hund. Somersetsh. 10 m. S.W. from Bath.

Eastquarter, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. N.E. from Hexham.

Eastrington, Howdenshire, Yorksh. 2½ m. N.E. from Howden.

Eastrop, Basingstoke hund. Hampsh. ½ m. N. from Basingstoke.

Eastrow, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Whitby.

Eastry, Augustin lathe, Kent; 3 m. S.W. from Sandwich. *Fair*, Oct. 2, for cattle.

Eastry Lodge, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. N.N.W. from Clare.

Eastwell, Augustin lathe, Kent; 3 m. N.N.E. from Ashford. There is a tradition, that a son of Richard III. escaped after the battle of Bosworth, and retiring to this village, died here in the reign of Edward VI. at the age of 81.

Eastwell, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 6½ m. N. from Melton Mowbray.

Eastwell, Pottern and Cannings hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. S.W. from Devizes.

Eastwell Park, Scray lathe, Kent; 3½ m. N.N.E. from Ashford.

Eastwell Place, Scray lathe, Kent; 3½ m. N.N.E. from Ashford.

Eastwick, Pastrow hund. Hampsh. 11½ m. N. from Andover.

Eastwick, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Hoddesdon.

Eastwick Lodge, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.E. from Hoddesdon.

Eastwick Park, Copthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; 2 m. S.W. from Leatherhead.

Eastwood, Rochford hund. Essex; 1 m. S. from Rochford.

Eastwood, Broxton hund. Nottinghamsh. 8½ m. N.W. from Nottingham.

Eastwood, Pembroke sh. 2 m. S.S.W. from Narberth.

Eastwood, Straforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. ½ m. N.N.E. from Rotherham.

Eastwood Park, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Ledbury.

Eathorpe, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.W. from Southam.

Eathigford Bridge, Ongar hund. Essex; ¼ m. W. from Chipping Ongar.

Eatington, Low, Kington hund. Warwickshire, 5 m. N. from Shipston-on-Stour.

Eatington Over, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. S.E. from Stratford-upon-Avon.

Eaton, Ock hund. Berksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Oxford.

Eaton, Broxton hund. Chesh. 4½ m. S. from Chester, at the time of the survey,

was noted for a small salmon fishery, which yielded 1000 salmon annually, and employed six fishermen. One twentieth of the profits of this fishery was claimed by the minister of Eccleston; but his revenue has long since ceased, the fishery having been abandoned.

Eaton, Eddisbury hund. Chesh. 9 m. S.W. from Middlewich.

Eaton, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Congleton.

Eaton, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Uttoxeter.

Eaton, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Ludlow. The illustrious Adam de Eaton, who was raised to the dignity of a Cardinal for his great learning, was a native of this place. In February 1800, a female named Margaret Mapps, died here, at the great age of 110.

Eaton, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 1 m. S.E. from Leominster.

Eaton, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 7 m. N.N.E. from Melton Mowbray.

Eaton, Humbleyard hund. Norfolk; 2 m. S.W. from Norwich.

Eaton, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 2 m. S. from East Retford.

Eaton, Munglow hund. Shropsh. 4 m. S.E. from Church Stretton.

Eaton, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 6 m. N.W. from Newport.

Eaton, Purdlow hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Bishop's Castle.

Eaton Bishop, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. W.S.W. from Hereford.

Eaton Bray, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Dunstable.

Eaton Bridge, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Leominster.

Eaton Castle, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Cricklade.

Eaton Church, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Penkridge.

Eaton Common, Horner hund. Berksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Oxford.

Eaton Constantine, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 9 m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Eaton Green, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Luton.

Eaton Green, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. W. from Dunstable.

Eaton Hall, Broxton hund. Chesh. 4 m. S. from Chester.

Eaton Hall, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 1½ m. N. from Congleton.

Eaton Hastings, Shrivvenham hund. Berksh. 3 m. N. from Faringdon.

Eaton Hill, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. N. from Bam.

Eaton, Little, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 3 m. N. from Derby.

Eaton, Long, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 2 m. S.E. from Derby.

Eaton Mount, Coadover hund. Shropsh. 6 m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Eaton, Over, Athering hund. Yorksh. 3 m. N.N.E. from Harrogate.

Eaton, Pitt, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. S.E. from Penkridge.

Eaton, Rose, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 1½ m. S.W. from St. Neots.

Eaton Street, Burnstable hund. Essex; 9 m. N.E. from Harlow.

Eaton Tregosse, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 1 m. N. from Ross.

Eaton Water, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 1 m. S. from Fenny Stratford.

Eaton Water, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N. from Oxford.

Eaton Water, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. N.E. from Brewwood.

Eaton Water, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. W.N.W. from Highworth.

Eaton, West, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. N.W. from Chippenham.

Eaton Wood, Bullington hund. Oxfordshire; 4 m. N.E. from Oxford.

Eaton Wood, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Stafford.

Eatonbridge, Sutton laith, Kent; 6 m. S. from Westerham.

Eatonfield, Salford hund. Lancash. 6 m. N. from Bury.

Eatontown, East Badleigh hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Topham.

Eau Brink, Freebridge Marshland hund. Norfolk; 4 m. S.W. from Lyme Regis.

Eaudyke, Kirkton hund. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. N. from Spalding.

Eams, Amoudernew hund. Lancash. 5½ m. S. from Garstang.

Eaves, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Chendale.

Eaves Green, Firehill hund. Staffordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Chendale.

Eaves Green, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5½ m. S.E. from Coleshill.

Ebberston, Pickering laith hund. Yorksh. 5½ m. E. from Pickering.

Ebberty, Fremington hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. E. from Torrington.

Ebbsbourne Wake, Chalk hund. Wiltsh. 10 m. S.W. from Salisbury.

Edchester, Chester ward, Durham; 10 m. S.W. from Newcastle, is a small irregular village, occupying the brow of a steep declivity, overhanging the Tyne. This was the undoubted site of a Roman station, by Horitely supposed to be Vindomara of Antoninus.

Ebdon, Winterstake hund. Somersetsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Axminster.

Edford, High, East Badleigh hund. Devonsh. 1 m. E. from Topham.

Edford, Low, East Badleigh hund. Devonsh. adjoining Topham.

Edley, Whitestrate hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. W. from Stroud.

Edno, Orwestry hund. Shropsh. 3 m. N.N.E. from Oswestry.

Edington, Kiffgate hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. E. from Campden.

Edworth, Kingscote hund. Hawysh. 5½ m. N.W. from Basingstoke.

Eggle-cote, Farnham, Westbury hund. Monmouthsh. 5 m. W. from Abereyny.

Egle, Seiford hund. Lancash. 4½ m. W. from Manchester.

Edeles, Wharfedale hund. Norfolk; 2½ m. N.E. from East Harting.

Eder, a river in Derbyshire, running into the Derwent at Donfield.

Ederfield, Strathforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N. from Sheffield.

Eder Green, Grimworth hund. Herefordsh. 11 m. N.W. from Hereford.

Eder's Hall, Wharfedale hund. Norfolk; 2 m. N.E. from East Harting.

Ederhall Chapel, Strathforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Sheffield.

Ederhall, Firehill hund. Staffordsh. 149 m. N.N.E. from London, containing 641 house, and 3467 inhabitants, situated on the river Sow, is an agreeable but small place; noted for pedlary wares, and has a good, charity school. Here is a castle, the seat of the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, which in the civil wars was held for the King, and taken by the Parliament, when it was so much damaged as to be untenable at the restoration. It was rebuilt by Bishop Lloyd, *Fairs*, Thursday before Mid-lent Thursday, Holy Thursday, Aug. 16, First Friday in Nov. for horses, cattle, sheep, and pedlary. Market, Friday.

Ederhall Cross, Greystock hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. E. from Ross.

Ederhill, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 3½ m. S. from Blackburn.

Ederhill, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N. from Bradford.

Ederley, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 1½ m. N. from Winstanley.

Ederston, Broxton hund. Chesh. 2 m. S. from Chester, is pleasantly situated on the river Dee. From the brow of Eccleston hill there is a very extensive and beautiful prospect over part of Shropshire, and the vast environs of Wales and Cheshire.

Ederston, Leland hund. Lancash. 4½ m. W. from Chorley.

Ederston, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2 m. N.N.E. from Prescott.

Ederston, Great, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 5½ m. N. from Kirkham.

Ederston Green, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 5½ m. W.S.W. from Chorley.

Eder's Hill, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2 m. N.E. from Prescott.

Ederston, Little, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 5½ m. S.W. from Garstang.

Ederston, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 2 m. W.S.W. from Ross.

Eder, Strathforth wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. W.S.W. from Otley.

Eder, Alton hund. Hampshire, 5 m. S.E. from Alton.

Eder, Eardale hund. Derbysh. 6 m. N.E. from Chesterfield.

Eder, Hamfordshire hund. Northamptonsh. 5 m. S.W. from Wellingborough.

Eder Chapel, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 5 m. N.E. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Eder's End, High Peak hund. Derbysh.

Eder, 3 m. P.N.E. from Chesham.

Edale, Among the celebrated valleys in this quarter of the county, is the pleasant Edale, where, secluded in the bosom of the mountains from the noise of the world, the inhabitants appear to enjoy all the quiet and security which pervades the happy valley of Ra-selas. The dale is wide and fertile, and better cultivated than most others in the region of the Peak; the bottom is enlivened by a little rivulet, which flows near the village of Edale, and works a cotton factory, established at a small distance.

Edburnton, Bramber rape, Sussex; 4½ m. E.N.E. from Steyning.

Edgefield, Holt hund. Norfolk; 2½ m. S. from Holt.

Edgersfield, Pethore hund. Worcestersh. 7½ m. S.S.W. from Upton.

Edderston, Balmbrugh ward, Northumberland; 3 m. S.S.E. from Belford.

Eddersatons, Easington ward, Durham; 7½ m. F.S.E. from Durham.

Eddingley, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Southwell.

Eddington, Westbury hund. Wilsh. 3 m. F.N.E. from Westbury, appears to have been a Roman station, from the numerous coins and foundations of houses dug up here.

Eddleborough, Coteslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 5 m. N.E. from Tring.

Eddles, Powder hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. N.N.W. from Truro.

Eddlethorpe, Rockrose wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S. from New Malton.

Eddystone Rocks are a congeries of irregular rocks, situated about 18½ m. from the middle of Plymouth Sound, and so exposed to the heavy swells from the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic ocean, that the waves frequently break over them with incredible fury. The many fatal accidents happening from ships running upon these dreadful rocks, either in the night at high water, or in bad weather, occasioned the erection of a light-house in 1696, which after standing many violent storms, was blown down by that dreadful one on the 21th Nov. 1703, when Mr. Winstanley and all that were with him in it, perished: a second was erected in 1708, and burnt down in 1755. The present edifice was built by Mr. Smeaton, and finished in 1759, and has hitherto bid defiance to the fury of the winds and waves. The architecture and mechanism, and in the construction, are universally admired, and the whole undertaking places Mr. Smeaton's name amongst the first class of engineers in Europe.

Edon, a river rising in West Yorkshire, on the confines of Yorkshire, runs north of Appleby and Carlisle, and falls into the Solway Frith.

Edon Castle, Easington ward, Durham; 9 m. E.S.E. from Durham.

Edon Green, Scray lathes, Kent; 2 m. N.W. from Cranbrook.

Eden Hall, Easington ward, Durham; 12 m. S.E. from Easington, and 10½ m. S. from Stockton.

Eden City, Easington ward, Durham; 10 m. S. from Stockton.

Eden Hall, Long ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N.E. from Bowness. Between 1 and 3 miles north-west of this place, in the rocks depending over the river Ramoth, are the singular excavations, called *Isis Pools*, or the *Glens Caves*. The access to these cavities is extremely perilous, as they are situated near the middle of a perpendicular rock, and can only be approached by a narrow passage skirted with shrubs, which winds along the edges of the cliffs.

Eden Hall, Lenth ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. N.E. from Penwith.

Edenham, Bettisloe hund., Lincolnsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Bourn.

Edenhope, Purlow hund., Shropsh. 4 m. W. from Bishop's Castle.

Edensor, High Peak hund., Derbysh. 2 m. N.E. from Bakewell.

Edenstone, Pembrokehsh. 8 m. N.W. from Haverfordwest.

Edgryn, Caernarvonsh. 7 m. N.N.W. from Pwllheli.

Edford, Kilmerton hund., Somersetsh. 5 m. N.E. from Bampton Mallet.

Edgely, Clifton hund., Somersetsh. 1 m. S.E. from Glastonbury.

Edgbaston, Hemlingford hund., Warwicksh. 1½ m. S.W. from Birmingham.

Edgboulton, North Bradford hund., Shropsh. 9 m. N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Edgcomb, High, Tavistock hund., Devonsh. 6 m. N.W. from Tavistock.

Edgcomb Mount, Roborough hund., Devonsh. 3 m. S.W. from Plymouth, is universally admired for its fine situation on the side of a beautiful wooded hill, bounded with rich old timber growing down to the water's edge. From the windows of its north and east fronts, it commands extensive and fine variegated prospects of the Hamaze, with its shipping; the river Tamar; Plymouth Sound, with the island of St. Nicholas; the town of Plymouth, and its citadel; Stone-house, Plymouth Dock, and the Dock-yard; and of all the surrounding country, bounded by elevated hills, of which the most prominent are Hogget Dagon, Brent Tor, and many other Tors on Dartmoor. The parish church of Maker, the tower of which is used by government as a signal house in time of war, stands on the highest ground, at the detached east extremity of the park. At the extreme point of the peninsula is a sailing battery of 24 guns, commanding the entrance of Plymouth Harbour, lately re-armed with 36 guns of very large calibre.

Edgmont, Buntingford hund., Huntingdonsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Wisbech.

Edgmont, Chipping Warden hund., Northamptonsh. 6½ m. S.E. from Banbury, in the valley of Doncaster, noted in history for two great battles fought on it, one between the Danes and Saxons, and the other between the Lancastrians and the adherents of Edward IV. There are three little hills about it, forming a kind of triangle where the battle was fought.

Edge-black, High Peak hund., Derbysh. 6 m. W. from Tideswell.

Edge, Coonisdale ward, Northumberland; 8 m. N.W. from Rothbury.

Edge, Ford hund., Shropsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Edge Field, Stratford and Tickhill wap., Yorksh. 7 m. W.N.W. from Sheffield.

Edge Green, Braxton hund., Chesh. 8 m. N. from Malpas.

Edge Hill, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5½ m. N. from Haslem.

Edge Hill, Offlow hund., Staffordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Litchfield.

Edge Hill, Langbrough wap., Yorksh. 7½ m. S.E. from Gisborough.

Edge-hold, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 4 m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Edgefield Green, South Kyringham hund., Norfolk; 5 m. S.E. from Holt.

Edgchiff, Kington hund., Warwicksh. 5½ m. S.E. from Kineton; Here was fought one of the most signal battles during the whole contest between Charles I. and the Parliament, on Sept. 2, 1642; in which, according to some, 5 or 6,000 were killed; but according to a survey taken by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, vicar of Kineton, not more than 1,500, and amongst the rest several of the nobility; sight prevented greater slaughter, and both armies kept the field.

Edgmond, South Bradford hund., Shropsh. 2 m. W. from Newport.

Edgriby, Oswestry hund., Shropsh. 10 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury.

Edgerton Green, Braxton hund., Chesh. 4½ m. N.E. from Malpas.

Edgerton Hall, Braxton hund., Chesh. 3 m. N.E. from Malpas.

Edgerton, Purlow hund., Shropsh. 2 m. S.E. from Bishop's Castle.

Edgeworth, Balford hund., Lancash. 4½ m. S.W. from Haslem.

Edgry, Macclesfield hund., Chesh. 12 m. S.W. from Stockport.

Edgware, Gars hund., Middlesex; 6 m. N.W. from London, is situated on the road leading to St. Alban's, and antiently forming part of the Roman Watling-street. Here are 2 churches, Edgware and Little Stanmore; the latter, built by the Duke of Chandos, is a neat and elegant structure. Near this town is Chessow, once the site of a magnificent palace, erected by the first Duke of Chandos, who has maintained a degree of royal splendour. The site

disturbance being thought too great for the successor, was, by order of the trustees, sold in lots; and a villa built where once the palace stood. The park is divided into paddocks, appropriated to the use of brood mares and their colts, and as a retreat for famous old race horses; the property having passed from a Duke, to a descendant of *Edgar O'Kelly*! *Feire*, Holy-Thursdays, for horses, cattle, and toys. *Market*, Thursday.

Edgware Bury, Gore hund. Middlesex; 3 m. N. from Edgware.

Edgworth, Blidley hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. N.W. from Cirencester.

Eding-hall, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 10 m. S.W. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Edingthorpe, Tunstrod hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. N.E. from North Walsham.

Edington, Augustine lathie, Kent; 6½ m. N. from Canterbury.

Edington, Whitley hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. N.E. from Bridgewater. Here a number of clay moulds for making Roman coins were found, some of them joined with the metal in them, 20 of which are deposited in the Ashmolean Museum.

Edington Bustle, Whitley hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. N.E. from Bridgewater.

Edingworth, Brent with Wington hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S.W. from Axbridge.

Edin's St., *Will*, Sutton lathie, Kent; 3 m. N.W. from Sevenoaks.

Edithwotton, Marlinsley hund. Rutlandsh. 5 m. N.E. from Uppingham.

Edleston, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 3 m. S. from Ashborn.

Edlingham, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. N.E. from Rothbury.

Edlington, Gartree wap. Lincolnsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Horncastle.

Edlington, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Doncaster.

Edmond Green, Cookham hund. Berksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Oakingham.

Edmondlyers, Chester ward, Durham; 8½ m. N.W. from Wolsingham.

Edmondsham, Cranbourne hund. Dorseth. 2 m. S. from Cranbourne. In this parish is a mineral spring of medicinal properties, similar to those of Tunbridge.

Edmondsham House, Cranbourne hund. Dorseth. 2½ m. S. from Cranbourne.

Edmondslay West, Chester ward, Durham; 5 m. S.W. from Durham.

Edmonstrey, Kingsclere hund. Hampsh. 3 m. N. from Kingsclere.

Edmonton, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. S.E. from Enfield. 6½ m. N. from London. It is a very considerable village, containing the country residences of numerous opulent merchants and tradesmen. *Fair*, Sept. 14, which lasts three days, and generally the resort of all the rabble of the metropolis.

Edmonton, Upper, Edmonton hund. Mid-

sex; separated from Edmonton by Duck-lane only.

Edmond Castle, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 6½ m. N.E. from Carlisle. About 1½ m. N.W. from Edmond Castle is Watchcross, the 14th Roman station ad Lincoln Vado, and supposed to have been the Aballaba of the Norths. The military way runs in this part of the county at some distance, in order to avoid the marshes and bogs through which both the walls of Severus and Hadrian were carried.

Edmunds, Bury St. see Bury St. Edmunds.

Edmunds, St., Point, Smethden hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. W.N.W. from Burnham Westgate, is a cape in the N.W. angle of the county. The coast here is secured against the incursions of the sea, by sand banks, commonly called Meales.

Edmunds, St., Hill, Thingoe hund. Suffolk; 1 m. E. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Ednaston, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 8 m. N.W. from Derby.

Edney Conthorn, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 4 m. S.W. from Chelmsford.

Edney Green, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 3½ m. W. from Chelmsford.

Edstaston, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 1½ m. N. from Wem.

Edton, Shrivensham hund. Berksh. 7½ m. S. from Faringdon.

Edton, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Kirkby Moorside.

Edtome, Little, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.E. from Kirkby Moorside.

Edwalton, Rushcliffe hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Nottingham.

Edward's Hall, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 6 m. S.W. from Malden.

Edwardston, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 5 m. W. from Hadleigh.

Edwardston Priory, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 6 m. W.N.W. from Hadleigh.

Edwin Loch, Dodingtree hund. Worcestersh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Bromyard.

Edwin Ralph, Broxham hund. Herefordsh. 2 m. N. from Bromyard.

Edwin's Ford, Caermarthensh. 3 m. N. from Llandilo Vawr.

Edwinstow, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 7½ m. S.E. from Worksop. *Fair*, Oct. 24, for horses, cattle, and swine.

Edwinston Hall, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 6 m. N.E. from Winstar.

Edwith, a river in Meusmouthshire, running into the *Elke*.

Edwy, a river in Rutlandshire, running into the *Wye* at Aberebury.

Edworth, Biggleswade hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. S.E. from Biggleswade.

Effingham, Copthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; 5½ m. N.W. from Dorking, although an inconsiderable village, was once, according to tradition, a populous place, in which were 16 churches. The

John, Lord of Eppingham took his title from this place, being created Earl of Eppingham in 1191. Feb. 20. Lawrence's Day, for padlary, 1079, &c.

Efford, West Stidhigh hund. Devonsh. 4 m. E. from Crediton.

Efford, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 2 m. S.W. from Lymington.

Efford, High, Roborough hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Plymouth.

Efford, Low, Roborough hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Plymouth.

Efford, North, Ringwood hund. Hampsh. 6 m. N.E. from Ringwood.

Egbrough, High, Osgoldness wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W. from Snaith.

Egbrough, Low, Osgoldness wap. Yorksh. 5 m. W.N.W. from Snaith.

Egbury, Bringer hund. Hampsh. 6 m. N.E. from Andover.

Egdon, Arundel rape, Sussex; 2½ m. S.E. from Pezworth. Fair, May 1, Sept. 4, for horses and horned cattle.

Egermond, Caermarthensh. 2 m. N. from Narberth.

Egerton, Scray lathe, Kent; 6½ m. N.E. from Smarden.

Egerton, Great, Scray lathe, Kent; 6½ m. N.E. from Ashford.

Egerton, Little, Scray lathe, Kent; 6 m. N.E. from Ashford.

Eggstockland, Roborough hund. Devonsh. 3 m. N. from Plymouth.

Eggerton Hill, Eggerton hund. Dorsetsh. 6½ m. E.N.E. from Bridport, is 1350 feet high, having on its summit a large and strong fortification called Eggerton Camp, which is nearly of an oval form. Its area including the ramparts, comprises a compass of 47½ acres; and within the ramparts 20½ acres. The diameter from the inner east, to the inner west rampart, 1380 feet; the breadth about 730. Its diameter from the south-east to the north-west entrance, is 1886 feet; and from the north-west to the south-east, 749 feet; having but 2 ditches and 2 ramparts, on the north and east sides; on the west 3 ramparts, and 2 very regular ditches; but the ramparts on the south are irregular having been almost destroyed. About half a mile from the camp, at Lower Eggerton Farm, are several springs of water, which never cease; and at Askerwell, about 1½ mile distant, is a clear stream constantly flowing.

Eggusford, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. S. from Okeleigh.

Eggleton, Mansfield hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. E. from Leighton Buzzard.

Egglington, Appleton hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. N.E. from Burton.

Egglingcliffe, Stockton ward, Durham; 4 m. S.E.W. from Stockton, is a pleasant village, occupying an elevated point of land, rising from the Tees, and commanding a fine view of the opposite town of Yarm in Yorkshire. The river is here

crossed by a bridge of 3 arches, which on wet seasons occasions such a stoppage of water, that the low lands are frequently overflowed, and great damage done, particularly on the Yorkshire side. To prevent similar occurrences, an elegant cast iron bridge of one arch has been designed, the foundation stone for which was laid on the north side of the river, on the 2d of Sept. 1803, and the iron work cast on a new plan, by Messrs. Walker, of Rotherham, under the direction of Mr. Wilson, who has obtained a patent for the invention, and was the engineer employed in erecting Sunderland bridge. The span of the arch is 180 feet, height 34, and breadth 27. The expense is estimated at £3000, towards which sum the counties of York and Durham subscribe in equal proportion.

Eggleton, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 9½ m. N.E. from Hereford.

Eggleton Bridge, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 9 m. N.E. from Hereford.

Eggleton, Upper, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 9½ m. N.E. from Hereford.

Egglin, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S.E. from Hatfield.

Eggtree, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 11 m. S.W. from Worcester.

Egham, Godly hund. Surrey; 17½ m. W.S.W. from London, containing 370 houses, and 2,100 inhabitants, is situated within a short distance of the Thames, containing many good houses, and several capital inns. The chief support of the place is derived from travellers passing through it in their way to Hampshire, Devon, Dorset, Cornwall, &c. There are two good almshouses, and a noble charity school. Fair, Sept. 10.

Egham Hill, Godly hund. Surrey; separated from Staines by the Thames, over which there is a bridge.

Egglestone, Darlington ward, Durham; 5 m. N.W. from Bernard's Castle. In this district are lead mines, which have been wrought from the time of Edward VI. Various ancient workings have also been traced here, which by the different implements found in them, are supposed to have been wrought by the Romans. On the average ten ounces of silver are extracted from each 52cwt. of lead produced here. Near Egglestone on the north are extensive works, for smelting, refining, and reducing lead. The quakers, and London company, have also some very ingenious machinery and mills here, for breaking and cleansing the ore and slag. One mile north of Egglestone is an ancient druidical remains.

Egglestone Abbey, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.E. from Bernard's Castle.

Eggleton, Oskhampeke hund. Rutlandsh. 2 m. S.E. from Oakham.

Eglington, Coquette ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. N.W. from Alnwick,

- Eggleston*, *Brighelm*, *Cornwall* 14 m. N.W. from Bodmin.
- Eggleston*, East hand, *Cornwall* 23 m. N.W. from Looe.
- Eggleston*, *Cardigan* 74 m. S.W. from Machynlleth.
- Eggleston*, *Glamorgansh.* 34 m. S. from Cowbridge.
- Eggleston*, *Caermarthensh.* 44 m. W. from Llanharne.
- Eggleston*, *Pembrokesh.* 24 m. W. from Newport.
- Eggleston*, *Glamorgansh.* 44 m. N.W. from Caerphilly.
- Eggleston*, *Brecknocksh.* 4 m. N. from Brecon.
- Eggleston*, *Fair-y-Carog*, *Caermarthensh.* 8 m. N.N.E. from Marberth.
- Eggleston*, *Nesidd*, *Cardigan* 11 m. N.N.E. from Tregaron.
- Eggleston*, *Eboe*, *Caernarvonsh.* 34 m. N. from Aber-Conway.
- Eggleston*, *Fach*, *Cardigan* 74 m. S.W. from Machynlleth.
- Eggleston*, *Fach*, *Dendigh* 5 m. N. from Llunrwst. *Fairs*, Feb. 24, May 11, Aug. 24, for black cattle and sheep.
- Eggleston*, *Fawr*, *Caermarthensh.* 12 m. W.S.W. from Caermarthensh.
- Eggleston*, *Wlithen*, *Pembrokesh.* 34 m. S.W. from Cardigan.
- Eggleston*, *Pembrokesh.* 5 m. S. from Cardigan.
- Eggleston*, *Bassetlaw* hund. *Nottinghamsh.* 14 m. S. from Tuxford.
- Eggleston*, *North Greenhoe* hund. *Norfolk* ; 24 m. W. from Great Walsingham.
- Eggleston*, *Alfordale* above Derwent ward, *Cumberland* ; 2914 m. N.N.W. from London, containing 326 houses, and 1515 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated about 2 miles from the sea, on the north side of the vale, watered by the river Ehen. The houses are chiefly disposed in one long and spacious street; many of them have a piazza in front, and wear the appearance of considerable antiquity. The government of this town is vested in a jury, and a chief magistrate, called a serjeant, who is elected annually. The chief manufacture of this town is sail cloth, which gives employment to a great number of workmen. In the parish of Eggleston, at a place called Crowgarth, is the most singular mine of iron ore supposed to be in Great Britain. It lies in the earth at the depth of 12 fathoms, and the thickness of the band of ore, which is hard solid metal, is between 24 and 25 feet. It was never known to be much wrought till 1784 and 1785, when it was more generally opened; and so great has been the demand for it at Carron foundry in Scotland, and other places, that in 1791 and 1792, the annual exportation was upwards of 20,000 tons. This has given rise to a considerable business on the river Ehen, the iron ore being conveyed in barges to Sella-Sid on the mouth of the river, and then shipped for its destination. The origin of Eggleston appears associated with that of the castle, which was situated here, near the confluence of the 13th century, by William, brother to Humphrey de Machines, who bestowed on the former the whole barony of Capeland, including all the country between the sea and the rivers Duddon and Derwent. The castle seems to have been of great strength, but not very extensive; its ruins occupy the summit of an eminence on the west side of the town. *Fair*, Sept. 29, for horses and horned cattle. *Market*, Saturday.
- Egton*, *Langrough* wap. *Yorksh.* 4 m. W.S.W. from Whitby. *Fairs*, Tuesday before Feb. 15, Tuesday before May 11, Sept. 4, Tuesday before Nov. 22, for horned cattle, beasts and shoes.
- Egton Bridge*, *Langrough* wap. *Yorksh.* 4 m. W. from Sleights.
- Egton-cum-Nesling*, *Longdale* hund. *Lancash.* 3 m. E.N.E. from Ulverston.
- Egypt*, *Roborough* hund. *Devonsh.* 14 m. N.W. from Beer-Regis.
- Egypt*, *West Meadham* hund. *Hampsh.* 1 m. W. from West Cowes.
- Eic*, a river in *Leicestersh.* running into the Wrekin, near Breningbridge.
- Eight Ash Green*, *Lendon* hund. *Essex* ; 34 m. N.W. from Colchester.
- Ekington*, *Pershore* hund. *Worcestersh.* 4 m. S. from Pershore.
- Elam Grange*, *Staincliffe* wap. *Yorksh.* 14 m. N.E. from Keighley.
- Eland*, a river in *Radnorsh.* running into the Clorwen on the borders of *Cardigan-shire*.
- Eland Hall*, *Castle* ward, *Northumberland* ; 7 m. N.W. from Newcastle.
- Elbae*, *Staincliffe* wap. *Yorksh.* 14 m. S. from Gubara.
- Elberton*, *Berkeley* hund. *Gloucestersh.* 24 m. S.W. from Thornbury.
- Elborough*, *Winterstoke* hund. *Somersetsh.* 44 m. N.W. from Axbridge.
- Elbridge Court*, *Dodston* and *Kee's Barton* hund. *Gloucestersh.* 24 m. S.N.E. from Gloucester.
- Elcombe*, *King's Bridge* hund. *Wiltsh.* 3 m. S.S.W. from Swindon.
- Elcot*, *Kinbury* hund. *Berksh.* 4 m. E.N.E. from Hungerford.
- Elden Bridge*, *Blackheath* hund. *Kent* ; 7 m. S.S.E. from Gillingford.
- Elden Hole*, *High Peak* hund. *Derbysh.* 4 m. E. from Chapel-en-le-Frith. Is reckoned one of the wonders of the peak, and is provincially called the Devil's Cove. see Devil's Cave.
- Elder Heath*, *Staincliffe* and *Worcestersh.* 3 m. W.N.W. from Gillingford.
- Elder Heath Lane*, *Staincliffe* and *Worcestersh.* 4 m. W.N.W. from Gillingford.

and his associates; the royal family proscribed as traitors: and the restoration of Charles II.

Ellerton Hall, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 5 m. N. from Newport.

Ellesborough, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Wendover.

Ellesmere, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 178½ m. N.W. from London, containing 1036 houses, and 5533 inhabitants, is situated on a pleasant lake or mere, from which it derives its name. The town has little to boast of, but its situation. The principal trade, at present, is malt making, the barley of the neighbourhood being remarkably fine; but its canal promises to raise it into consequence. The castle hill is now converted into one of the finest bowling greens in the kingdom, and affords at the same time an unbounded and delightful prospect over 9 counties. The meer, or lake, the property of the Earl of Bridgewater, covers an area of 101 acres, being exceedingly well stocked with fish. On one side is the town of Ellesmere, and its house of industry for the support of the poor of 5 neighbouring parishes; and on the other the fine park of Outley. *Fairs*, third Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, Aug. 25, Nov. 14, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. *Market*, Thursday.

Ellesmere Canal, on the north-east, communicates with Whitchurch; on the south, with Shrewsbury, where it joins the Severn; on the south-west with Montgomery and Newtown; on the north-west, with the Mersey, passing in its way through Denbighshire; and crossing the Dee by a noble aqueduct of 7 arches of 130 feet in height, and 350 feet in length. The line of this canal is through a country abounding with slate, lime, coals, and other minerals, which for want of water carriage have hitherto lain dormant, but will now appear worthy of notice. An inland navigation from the Bristol Channel to the Irish Sea, will be completed by this canal, and Bristol and Liverpool will be as it were united.

Ellingham, Clavering hund. Norfolk; 4 m. N.E. from Bungay.

Ellingham, Balmabrough ward. Northumberland; 6 m. S.E. from Belford.

Ellingham, Great, Shropham hund. Norfolk; 6 m. N.W. from New Buckenham.

Ellingham, Little, Wayland hund. Norfolk; 5 m. S.E. from Watton.

Ellingstring, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Masham.

Ellington, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 5 m. W. from Huntingdon.

Ellington, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 6 m. N.E. from Morpeth.

Ellington, High, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 9½ m. N.W. from Masham.

Ellington, Low, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N. from Masham.

Ellington Thorpe, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 4 m. N.E. from Kimbolton.

Ellinthorpe, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N.E. from Aldborough.

Elliot's Hall, Kingston hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Solihull.

Ellis, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Barnsley.

Ellisfield, Bermondspit hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S. from Basingstoke.

Ellough, Wangford hund. Suffol. 3½ m. S.E. from Beccles.

Ellough Hall, Wangford hund. Suffol.; 4 m. S. from Beccles.

Elloughton, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 8 m. W. from Kingston-on-Hull.

Ellyhaugh, Coquetdale ward. Northumberland; 7 m. S.E. from Rothbury.

Elm Green, Strassforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N. from Sheffield.

Elm Hurst, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W. from Barnsley.

Elm Lane, Wallington hund. Surrey; 2½ m. N.E. from Ewell.

Elm, Little, Frome hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S.W. from Frome.

Elmtree, West ward, Westmoreland; 9 m. N.N.E. from Ambleside.

Elmbridge, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. N. from Droitwich.

Elmdon, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 6 m. N.W. from Saffron Walden.

Elmdon, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. S.E. from Birmingham.

Elmdon Heath, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 1 m. N. from Solihull.

Elme, Isle of Ely, Cambridgesh. 2 m. S. from Wisbeach.

Elmeley Castle, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. S.W. from Evesham.

Elmend Green, Sutton lathe, Kent; 3 m. W. from Bromley.

Elmesthorpe, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 3 m. N.E. from Thincley.

Elmeston, Augustine lathe, Kent; 5 m. N.W. from Sandwich.

Elmham, North, Launditch hund. Norfolk; 5 m. N. from East Dereham, though now a small village, was once, jointly with Danwich, the see of a bishop, and a place of great note. *Fair*, April 6, for horses, cattle, and petty chapmen.

Elmhall Hall, Launditch hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. N. from East Dereham.

Elmhous Green, West Derby hund. Lancash. 5½ m. E. from Ormskirk.

Elmhurst Hall, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. N. from Litchfield. Near this seat is a remarkable echo, which repeats a monosyllable 10 or 12 times in calm weather.

Elmington, Polebrook hund. Northamptonsh. 1 m. N.E. from Oundle.

Elmley, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. E.S.E. from Huddersfield.

Elmley Isle, Scray lathe, Kent, on the south side of the Isle of Sheppey, being

separated from that island by a narrow branch of the east swale called the Dray. This small island is in length about 3 miles, in breadth 2 miles, and contains about 2,700 acres of land, of which 2,000 are salt marshes. It constitutes a parish.

Elmley Chapel, Scray lath, Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Sheerness, is the parish church of the island of the same name.

Elmley Moor Head, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Huddersfield.

Elmore, Dudston and King's Barton hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. S.W. from Gloucester. Immense numbers of eels are taken in this parish, from which circumstance it has obtained its name.

Elmore Court, Dudston and King's Barton hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. S.W. from Gloucester.

Elms, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 10 m. E.S.E. from Tenbury.

Elmsall, North, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Pontefract.

Elmsall Lodge, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. 5 m. S. from Pontefract.

Elmsall, South, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Pontefract.

Elmsel, Cosford hund. Suffolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Ipswich. *Fair*, Whit-Tuesday, for toys.

Elmsel Green, Cosford hund. Suffolk; 2 m. N.E. from Hadleigh.

Elmsley Lodge, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. E.S.E. from Mansfield.

Elmstead, Tendring hund. Essex; 4 m. E.N.E. from Colchester. *Fair*, May 4, for toys.

Elmstead Heath, Tendring hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Colchester.

Elmstead Market, Tendring hund. Essex; 4 m. E.N.E. from Colchester.

Elmsted, Shepway lath, Kent; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Canterbury. *Fair*, July 25, for pedlary.

Elmtree, Longtrees hund. Gloucestersh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Tetbury.

Elmswell, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N.W. from Stow Market.

Elmswell, Harthill wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Great Driffield.

Elmsworth, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 5 m. N.W. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Elmton, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 8 m. E.S.E. from Chesterfield.

Elmton, Firehill hund. Staffordsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Eccleshall.

Elmyre, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Aldborough.

Elne, A river in Cumberland, running into the Irish Sea.

Elner Lane Head, High Peak hund. Derbysh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Elots Green, Ford lath, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Tanbridge.

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Elphabrough Hall, Morley wap. Yorksh. 5 m. W. from Halifax.

Elston, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. S.E. from Kington.

Elston, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 9 m. N.E. from Bellingham. Near this place is a mount called Tod-law, having on its summit a sepulchral Danish monument constructed of three stones of immense size. *Fair*, Aug. 26, for horned cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen-cloth.

Eltenham, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 6 m. N.W. from Dunmow.

Eltenham Cross, Uttlesford hund. Essex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Dunmow.

Elstfield, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Oxford.

Elsham, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Brigg.

Elsing, Eynesford hund. Norfolk; 5 m. N.E. from East Dereham.

Elstact, Staincliff wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Skipton.

Elson, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Chumleigh.

Elstead, Farnham hund. Surrey; 5 m. S.E. from Farnham.

Elstead, Chichester rape, Sussex; 5 m. S.W. from Midhurst.

Elstead Marsh, Chichester rape, Sussex; 3 m. S.W. from Midhurst.

Elsthorpe, Beltisloe wap. Lincolnsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Corby.

Elstob, Stockton ward, Durham; 4 m. S.W. from Sedgfield, was the place where Ella, a Dane, first pitched his tents after landing at the mouth of the Tere. Tradition asserts, that he fought a battle at Shetton; that one of his chieftains died at Morden; and that at Trimdon his men halted after the fatigues of the battle, and were again trimmed.

Elston, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Fareham.

Elston, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.E. from Preston.

Elston, Newark hund. Nottinghamsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Newark.

Elston, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ellesmere.

Elston, Branch and Dole hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. N.W. from Amesbury.

Elstone, Rapsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 9 m. S.E. from Gloucester, is remarkable for the ancient architecture of its church, which is the oldest building in the county.

Elstow, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bedford. The celebrated, ingenious and pious writer, John Bunyan, was born in this village in 1628.

Elstow Lodge, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. adjoining the W. end of Elstow village.

Elstrap, Cotulow hund. Buckinghamsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Aylesbury.

Elstree, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Barnet, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ N. from London.

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The Watling-street of the Romans, which passed here, became in length of time so ruinous, that it was therefore called Elstree, or Ill-street. At Pennywell, near Brockley Hill, are still visible the foundations of several walls, which according to tradition are the remains of a city.

Elstronwick, Holderness, Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Hedon.

Elswick, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 4½ m. N. from Kirkham.

Elsworth, Papworth hund. Cambridgesh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Caxton.

Ellan, King's Somborne hund. Hampsh. 5 m. N. from Rumsey.

Ellens Gill, Darlington ward, Durham; 7 m. N.W. from Middleton Teesdale.

Elter Water, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. W. from Ambleside.

Eltham, Sutton lathc, Kent; 8 m. S.E. from London, containing 27 houses, and 1,627 inhabitants, is situated on the high road from London to Maidstone, H the, &c. The town consists chiefly of one street, containing a few good houses, and inns. The inhabitants draw their chief support from travellers. Here are the remains of a palace built by Beck, Bishop of Durham, who bestowed it upon Eleanor, Queen of Edward I. Edward II. resided here constantly, and his son, who was born here, was therefore called John of Eltham. Part of the stately hall is now converted to a barn; and the farm-house erected on the site of the palace, is formed out of its ruins. This manor was granted to the ancestors of the present Sir John Shaw. *Fairs*, Palm-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, and Oct. 10. Market, Monday.

Eltham Lodge, Sutton lathc, Kent; 7½ m. S.E. from London, adjoining Eltham.

Eltington, Guilsborough hund. Northamptonsh. 10 m. N.N.E. from Daventry.

Elton, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 5 m. N.E. from Hungerford.

Elton, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 7 m. N.E. from Chester.

Elton, Northwich hund. Chesh. 2½ m. W. from Sandbach.

Elton, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 1½ m. N.W. from Winstar.

Elton, Stockton ward, Durham; 3½ m. S.W. from Stockton.

Elton, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Ludlow.

Elton, Normancross hund. Huntingdonsb. 8 m. W.N.W. from Peterborough.

Elton, Salford hund. Lancash. 2½ m. W. from Bury.

Elton, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 4½ m. E. from Bury.

Elton, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N. W. from Beverley.

Elton Green, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 8 m. N. from Chester.

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Elton, Normancross hund. Huntingdonsb. ½ m. S. from Elton.

Elton Sheep Walk, Normancross hund. Huntingdonsb. 5½ m. E.N.E. from Peterborough.

Eltringham, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 12 m. W. from Gateshead.

Eltrington, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. W.S.W. from Hexham.

Eltysly, Long Stow hund. Cambridgesh. 1½ m. W.N.W. from Caxton.

Elvaston, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 4 m. S.E. from Derby.

Elvedon, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 4 m. S.W. from Thetford.

Elvedon Gap, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 7 m. S.W. from Thetford.

Elvedon Gap, Old, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 5 m. S.S.W. from Thetford.

Elvedon Hall, Lackford hund. Suffolk; adjoining Elvedon.

Elvedon Lodge, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. W.S.W. from Thetford.

Elvetham, O. ham hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Totton.

Elwis, St. Pembrokekesh. 4 m. E. from St. David's.

Elwick, Islandshire, Durham; 1½ m. N.E. from Belford. This part of Durham lies at the N.E. extremity of Northumberland.

Elwick, Stockton ward, Durham 9 m. N. from Stockton.

Elwington, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.E. from York.

Elworthy, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 5½ m. S. from Watchet.

Elsy, A river in Glamorgansh. running into the Severn Sea, at Pennarth.

Elsy, A river in Denbighsh. running into the Clwyd at St. Asaph.

Ely, Isle of Ely, Cambridgesh. 67 m. N.N.E. from London, is situated on a considerable eminence, near the centre of the county, in the Isle of Ely. Many of the houses are of stone, and some of them have a very ancient appearance. The streets are irregular, and, with the exception of the principal one, neither paved, nor lighted. The cathedral, which is the chief ornament of this city, is the workmanship of very different periods, and displays a singular admixture of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles of architecture; yet notwithstanding the dissimilarity of its parts, when considered as a whole, it must unquestionably be regarded as a very magnificent structure. It is also interesting from furnishing the antiquary with the advantage of obtaining an acquaintance with the modes of building practised by our ancestors in different ages. Near the east end of the Cathedral, on the north side, is Trinity Church, formerly St. Mary's Chapel, which is a most elegant structure, and one of the most perfect buildings of the reign

of Edward II. The bishop's palace is a neat brick structure, greatly improved by Bishops Alcock, Gooderich, and Mawson. The refectory belonging to the monastery, has been converted into the deanery; and the remains of the first Saxon church, formed into prebendal houses. The bishop possesses all the rights of a county palatine, and is sovereign within the isle, where all causes are heard and determined by a judge of his appointing, who holds assizes, gaol delivery, and quarter sessions; and has proper officers under him to preserve the peace, and execute his decisions. The police of Ely is regulated by the magistrates, who are appointed by the bishop, and are justices of the peace within the Isle. These meet for the dispatch of business every Thursday, (the market day,) and the assizes are holden here in the spring. This city is the only one in England not represented in parliament. The chief employment of the inhabitants is gardening; which is carried on in this neighbourhood to a great extent. Cambridge, St. Ives, and even London, receive considerable supplies of vegetables from hence. Great quantities of strawberries are also grown here, and some other fruits; but these are chiefly conveyed in barges to Lynn, and carried thence by the vessels employed in the coal trade to Newcastle, and other places in the north of England. The principal charitable benefactions for the use of the poor are vested in the church-wardens. Here are a free school, and charity school. Previous to the promotion of Bishop Mawson to this See in 1754, the city and its neighbourhood were greatly on the decline, from the adjoining low lands having been under water for several years; and the wretched situation of the public roads, which were in so bad a state, that they could not be travelled with safety. Under these circumstances, it was obvious that the only effectual means of restoring the county to a flourishing state, would be to embank the river, to erect mills for draining the land, and to open a free and safe communication throughout the large and almost impassable levels, with which the city of Ely was surrounded; all of them works of great difficulty, and formidable in point of expense. The patronage and support of Bishop Mawson gave efficacy to the schemes that were proposed to remedy these inconveniences; and by the aid of several acts of parliament, the necessary improvements were made, and both the commerce and health of the inhabitants considerably benefited. The road from Ely to Cambridge was made turnpike; and the public gaol repaired and strengthened at the charge of the Bishop. The

monastery out of which the present cathedral has arisen, was built by Queen Etheldreda in 673, and continued under the order and discipline established by that pious princess for 197 years, till 870, when it was pillaged, and utterly destroyed by the Danes. In 970 it was re-established under the charter of Edgar, and from that time till the dissolution, increased in opulence and power. By Henry VIII. the conventual church was converted into a cathedral, and the dean and prebendaries incorporated by his letters patent. The only remarkable circumstance attached to the history of this city, is the successful opposition made by them to the Conqueror, for two whole years. *Fairs*, Ascension-day, for horses; Oct. 29, for horses, cheese, and hops. *Market*, Saturday.

Ely, Isle of, Cambridgesh. strictly speaking, is that large tract of high land, encompassed with fen, formerly overflowed with water, of which Ely is the principal place, and gives name to the whole, in which are included also, the villages of Stretham and Thetford, Wilburton, Hadenham, Sutton, Mepal, Witcham, Wentford, Whichford, Downham, and Chetesham, making collectively but one island. Littleport, Covenay, and Stantney, though sometimes reckoned part of it, were in their original state, disjoined by small intervals of fenney ground, and therefore were distinct islands of themselves. This tract is about 7 miles in length, and 4 miles in breadth. But the whole district now called the Isle of Ely, extends from the bridge at Tyd on the north to Upwere on the south, 28 miles in length; and from Abbots, or Bishops Delf on the east to the river Nene, near Peterborough, on the west, 25 miles in breadth. This district, besides the places above mentioned, includes several towns and villages, as Wisbech, Whittlesey, Dodington, March, Leverington, Newton, Chatteris, &c.

Ely Bridge, Glamorgansh. 2½ m. W. from Cardiff.

Ely Green, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. S. from Nether Stowcy.

Elyhaugh, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 9½ m. N. from Morpeth.

Ember Court, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; 2 m. N.N.E. from Esher.

Emberton, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Newport Pagnel.

Emblehope, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 9½ m. N.N.W. from Bellingham.

Embleton, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. E. from Cockermouth.

Embleton, Stockton ward, Durham; 4½ m. N.E. from Sedgfield.

Embleton, Balmbrongh ward, Northumberland; 7 m. N.N.E. from Alnwick.

Embley House, Thorngate hund. Hampsh. 2 m. W. from Ramsey.

Emborroo, Chewton hund. Somersetsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Wells.

Emesford Grange, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. S.E. from Coventry.

Emty; Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S. from Hexham.

Emmebrook House, Sunning hund. Berksb. 1½ m. W.N.W. from Workingham.

Emmer Green, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Henley.

Emmington, Lewknor hund. Oxfordsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Thame.

Emmotland, Holderness, Yorksh. 4½ m. S.E. from Great Driffield.

Emmott Hall, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 1½ m. E. from Colne.

Emnath, Freebridge Marshland hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. S.E. from Wisbeach.

Emont Bridge, Leath ward, Cumberland; 1 m. S. from Penrith.

Empingham, Sutton lathe, Kent; 2½ m. N.E. from Bromley.

Empingham, East hund. Rutlandsh. 7 m. W.N.W. from Stamford.

Empshot, Selborne hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. N. from Petersfield.

Empton, Huntingdon hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. S.S.W. from Kington.

Emsbury Hill, Cranbourne hund. Dorsetsh. 8 m. N.N.E. from Poole.

Emscote, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 1½ m. N.E. from Warwick.

Emsey, Stancliffe wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N.E. from Skipton, has two twisting mills, and a manufacture of cotton yarn.

Emswell, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. W. from Great Driffield.

Emsworth, Bosmere hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. E. from Havant, is an improving and busy place, pleasantly situated at the head of an inlet of the sea, and immediately opposite to Thorney Isle. Many small vessels are employed in the trade of this port; and the inhabitants derive much of their support from ship building, rope making, and other maritime occupations. The oysters taken here are noted for a peculiarly fine flavour. In the winter of 1739, a swan was killed here in the harbour, having a collar round its neck, impressed with the royal arms of Denmark. *Fairs*, Easter-monday, July 13, for pedlary and toys.

Emworth Green, Borlichway hund. Warwicksh. 5½ m. N.W. from Warwick.

Enborne, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksire. 2½ m. S.W. from Newbury. The humorous custom which formerly prevailed at Enborne, respecting widows, is no longer observed. It is said to be compounded for by a fine; but this is uncertain, the court rolls being silent on the

subject. The custom was this: the widow of every copyhold tenant was permitted to retain the possession of his lands, as long as she continued sole and chaste; but if she were found guilty of incontinence, the estates were forfeited; nor could they be restored, unless she mounted a black ram, and went into the next court held for the manor, riding backwards, and repeating a quaint formula of words.

Enchmarsh, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.E. from Church Stretton.

Encombe, Hasilor hund. Dorsetsh. 3 m. S.W. from Corfe Castle. Here in 1753, was found a mushroom, weighing 8lbs.

End Way, Witham hund. Essex; 2½ m. S.E. from Braintree.

Endellion, St. Trigg hund. Cornwall; 6 m. N.E. from Padstow.

Enden Bournell, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Bridgenorth.

Enden Gorge, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 4 m. S.W. from Bridgenorth.

Enderbly, Spokenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 4 m. S.W. from Leicester.

Enderbly Bug, Hill hund. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Alford.

Enderbly Mavis, Bolingbroke sokc, Lincolnsh. 2½ m. W. from Spilsby.

Enderbly Wood, Horncastle sokc, Lincolnsh. 5 m. N.E. from Tattershall.

Enderton, Werrall hund. Chesh. 2½ m. E. from Park-gate.

Endly, Eloe hund. Lincolnsh. 2 m. N.E. from Spalding.

Endon, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Leek.

Energlyn, Glamorgansh. 2 m. N.W. from Caerphilly.

Enescaven, Powder hund. Cornwall; 8 m. W. from Lostwithiel.

Enfield, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 9½ m. N. from London, is but a small part of what is usually denominated Enfield, viz. Baker-street, Four-trec-hill, Bullacross, Ponder's-end, Enfield-highway, and Enfield-chace. The parish is very large, having in it several beautiful villas. Lord Lyttleton has quoted an ancient author, who lived in the reign of Henry II, who says that the citizens of London had a chase or forest, extending from Hound's-ditch nearly 13 miles N. By an Act of Parliament in 1779, this chase was disforested, when it was found to contain 8349 acres; a part of it being allotted to different neighbouring parishes, and another part reserved for the use of the crown, which was afterwards sold in 8 lots, at the office of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Enfield Highway, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. N.E. from Enfield.

Enfield Park, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; ¾ m. W. from Enfield.

Enfield Wash, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 3 m. N.E. from Enfield.

Enford, Estub and Everley hund. Wiltsh. 8 m. W. from Ludgershall.

Enford Bottom, Pimperne hund. Dorsetsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Blandford Forum.

Englefield, Theal hund. Berksh. 6 m. W. from Reading.

Englefield Green, Theal hund. Berksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Staunes. Here the Danes were defeated by Ethelwolf in the year 871.

Englefield House, Theal hund. Berksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Reading.

Englesdon, Arundel rape, Sussex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Arundel.

Englewood, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 7 m. W. from Newbury.

Englewood-Forest, Cumberland; the name of a chace extending 16 miles in length, from Penrith to Carlisle. Anciently it was much infested with wild boars; but afterwards so well stocked with deer, that Edward I. is said to have killed 200 bucks here in a day. It has been disforested, and now contains several parishes.

Engtsh, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. N.W. from Henley-on-Thames.

English Dicnor, see Bignor.

Enham Knights, Andover hund. Hampsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Andover.

Enham Place, Andover hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N. from Andover.

Enham, Upper, Andover hund. Hampsh. 5 m. N. from Andover.

Enian, a river in Cornwall, running into the Tamar.

Enick, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 2 m. N.E. from Hexham.

Eniskel, Pembroke sh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Haverfordwest.

Enmore, Andersfield hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. S.W. from Bridgewater.

Enmors Green, Gillingham Liberty, Dorsetsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Shaftsbury.

Ennerdale, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 5 m. N.E. from Egremont.

Ennerdale Water, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; see, Cumberland.

Enoder, St. Pydar hund. Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from St. Columb Major.

Enodock, St. Trigg hund. Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Padstow.

Ensdon, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 6 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury.

Ensham, Wooton hund. Oxfordsh. 7 m. N.W. from Oxford, has an handsome stone bridge over the Isis. In the time of the Saxons, this was a royal village, having an abbey, which from the present appearance of its ruins, appears to have been a grand structure.

Enslow Bridge, Wooton hund. Surrey; 2 m. N.E. from Woodstock.

Ensor, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Atherstone.

Ensor Badesky, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N.W. from Atherstone.

Easton, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Stafford.

Eastone Church, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. S.E. from Chipping Norton.

Eastone Neat, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Woodstock.

Enter Common, High, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 9 m. N.W. from North Allerton.

Enter Common, Low, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N. from North Allerton.

Enterpen, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Stokesley.

Eton Farm, Godalming hund. Surrey; 3 m. S. from Godalming.

Eton Farm, Little, Godalming hund. Surrey $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Godalming.

Entrey, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.W. from Ludlow.

Entwistle, Salford hund. Lancash. 6 m. N. from Bolton.

Entwistle Hall, Salford hund. Lancash. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Bolton.

Envil, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 7 m. S. W. from Dudley.

Eperston, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Southwell.

Eperston Park, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. S.W. from Southwell.

Ephraim, Mount, Ford lathe, Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Tunbridge.

Epney, Whitstone hund. Gloucestersh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Gloucester.

Epping, Waltham hund. Essex; $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from London, containing 271 houses, and 1473 inhabitants, is situated on the high road to Newmarket, &c. on a ridge of hills extending to a considerable distance North and South, and consists of one wide street, nearly a mile in length. The inns and public-houses are numerous. At the West end of the street is a small new chapel; and near the middle are the shambles: the latter are partly decayed, and have a very mean appearance. Here the market is held: the chief commodities exposed for sale, are butter and poultry, which are chiefly purchased for the use of the metropolis. *Fairs*, Whit-Tuesday, Oct. 11, a statute; Nov. 13, for horses, cows, and sheep. *Market*, Friday.

Epping Bury, Waltham hund. Essex; 1 m. N.W. from Epping.

Epping Church, or *Epping Upland*, Waltham hund. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Epping, forms nearly one half of the town, although at the above distance from it.

Epping Forest is an extensive tract of woodland; deriving its present name from the town of Epping, but formerly called Waltham Forest, and in more remote ages, the Forest of Essex. Since it was known by the latter appellation, it has however been greatly curtailed, many thousand acres having been grubbed up,

and the land cultivated. This forest is under the jurisdiction of a Lord Warden and four Verduers. The forest rights are as various as the tenures of the different manors that surround it. In this forest, though within the distance of 6 miles from the metropolis, wild stags are yet found. Here was a stag hunt till very lately, well supported.

Epping Long Green, Waltham hund. Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Epping.

Epping Place, Waltham hund. Essex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Epping.

Eppib;, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N. from Richmond.

Eppleton, Great, Easington ward, Durham; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Durham.

Eppleton, Little, Easington ward, Durham; 6 m. N.E. from Durham.

Epplewith, Harthill wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Lull.

Epsom, Copthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from London, containing 435 houses, and 2,404 inhabitants, is delightfully situated on the West side of Banstead Downs. This town is built in a straggling manner, the houses extending in the form of a semicircle, for nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The support of Epsom is chiefly derived from travellers passing through it in their way to Guildford, &c. and from the company frequenting its Races, which are holden on the neighbouring downs. *Rair*, Aug. 6, for toys.

Epsom Court, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Epsom.

Epsom Wells, Copthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Epsom, were discovered in 1612, and formerly much frequented for their medicinal qualities. The properties of these springs were nearly similar to those of Cheltenham, but rather more purgative.

Epwell, Dorchester hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. N.W. from Banbury.

Epworth, Mauley wap. Lincolnsh. 9 m. N. from Gainsborough, is a long straggling town, but the principal place in the Isle of Axholme. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in manufactures of sack and bagging. Here is a good charity school. *Fairs*, first Thursday after May 1, and first Thursday after Michaelmas-day. *Market*, Thursday.

Erbstock, Denbighsh. 8 m. S. from Wrexham.

Erall, High, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 7 m. N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Erall Park, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Ercott Childs, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 6 m. N.W. from Newport.

Erdington, Stoddesson hund. Shropsh. 2 m. S.W. from Bridgewater.

Erdington, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Birmingham.

Erdington Hall, Hemlingford hund.

Warwicksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Birmingham.

Eresby, Bolingbroke soke, Lincolnsh. 1 m. N.W. from Spilsby.

Erewash Canal, Communicates at its N. end with the Nottingham canal, and at its S. end falls into the Trent. Its whole course is $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. with a fall of 180 feet.

Eridge Green, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 3 m. S.W. from Tunbridge Wells.

Eridge Park, Pevensey rape, Sussex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Tunbridge Wells.

Eriswell, Lackford hund. Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Mildenhall.

Eriswell Hall, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 4 m. N. from Mildenhall.

Erith, Sutton lathe, Kent; 4 m. N.W. from Dartford, is pleasantly situated on the Thames; and in the summer sends a great deal of fruit to London, particularly cherries.

Erme, St. Powder hund. Cornwall; 4 m. N. from Truro.

Ermine, or *Hermin Street*, one of the four Roman w. made in this island. This street ran from St. David's to Southampton, having several smaller roads branching from it, called vicinal roads. The three other Roman roads were called, the Foss-Way, the Ikenild-Street, and the Watling-Street, which see.

Ermington, Ermington hund. Devonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Modbury.

Ergy, St. East hund. Cornwall; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Saltash.

Erno Craft, High Peak hund. Derbysh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Ernstree Park, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 10 m. S.W. from Bridgenorth.

Erpingham, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 3 m. N.E. from Aylsham.

Errewash, A river in Derbysh. see *Derbysheire*.

Erringham, Bramber rape, Sussex; 3 m. S.E. from Steyning.

Errington, East, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Corbridge.

Erryd, Caermarthensh. 5 m. N.W. from Llandovery.

Ersdon, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N.N.E. from Morpeth.

Ersdon Moor, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N. from Morpeth.

Erth, St. Penwith hund. Cornwall; 4 m. N.E. from Merazion.

Erthcott, Langley and Swingshead hund. Gloucestersh. 6 m. N.E. from Chipping Sodbury.

Ergan, St. Pydar hund. Cornwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from St. Columb Major.

Erwash Head, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Mansfield.

Ergy, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Falmouth.

Escot, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Malmesbury.

Escot House, Malmshury hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Malmshury.

Escote Green, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. E. from Solihull.

Escote Wood, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. E.S.E. from Solihull.

Escott, Swanborough hund. Wiltsh. 9½ m. N. from East Lavington

Esher, Elmbridge hund. Sarrey; 4 m. S. W. from Kingston, a pleasant village situated on the River Mole, having in its neighbourhood the villas of many gentlemen of opulence. *Pairs*, Sept. 4, for horses, pedlary, and toys.

Esher Place, Elmbridge hund. Sarrey; 4½ m. S.W. from Kingston, was anciently one of the seats of the bishops of Winchester, to which Cardinal Wolsey was banished by his master.

Esholt Over, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Skipton.

Eshot Hall, Morpeth ward, Northumberland 8 m. N. from Morpeth.

Eshton, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. S.E. from Settle.

Eshton Hall, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.E. from Settle.

Eske, A river in Cumberland, running into the Irish Sea at Ravenglass.

Eske Hall, Whitby Strand wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from Whitby.

Eske Rigg, Cumberland ward, Cumberland 3½ m. N.W. from Wigton.

Eske Dale, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6 m. N.E. from Ravenglass.

Eske Dale Side, Whitby Strand wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.W. from Whitby.

Eske, A river running between the borders of Cumberland and Scotland, famous for the best trouts in the island. It empties itself into the river Kirsap, below Canonby.

Eske, Holderness, Yorksh. 2½ m. N.E. from Beverley.

Eskeilog, Flintsh. 7 m. S.W. from Flint.

Eskele, A river in Herefordsh. running into the Munnow.

Eskehlite, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 9 m. N. from Kirkby Moorside.

Esrick, Ouse and Dewent wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N. from Selby.

Eskrigg, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 7½ m. N.E. from Lancaster.

Esksnald, Cardigansh. 8½ m. E.S.E. from Ader-Ystwyth.

Esp Green, Chester ward, Durham; 8 m. N.W. from Durham.

Espley Hall, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. N.W. from Morpeth.

Esprick, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 3 m. N. from Kirkham.

Essendine, East hund. Rutlandsh. 4 m. N. from Stamford.

Essendon, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. E. from Hatfield.

Essendon Bury, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. E.N.E. from Hatfield.

Essen Hill, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. N.W. from Rugby.

Essex is bounded by Suffolk and Cambridgesh. on the north, by the counties of Hertford and Middlesex on the west, by the River Thames on the south, and by the sea on the east. Its extent from east to west is estimated at 60 miles; and from north to south at about 50: its circumference is computed at 225 miles. It contains 525 square miles; 976,000 acres: one county town (Chelmsford); 14 hundreds; 5 half hundreds; 1 royal liberty; 27 market towns; 415 parishes; 39,398 houses; 226,437 inhabitants; returns 8 members to parliament; viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Malden, 2 for Harwich, and 2 for Colchester; is in the home circuit; in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of London; contains 3 archdeacons and 15 deaneries; pays 24 parts of the land tax; and provides 960 men for the militia; in 1806 paid 2,409,789l. property tax; and 216,688l. poor's rate. Essex composes part of that tract of country on the eastern side of England, which forms the largest connected space of level ground in the whole island; not one lofty eminence or rocky ridge being found in several contiguous counties. The surface of Essex is not however totally flat, having many gentle hills and dales; and towards the north-west, whence most of the rivers proceed, the country rises, and presents a continued inequality of surface. The most level tracts are those of the south and east hundreds. The sea coast is broken into a series of inlets and peninsulas, deeply cut in by arms of the sea and exhibiting evident tokens of the force and effects of that restless element. Extensive salt marshes border most of the coast, the greater part of which is protected by embankments. The banks of the Thames, and the lower part of the sea, are likewise low and marshy. This county lies under a proverbial imputation of being particularly unhealthy; but this character can only apply to a small part of it; as the middle and north districts are justly noted for a fine dry soil, with a wholesome clear air. That part known by the name of the hundreds of Essex, bordering on the south coast, from its low and marshy situation, and exposure to the easterly winds and sea fogs, is certainly inimical to health, and many intermitting fevers proceed from these causes. Essex derives many advantages from its maritime trade, as well as from its vicinity to the metropolis. The conveniency of water carriage, and goodness of its roads, give it a commercial superiority over many other counties. Its surface is generally level; the greater part is in-

closed, and rendered highly productive by the skillful management of the agriculturalists. The principal productions are wheat, barley, oats, bean, peas, turnips, tares, rape, mustard, rye grass and trefoil. Many acres are also appropriated to hops and various horticultural plants and roots. The latter are confined to the lands adjoining the metropolis. Almost every species of soil is to be found within the limits of Essex; from the most stubborn to the mildest loam. Its south-west part is chiefly occupied by Epping Forest and its several branches. Northwards the country becomes more open and uneven. Saffron Walden, in this part, by its name shews the product for which it is famous. Saffron, which was formerly cultivated in various parts of the kingdom, is now grown almost solely between this place and Cambridge, in a circuit of about 10 miles. A light rich soil and dry country are peculiarly adapted to this plant. Another singular product of this county is a kind of treble crop of coriander, carraway, and teasle; the two former on account of their aromatic seeds; the latter for its prickly heads, used for the purpose of raising the nap in woollen cloths. These are all sown together, but come to maturity at different periods; and the succession of the whole crop lasts three or four years. The middle of Essex is in general a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. Towards the sea coast it gradually declines into marshy grounds, broken by arms of the sea into islands, and frequently inundated. The fine pasturage which these tracts (the hundreds) afford, scarcely compensates for their unwholesomeness. The banks of the Thames, from the entrance of the sea are a similar tract of marshes. The farms in these parts are very large, and the farmers rich, and industrious to improve their grounds by manuring with chalk, brought by sea from Kent. The northern part of the coast, between the Stour and Colne, which projects further than the rest, is a more elevated and healthy country. The proportion of the waste land in the whole of Essex is very small; and the variety and goodness of its agricultural products are not exceeded by those of any other part of the kingdom. Though this country is not highly celebrated for its dairies, yet those in the parish of Epping and its vicinity are famous for the richness of their cream and butter; the latter mostly sent to London, where it bears an high character and price. Essex is proverbially distinguished for its calves, of which more are suckled or fattened here than in any other county. Few counties have less minerals than this; which is also nearly exempt from quarries, or any

mass of rocks. In consequence, the houses are almost wholly built with bricks, and many of them are singular and curious specimens of brick architecture. Some mineral waters rise in the county, but few have obtained much repute; that of Tilbury is occasionally resorted to. The fashionable and useful practice of sea bathing has extended its influence to Essex, and a few places on the coast are annually visited by many persons for that purpose. Fish are plentiful on the coast, and in the various creeks of this county: some of the latter, about Colchester and the Mersey Island, are celebrated for their fine oyster beds. These afford a considerable article for exportation; and the true breed are highly valued in the metropolis. In the early period of our history, the whole or greater part of this county is supposed to have been one extensive forest; which, whilst it continued vested in the crown, and under the local government of arbitrary foresters and stewards, was a continued fund of oppression and vexation to the subject whose estate was contiguous. This grievance was redressed by the Charter of Forests, reluctantly extorted from King John; and many of these royal districts disforested, and stripped of their oppressive privileges; while more lenient regulations were adopted in the government of those that remained. The forests of Epping and Hainault still retain the name, and support a few hundred deer. Previous to the dissolution, Essex contained no fewer than 41 religious houses: of these 2 were mitred abbeys; 6 common abbeys; 22 priories; 3 nunneries; 3 colleges; 2 preceptories of Templars, and 9 hospitals. The principal rivers, properly belonging to this county, are the Colne, the Blackwater, or Pont, the Chelmer, the Crouch, the Ingerbourn, the Roding, and the Cam. Besides these, Essex partakes of other rivers, which serve as natural boundaries, and irrigate and fertilise its land: these are the Thames, the Lea, the Stort, and the Stour. The Colne rises in the parish of Ridgewell, on the north side of the county, and pursuing a south-east course, passes Castle Hedingham, Halstead, and Colchester: it soon afterwards expands into a wide estuary, and is navigable from the sea to within 2 miles of Colchester. The Blackwater, called also the Pont, in the first part of its progress, has its source near Debden, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, and, with a constantly meandering course, passes through Barking and Coggeshall: near Witham it receives another stream: flowing south-east it unites with the Chelmer a little below Malden, and then joins the waters of the ocean. Here it forms an extensive estuary, and at high tides the waters inun-

date a large tract of country. The Chelmer has its original spring near Thaxted, and following a similar course with the former rivers, passes near the town of Dunmow, and at Chelmsford receives some other streams. It now takes a north-east direction, and flowing through a pleasant valley, receives several tributary brooks, and joins the Blackwater near Malden. The Crouch, and Ingerbourn, are small rivers, rising in the south side of the county, and slowly passing through a short course to the Thames: The Roding, a small stream, has a circuitous course in visiting Ongar, and several villages in its progress to Wanstead, Ilford, and Barking. It is made navigable to Ilford Bridge. The Cam takes a different direction to any of the former, and rising at three springs near Newport, passes Audley End, Chesterton, &c. and pursues a north course to Cambridgeshire. The Lea, and the Stort, constitute the west boundary of the county, separating it from Middlesex and Hertfordshire; and the Stour divides it from the county of Suffolk to the north. Numerous other smaller streams have their rise in Essex, and fall either into the Thames or the ocean. Some of the estuaries and creeks are celebrated for their oysters. The principal harbour on the Essex coast is that of Harwich, situated on a tongue of land opposite to the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell. It affords an occasional shelter to the coasting fleets continually passing along these shores, but has not much trade of its own. The principal business of Harwich arises from its being the station of the Holland packets, which in time of peace sail between it and Holvoetsluys. It has also a dock for the building of men of war. The entrance of the harbour is defended by a strong fortress called Landguard-fort, built on a sandy point on the Suffolk side of the water. South of Harwich is the Naze, a hooked promontory, inclosing a few low islands. From hence the land declines west, forming the funnel which terminates in the mouth of the Thames. Besides the creeks already noticed, there is one within the mouth of the Thames, running up by the town and small port of Leigh, and forming Canvey Isle. Chelmsford, the county town, is a place of moderate size, but containing nothing remarkable. The country round it is very fertile, and hops are cultivated near it. Colchester is a town of great antiquity, and affords many relics of former grandeur. It is still an handsome well-peopled place, and retains a share of the manufacture of baize, for which it was once very famous. The other towns in Essex, chiefly participating in this manufacture, are Bocking, Braintree, and

Coggeshall. The wool which they use comes principally from Lincolnshire. The goods are exported to Spain, Portugal, and Italy, through the intervention of the London merchants. This trade is at present in a low state. Colchester underwent a very obstinate siege in 1648, on occasion of an insurrection from the royal cause against the authority of parliament, the gallant leaders of which, on its surrender, were executed. Various actions with the Danes happened in this county, as well as in many others on the east coast. One of the most memorable was fought at Assingdon or Ashdown, near Rochford, in which King Edmund Ironside was defeated with great slaughter by Canute. Tilbury fort, opposite Gravesend, is the principal protection of the Thames. In its neighbourhood Queen Elizabeth reviewed the army she had assembled to oppose the famous Spanish armada in 1588.

Essey, West hund. Cornwall, separated from Fowey, by the river Fowey.

Essington, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Walsall.

Essington, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Clitheroe.

Estcot House, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Clitheroe.

Eastern Green, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N.W. from Coventry.

Esth-water, or *Esthwaite-water Lake*, Lancash. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Hawkshead; is about 2 miles in length, by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth; and is almost divided by two peninsulas, one of which projects from each of the shores. These are fringed with trees and coppice woods, and the scenery round the lake partakes more of the sylvan, than of the grand or romantic character. On the east side is a gentle slope partly covered with woods: and near the head of the lake is a small island of about 2 perches of land, covered with shrubs, &c. This formerly shifted its situation, and was driven about by every strong gust of wind; but has for some time been stationary. Perch, pike, eels, and trout, are found in this lake; but though its waters unite with those of Winandermere, the char has not hitherto been found here.

Estington Park, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. N.W. from Rothbury.

Estone, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Gisbrough.

Estrop, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 7 m. S.W. from Chippenham.

Etall, New, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 8 m. N.W. from Wooler.

Etall Hall, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 8 m. N.W. from Wooler.

Etchingham, Hastings rape, Sussex; 7 m. N.N.W. from Battle.

Etherdwich, Holderness, Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Hedon.

Etherley, High, Darlington ward, Durham; 3 m. W.S.W. from Bishop's Auckland.

Etherside, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Maryport.

Etherthorp, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Barnsley.

Eton, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. $21\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from London, and separated from Windsor by the river Thames; consists principally of one street, connected with the town of Windsor by a bridge thrown over the river, and has of late years been considerably improved, many of the houses having been re-built, and others repaired in the modern style. Eton is famed for its college founded in 1440, by Henry VI. This foundation was originally endowed for a provost, 10 priests, 6 clerks, 6 choristers, 25 poor grammar scholars, with a master to teach them, and 25 poor old men; and though some of its endowment was taken away by Edward IV. yet being particularly exempted in the act of dissolution, it still subsists in a flourishing state, and now supports a provost, viceprovost, and 70 scholars, besides various officers and assistants. The scholars on this foundation are annually elected to King's College, Cambridge, but not removed till the occurrence of vacancies, when they are called according to seniority; and after they have continued at Cambridge 3 years, are entitled to a fellowship. Besides the king's scholars, there are seldom less than 300 noblemen and gentlemen's sons, who board with the masters, and receive their education at this seminary. The college consists of 2 quadrangles; one of them is appropriated to the school (which is divided into lower and upper, and each subdivided into three classes), and the lodging of the masters and scholars: the other contains the apartments of the provost and fellows, and likewise the library, which is regarded as one of the finest in Europe. The chapel is an elegant gothic structure, with pinnacles and embrasures, very similar to King's College, Cambridge. The origin of the singular custom celebrated at Eton every third year, on Whit-Tuesday, under the name of the Montem, cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, but may be traced as far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who, when on a visit to the college, desired to see an account of the ancient ceremonies observed there from the period of its foundation. On the list was an annual procession of the scholars, who on those occasions repeated verses, and gathered money from the public for a dinner and other purposes. The ceremony of late years has been conducted with more regard to de-

corum than formerly; and the institution has been patronized by their majesties, who frequently honour the celebration with their presence, as well as a liberal subscription. On these occasions the whole school is assembled, and arranged in military order, with music and colours. The fancy dresses of the salt bearers, and those denominated scouts, are of different coloured silks. Every person in the vicinity of Windsor is expected at these triennial assemblies to give something towards what is called salt money, and different parties are stationed on all the neighbouring roads, to levy contributions from passengers, whose refusal to buy salt would perhaps be attended with danger. The amount of the sums collected is generally from 600*l.* to 800*l.* This is given to the captain or senior of the boys on the king's foundation, previously to his removal to Cambridge. Fair, Ash Wednesday, for horses and cattle.

Eton Wick, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. from Eton.

Etruria, Pitchill hund. Staffordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. from Newcastle-under-Line, is a long, uniform, and neat village, inhabited entirely by the workmen of Mr. Wedgewood. Here upwards of 200 people are employed in making the various beautiful productions of this classical manufactory, most deservedly called Etruria, since its manufacture vies in beauty, taste, chastity, and design, with the famous pottery of antiquity made in Tuscany.

Ettiley Heath, Northwich hund. Chesh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Sandbach.

Ettingshall, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Wolverhampton.

Ettingshall Lane, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Wolverhampton.

Etton, Nasaburgh hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. S. from Market Deeping.

Etton, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.W. from Beverley.

Etwell, Appletree hund. Derbysh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Derby.

Euston, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 8 m. E. from Oakhampton.

Euston, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ixworth.

Euston Hall, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ixworth.

Euxton, Leyland hund. Lancash. 3 m. W.N.W. from Chorley.

Euxton Burgh, Leyland hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chorley.

Eval, St., Pydar hund. Cornwall; 6 m. N.W. from St. Columb Major.

Evceeth, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 2 m. S.W. from Shifnal.

Evening Farm, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Staines.

Evenjobb, Radnorsh. 3 m. W. from Presteigne.

Evenley, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 1 m. S. from Brackley.

Evenload, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. F. from Morton-in-the-Marsh. This part of the country is surrounded by Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire.

Eventon, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Ledbury.

Evenwood, Darlington ward, Durham; 5 m. S.W. from Bishop's Auckland.

Ever Bridge, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 2½ m. E.N.E. from Steanford.

Evercheech, Wells Forum hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S.E. from Shepton Mallet.

Everdon, *Magna*, Fawley hund. Northamptonsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Daventry.

Everdon, *Parva*, Fawley hund. Northamptonsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Daventry.

Ever Green, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N. Haverhill.

Everingham, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S. from Pocklington.

Everington, Faircross hund. Berksh. 5½ m. N.E. from Newbury.

Everley, Whithy Strand. wap. Yorksh. 4 m. W. from Scarborough.

Everley, *East*, Estub and Everley hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Ludgershall.

Everley, *West*, Estub and Everley hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. N.W. from Ludgershall.

Eversden, *Magna*, Long Stow hund. Cambridgesh. 5 m. S.W. from Cambridge.

Eversden, *Parva*, Long Stow hund. Cambridgesh. 5½ m. W.S.W. from Cambridge.

Evershed Farm, Reigate hund. Surrey; 8 m. S.S.E. from Dorking.

Eversham, Wootton hund., Surrey, 8 S.W. from Dorking.

Eversholt, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. E. from Woburn.

Eversholt, Tollerford hund. Dorsetsh. 7 m. N.E. from Beaminster. *Fair*, May 12, for horned cattle, pedlary, and toys.

Eversley, Charlton hund. Berksh. 5 m. S.W. from Oakingham.

Eversley, Holdshot hund. Hampsh. 7½ m. N. from Odiham: *Fairs*, May 16, Oct. 18, for cattle and toys.

Eversley, Blackwater hund. Hampsh. 7½ m. N. from Odiham.

Everthorpe, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 10 m. N.E. from Howden.

Everton, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Potton.

Everton, West Derby hund. Lancash. 1½ m. N.E. from Liverpool.

Everton, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. S.E. from Bawtry.

Evesback, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 8½ m. N. from Ledbury.

Evesden, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 4½ m. N. from Uxbridge.

Evesfield, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 3½ m. N.W. from Bromsgrove.

Evesham, Blackenhurst hund. Worcestersh. 96½ m. N.W. from London, con-

tains 643 houses, 2,837 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was granted in 23 Edward VI. and the right of election vested in the common burgesses, who at present amount to 600. This town is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, near the river Avon, over which is a stone bridge of seven arches, and a convenient harbour for barges. The streets are mostly irregular, and badly paved; and the houses chiefly ancient and ill built. Here are two churches within the borough, and one at Bengworth, which is separated only by the river. Neither of the churches have any bells in their steeples, the bells hanging in a detached tower. Evesham is governed by a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, 12 common councilmen, and 24 assistants; together with a chamberlain, town-clerk, and other proper officers; whose privileges are very extensive. The only manufacture is one for knit stockings; but the corn trade is very considerable. The poor are chiefly employed in gardening, which is carried on to a great extent, for the supply of Tewkesbury, Cheltenham, Worcester, Birmingham, and even Bath and Bristol. Among the public foundations, are a well-endowed free grammar-school, a charity-school, and a few almshouses. In ancient times Evesham was noted for its stately abbey, whose abbot sat in parliament; and in after times, for the victory gained by prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) over the refractory barons, headed by Simon Montfort, who was slain in the battle. *Fairs*, Feb. 2, Monday after Easter week, Whit-Monday, Sept. 21, for cattle and horses. *Market*, Monday.

Evoston, Claro wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.W. from Rippon.

Evington, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 3½ m. S.E. from Leicester.

Evington Lodge, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 2 m. S.F. from Leicester.

Evington Place, Shepway lathe, Kent; 6 m. N.E. from Ashford.

Ewart, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. N.N.W. from Wooler.

Ewart House, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. N.N.W. from Wooler.

Exclose, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N. from Leybourn.

Ewdness, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.E. from Bridgenorth.

Ewe, *St.*, Powder hund. Cornwall; 3 m. S.E. from Grampond.

Ewe Cote, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N. from Helmsley.

Ewebank, West ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. S.E. from Brongh.

Ewebank, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Richmond.

Exwell, Augustine lathe, Kent; 2½ m.

N.E. from Dover, remarkable for having been the residence of the Knights Templars, who had a great mansion here.

Exwell, Copthorne and Eppingham hund. Surrey, 13 m. S. from London, containing 200 houses, and 1,112 inhabitants, is a neat little town, pleasantly situated; and remarkable for its numerous crystal springs. It derives its chief support from the travellers passing through it into Sussex, and from the many opulent families residing in its vicinity. *Fairs*, May 12, Oct. 29, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys. *Market*, Thursday.

Exelm, Exelm hund. Oxfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Wallingford. Fifteen houses were consumed by fire in this little place, on 23d May 1755. Here Ossa had a palace built in 1424.

Exelm Park, Exelm hund. Oxfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Wallingford.

Exenni, Glamorgansh. 2 m. S.E. from Bridgend.

Exenni, a river in Glamorganshire, running into the Ogmore.

Exerby, Aswardhun hund. Lincolnsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Sleaford.

Exerdon, Aswardhun hund. Lincolnsh. 2 m. N.E. from Sleaford.

Exhurst, Kingsclere hund. Hampsh. 3 m. S.E. from Kingsclere.

Exhurst, Bramber rape, Sussex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Steyning. *Fairs*, May 21, Aug. 5, for cattle and pedlary.

Exhurst, Hastings rape, Sussex; 7 m. N.E. from Battle.

Exhurst, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 9 m. S.E. from Guildford.

Exhurst Green, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 10 m. S.E. from Guildford.

Exias Harold, Webber hund. Herefordsh. 12 m. S.W. from Hereford, derives its name from a natural son of King Harold, to whom this manor was granted.

Exloe, Flintsh. 9 m. S.E. from Flint.

Exwood, Reigate hund. Surrey; 5 m. S.W. from Reigate.

Exwshot, Crondal hund. Hampsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Odiham.

Exwshot House, Crondal hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N.E. from Odiham.

Ex, a river which rises in a barren tract of land, called Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and after being joined by several little streams, runs by Tiverton; about 9 miles below which, it is joined by the Columpton; and about 2 miles lower, by a stream formed by the junction of the Horton and Credy; with these additions it washes the walls of Exeter. At Topsham, about 4 miles below Exeter, it receives another considerable addition to its stream; and 2 miles farther, being joined by the Kep, it falls into the ocean at Exmouth, after a course of about 40 miles, ships of great burthen go up to Topsham; from whence vessels of 150 tons are con-

veyed to the quay at Exeter, by means of an artificial canal. The passage at the mouth of the river is but narrow, having rocks on the east side, and broad sands on the west, nor is the water on the bar more than 6 or 7 feet deep at low water, but the tides rise 15 or 16 feet at spring tides. When ships are within the bar, they may ride afloat at a place called Starcross, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the river's mouth; but those going to Topsham, lie aground on the ooze at low water.

Exbourne, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S.E. from Hatherleigh. *Fair*, third Monday in April, for cattle of every kind, and pedlary.

Exbury, New Forest, Hampsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Lymington.

Exbury House, New Forest, Hampsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Lymington.

Exford, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 8 m. S.W. from Minehead.

Exeter, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from London, contains 2,836 houses, 17,396 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This privilege was granted in 28 Edward VI, and the right of election vested in the freeholders and freemen, who at present amount to 1,500. The situation of this city is commanding and pleasant; it stands on the acclivity of an eminence on the east bank of the river Ex, which flows in a semi-circular direction round the south-west side of the city, and over which there is an elegant stone bridge erected at the expense of nearly 20,000*l*. What adds to its wholesomeness and cleanliness is, that the ground is higher in a ridge along the middle of its length, declining on both sides. The ground inclosed within the walls is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, of 4 furlongs in length, and 3 in breadth: this space is intersected by the 4 principal streets, which meet near the centre, and diverging at right angles, connect the city with the suburbs. The whole extent of ground occupied by buildings, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and 1 mile in breadth. In the year 1769 the walls were entire, but many parts have been since destroyed. The streets and houses, in general, have the appearance of antiquity, though various handsome buildings have been erected within the last 20 or 30 years: many other considerable improvements have been projected, but are delayed on account of the expences. The inhabitants are supplied with water from two good conduits. Besides the cathedral, Exeter contains 15 churches within the walls, and 4 in the suburbs; but most of them are small, presenting nothing particular for description. The buildings most worthy of notice, are, the Cathedral, the Bishop's Palace, the new Gaol, the Barracks, the Circus, the Theatre, and the

county Hospital. The venerable and magnificent Cathedral claims the principal attention among the buildings of this city. This noble memorial of religious zeal, and national science, is highly interesting to the admirer of ancient English architecture. Its high embowered roofs, storied windows, clustered columns, spacious aisles, sepulchral tablets, and numerous statues, with its various other appropriate appendages, must excite interesting emotions in the mind endued with a taste for architectural science and grandeur. The variety of styles discovered in this edifice, and the ambiguity and silence of our early historians concerning its foundation, have been fruitful themes for various and opposite opinions. The generality of writers, from Hooker in 1584, to those of the present time, have stated that St. Mary's Chapel (at the south end of the choir) is the ancient Saxon Church; and that the whole of the present fabric was 500 years in building. The subsequent description will enable every person to determine the various æras of its erection, from the styles which characterize the different parts of the structure. Exeter was at one period called Monkton, from the number of religious houses established within its walls. Three of these were situated within the precincts of the close belonging to the cathedral, and were inhabited by nuns and monks. King Etheldred founded a monastery here in 868; and in 932, Athelstan founded a second. The monks were shortly after dispersed by the piracy of the Danes; but found a new patron in King Edgar in 986. This re-establishment scarcely continued 17 years; for on the conquest and subsequent desolation of Exeter, by Sweno the Dane, the monasteries suffered in the general wreck. Soon after the accession of Canute, the monks were once more settled here: and in 1019, this monarch invested them with all their former privileges. The episcopal see of Devon was seated at Crediton, previous to its establishment at Exeter; but Leofric, who was Bishop of the See, and Lord Chancellor of England, prevailed on Edward the Confessor, to remove it to the latter town in the year 1049, and the monks to be sent to Westminster. Leofric raised the nunnery and monastery to be taken down, and proper habitations for the members of the cathedral to be erected in their stead; and the cathedral then occupied the site of the present chapel of St. Mary. The first considerable cathedral was planned under the direction and patronage of Bishop Warlewast, in 1107; but was nearly annihilated during the siege of Exeter, by King Stephen, in 1138, when it was plundered and burnt. The repairs of this fabric were continued by Bishops Chichester,

Robert Warlewast, Bartholomew of Exeter, and John the Chanter, and finally completed by Henry Marshall in 1194. From the death of this prelate in 1206, to the accession of Quivil in 1281, there was but little alteration or addition to the fabric. To him we are principally indebted for the magnificence and magnitude of the present cathedral. The uniformity of the structure as it at present stands, seems to prove beyond a doubt, that the whole, as the uniform tradition of different writers has delivered down to us, was the fruit of one great design, and its singular elegance does as much honour to the taste, as its noble size does to the munificence, of the founder. From the beginning of the 14th century to the middle of the 15th, Bishop Lytleton asserts, 100*l.* per annum at an average was expended in this work. The chief beauties, and curiosities of this cathedral, are the chapter-house; the windows, containing many fine specimens of painted glass; the organ, one of the finest in England; the curious clock; the bishop's throne; the three stone stalls; the screen, or rood loft; and the great bell, weighing 12,500*lbs.* suspended at the top of the north tower; and 11 bells in the south tower, ten of which are rung in peal. Here are besides, 10 small chapels, erected at different periods, and have in general become the burial places of their founders. The bishop's palace is a venerable fabric, standing near the south-east side of the cathedral. The new gaol, were it not for massive iron window frames, and its concomitant gloominess, might be mistaken for an elegant mansion. Its situation is healthful and pleasant, and the interior of the building is conveniently disposed. The barracks are sufficiently capacious for the reception of 200 cavalry. The Circus and Theatre are both elegant buildings, but erected on a scale rather over proportioned to the inhabitants. The corporation of this city consists of a mayor, 24 aldermen, a recorder, chamberlain, town-clerk, sheriff, 4 stewards, and several inferior officers. Civil causes are tried by the mayor, or his officers, who have cognizance of all pleas, hear all causes between party and party, and determine them with the advice of the recorder, aldermen, and council of the city: but criminal causes, and breaches of the peace, are determined by 8 aldermen, who are justices. It has been time immemorially, and still is, invested with great privileges. Henry VIII. constituted it a county of itself, granting it corresponding privileges. The corporate bodies within the city are 13, each of which is governed by officers annually chosen among themselves; and the revenues of the corporation are very considerable. The principal employ of the labouring classes arises from the woollen trade;

the serges, druggets, duroys, kerseys, and everlastings, made in the adjacent country, being bought in a rough state by the traders of Exeter, are here dyed and finished for home consumption and exportation. The chief markets are Spain, Portugal, Germany, and Italy, which take to the value of 500,000*l.* in these articles annually; the East India Company purchase long-ells to the amount of about 100,000*l.* yearly; and about 300 persons are employed in manufacturing cottons, at a large factory established on the banks of the river. Vessels of great burthen lie at Topsham, but by means of a canal, small craft of 150 tons burthen can come up and unload at the quay, which is a very spacious and commodious one, having on it the Custom-house, and other necessary buildings. The haven adjoining the quay has a sufficient depth of water for the traders constantly to lie afloat. The charitable institutions are very numerous, and no fewer than 8 regular schools, for education and clothing, and 2 for maintaining poor children, besides various Sunday schools, are supported in this city. But the principal benevolent establishment is the Devon and Exeter Hospital for the benefit of the sick and indigent poor. The antiquities of Exeter are numerous; amongst the most conspicuous of which is Rougemont Castle, formerly the seat of the West Saxon kings, and afterwards of the dukes of Exeter. This building has little to recommend it but its antiquity and pleasant situation. A part of its site is occupied by the sessions house, and its terrace is shaded by fine elms, forming a pleasant promenade, which affords the most beautiful and extensive views. An ancient building in Water-lane, said to have been formerly the Guildhall, is by Ducarel asserted to have been the first christian church in Exeter. Here was formerly an ancient building, called Bedford House, in which the Princess Henrietta, afterwards Duchess of Orleans, was born; but it was pulled down a few years ago, and the Circus erected on part of its site. This city is of the most remote antiquity, having been a settlement of the Britons, long prior to the Roman invasion; and was, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth, by them called *Caer-Penhuelgoit*. By the Romans it was once honoured with the name of Augusta, but in the Itinerary of Antoninus is called *Isca-Danmoniorum*. It has been several times besieged; but the greatest calamities it has experienced were inflicted by the Danes; once in the reign of Alfred, and afterwards in 1003. In the reign of Stephen, Exeter was garrisoned for the Empress Matilda; and during the contest of Edward IV. and Henry VI. it again became the scene of hostility. Under Henry VII. it sustained

a siege against Perkin Warbeck the impostor, which so conciliated the favour of that monarch, that he gave them the sword which he then wore, as a testimony of his good-will; directing it to be borne before the mayor on all public occasions. The last siege which it experienced was in the reign of Edward VI. when the proposed changes in religious worship occasioned an alarming insurrection of the inhabitants of Devon and Cornwall. The loyalty and brave defence of the inhabitants occasioned the king to make a grant to the city of the entire manor of Ex Island. *Fairs*, Ash-Wednesday, Whit-Monday, Aug. 1, Dec. 8, for horses, cattle, sheep, and almost every commodity. *Markets*, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday.

Exeter, Vale of, see Devonshire.

Exhall, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 6½ m. W. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Exhall, Coventry county, Warwicksh. 4 m. N. from Coventry.

Exhall Green, Coventry county, Warwicksh. 5 m. S.E. from Coventry.

Exilby, Halikeld wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.E. from Bedale.

Exilby Grange, Halikeld wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S.E. from Bedale.

Exlade Street, Dorchester hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. S.W. from Wallingford.

Exley, Morley wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Halifax.

Exley Head, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 1 m. S.W. from Keighley.

Exminster, Exminster hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S.E. from Exeter.

Exmoor, is partly situated in Sherwell hund. Devonshire, and partly in Carhampton hund. Somersetshire; being one large dreary waste. Here are some very high hills, and on the top of one of the highest is a plain, nearly a mile in diameter, full of small springs, from two of which the rivers Ex and Barle have their source. On this moor are several monuments of antiquity, viz. stones in triangular and circular forms.

Exmouth, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 10½ m. S.S.E. from Exeter, is situated near the sea shore, between the cliffs which open as it were on purpose to receive it, and is furnished with every accommodation necessary as a watering place. It is well sheltered from the north-east and south-east winds, by some high hills, rising almost close behind, and supplying the place with excellent water. The buildings in general, are low and incommodious; but here and there are some good houses, inhabited by genteel families, which of late have made Exmouth their country residence, and have now the pleasure of meeting in a good assembly room. The walks are delightfully pleasant, and this place, from being formerly a small hamlet inhabited by fishermen, is become

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one of the best-frequented watering-places in Devonshire.

Exming, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. N.W. from Newmarket.

Exton, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 1 m. S.S.E. from Topsham.

Exton, Fawley hund. Hanpsh. 5 m. N.E. from Bishops Waltham.

Exton, Alstoe hund. Rutlandsh. 5 m. N.E. from Oakham.

Exton, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. N. from Dulverton.

Exton Park, Alstoe hund. Rutlandsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Oakham.

Extwistle, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N.E. from Burnley.

Eyam, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. N.E. from Tideswell.

Eydon, Chipping Warden hund. Northamptonsh. 9 m. W.N.W. from Towcester.

Eye, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. N. from Leominster.

Eye, Nasaburgh hund. Northamptonsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Peterborough.

Eye, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; 6 m. N.N.E. from Mendlesham, contains 300 houses, 1734 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This privilege was granted in 13th. Elizabeth, and the right of election vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, who at present amount to 200. The streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses mean and ill-built, but the church is a large handsome structure. The government of this borough is vested in 2 bailiffs, 10 principal burgesses, 24 common-councilmen, a recorder, and town-clerk. Here is a manufacture of lace, and a good deal of spinning. Adjoining the town, are the ruins of a monastery founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Robert Malet. *Fair*, Whit-monday, for cattle and toys. *Market*, Saturday.

Eye Bury, Nasaburgh hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. N.E. from Peterborough.

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Eye Hall, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; ½ m. N.W. from Eye.

Eyechurch Farm, Reigate hund. Surrey; 4½ m. N.E. from Reigate.

Eye-Kettleby, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 1 m. S.W. from Melton Mowbray.

Eyeworth Lodge, New Forest, Hampsh. 3 m. S.E. from Fordingbridge.

Fyke, Loes hund. Suffolk; 3 m. N.E. from Woodbridge.

Eyne, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. ½ m. E. from Hereford.

Eynesbury, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 1 m. S. from St. Neots.

Eynesford, Sutton lathe, Kent; 5½ m. S. from Dartford.

Eynynion, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 4 m. W. from Oswestry.

Eype, Higher, Whitchurch Canonycorum hund. Dorsetsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Bridport.

Eyre, Lower, Whitchurch Canonycorum hund. Dorsetsh. 2½ m. S.S.W. from Bridport.

Fythorn, Augustine lathe, Kent; 5 m. N.N.W. from Dover.

Eythorp, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Aylesbury.

Eyton, Northwich hund. Chesh. 2½ m. S. from Northwich.

Eyton, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Leominster.

Eyton, Ford hund. Shropsh. 7 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury.

Eyton, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 6 m. S.W. from Wem.

Eyton, Parslow hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. E.S.E. from Bishop's Castle.

Eyton, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 5 m. N.W. from Much Wenlock.

Eyton Salt Works, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 6 m. S.W. from Newport, are immediately adjoining the Shrewsbury Canal.

Eywood, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Kington.

Eyworth, Biggleswade hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Biggleswade.

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Facombe, Pastrow hund. Hampsh. 7½ m. W. from Kingsclere.

Faseby, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Stokesley.

Fackell, Merionethsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Dinas Mawddy.

Fackley Lane, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 5 m. W. from Mansfield.

Faddiley, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 5 m. N.W. from Nantwich.

Fadmoor, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.W. from Kirkby Moorside.

Fagan's, St., Glamorgansh. 4 m. N.W. from Cardiff.

Fagger Gill, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 9 m. S.W. from Bernards Castle.

Failand, Portbury hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. S.W. from Bristol.

Failsforth, Salford hund. Lancash. 4½ m. N.E. from Manchester.

Faintree, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Bridgenorth.

Faintree, Lower, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Bridgenorth.

Fair Acre, Chester ward, Durham; 2 m. S.W. from Gateshead.

Fair Bank, Leath ward, Cumberland; 5 m. N.W. from Penrith.

Fair Clough Hall, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Stevenage.

Fair Crouch, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 5 m. S.E. from Tunbridge Wells.

Fair Lawn, Ford lathe, Kent; 9 m. W. from Maidstone.

Fair Mile, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 9 m. N.W. from Bromyard.

Fair Oak, Kingsclere hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N.E. from Kingsclere.

Fair Oak Green, Holdshot hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. N. from Basingstoke.

Fairburn, Barksdon Ash wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Aberford.

Fairfield, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 2 m. N.E. from Buxton.

Fairfield, Shepway lathe, Kent; 6 m. N.W. from New Romney.

Fairfield, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3 m. E. from Liverpool, is a place of particular note, as a settlement or sort of colony of a class of religious persons called Moravians. These have congregated themselves here within the last 30 years, and during that time have erected a large chapel, with an organ, &c. and raised several houses, which now assume the appearance of a town. The chief of these form a square mass, round which is a broad paved street, and this again neatly surrounded with a series of respectable dwellings. Most of these persons are engaged in some manufacture, or useful employment; and whilst the men prosecute the spinning, weaving, and other branches of the cotton business, the women are laudably executing tambour and fine needle-work. The other principal settlement of this sect is at Fulneck, which see.

Fairfold, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Hatfield.

Fairford, Brightwells Barrow hund. Gloucestersh. 79½ m. W.N.W. from London, containing 273 houses, and 1,326 inhabitants, is situated at the foot of the Cotswold hills, near the banks of the river Colne, in an extremely pleasant country; but its celebrity has arisen more from the beauty of its church, and the exquisitely painted glass of which that is the repository, than from any other circumstance. This elegant building owes its foundation to an opulent merchant named John Tame, of a reputable family settled in London. About the year 1492, this merchant is recorded to have taken a vessel, bound from a Flemish port to Italy, and laden with painted glass; which, agreeably to the expensive piety of the times, he determined to have put up in a large edifice, expressly built for its reception. Making choice therefore of Fairford, where he had been some time settled, and the manor of which

he afterwards purchased, he commenced the present church in 1493, but dying in 1500, it was completed by his son Sir Edmund Tame, Knt. The glass was disposed in 28 windows, with 4 or more compartments in each; but in several of them, the figures are now mutilated or displaced. The principal subjects are scriptural, and display the most important events in the life of our Saviour, with a few of the more remarkable transactions recorded in the old testament. The beautiful execution of these paintings may at once be inferred from the testimony of Vandyck, who often affirmed to the king (Charles I.) that many of the figures were so exquisitely well done, that they could not be exceeded by the best pencil. The designer is supposed by Bigland to have been Francesco Francia, who lived in parts of the 14th and 15th centuries. The imperfections appearing in these windows, originated in the civil wars, when, to preserve them from the indiscriminate zeal of the fanatics, they were taken down and concealed by William Oldysworth, Esq. the then impropiator, till the storm of civil contention had passed away. This assemblage is unrivalled, except by the windows of King's College Chapel. To secure it from further injury, a lattice of wire was fitted to each window, in 1725, at the expence of 200*l.* given by the Hon. Elizabeth Fennor. The inhabitants of Fairford, chiefly subsist by its markets, and fairs, which are very numerously attended. *Fairs*, May 14, Nov. 12, for cattle and sheep. *Market*, Thursday, at which a great deal of corn is sold by sample.

Fairland, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S.E. from Stevenage.

Fairley, Ford hund. Shropsh. 7 m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Fairlight, Hastings rape, Sussex; 3 m. N.E. from Hastings.

Fairlop Oak, is a remarkable tree growing in Hainault Forest, about a mile N.E. from Barking-side, of such great age, that the tradition of the country traces it half way up the christian æra. It is a very noble tree, and latterly, considerable attention has been employed to preserve it from further decay. The stem is rough and fluted, measuring about 36 feet in girth; the branches overspreading an area nearly 300 feet in circumference. Round this oak, on the first Friday in July, a yearly fair is holden, which appears to have originated from a man of singular character, named Day, who upwards of 80 years ago, is said by Lysons to have commenced the practice of dining annually beneath the shade of the tree. The stalls and booths extend in a circle round the oak; and in fine weather the fair is attended by a considerable multitude of all descriptions.

Fairham, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. W. from Rothbury.

Fairs Green, Dunmow hund. Essex; 2 m. W. from Dunmow.

Fairshaw Barr, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 2 m. W. from Hexham.

Fairsnape, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 6 m. E. from Garstang.

Fairstead, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 7 m. N.N.E. from Haverhill.

Fairsted, Witham hund. Essex; 3½ m. S.S.W. from Braintree.

Faithorn, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 5 m. S.W. from Bishop's Waltham.

Fairweather Green, Morley wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. W.N.W. from Bradford.

Fairy Cross, West hund. Cornwall; 7½ m. W.S.W. from Leskeard.

Faiths, St., see *Horsham St. Faiths*.

Fakenham, Gallow hund. Norfolk; 108½ m. N.E. from London, containing 242 houses, and 1,236 inhabitants, is situated on the acclivity of a hill, with the river Yar joining it on the south. It is a neat but ancient town, having a large good church and market-house. The town derives its principal support from its market, at which very large quantities of corn are sold by sample. The modern part of this town was erected after a dreadful fire in 1738, which damaged upwards of 20 houses. *Fair*, Whit-Tuesday. *Market*, Thursday.

Fakenham, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N.N.W. from Ixworth.

Falconer's End, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 6½ m. N.N.W. from St. Alban's.

Faldingworth, Lawnes wap. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Market Raisin.

Fale, a river in Cornwall, running into the sea at Falmouth Harbour. See *Cornwall*.

Falfield, Thornbury hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. S. from Berkeley.

Falkbourn, Witham hund. Essex; 2½ m. N.W. from Witham.

Falkbourn Hall, Witham hund. Essex; 2 m. N.W. from Witham.

Falkner's Hall, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 2 m. E. from Luton.

Fallersdon, Downton hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Salisbury.

Falloden, Balmhrough ward, Northumberland; 6½ m. N.N.E. from Alnwick.

Fallowfield, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 2½ m. N. from Hexham.

Falmer, Lewes rape, Sussex; 4 m. S. W. from Lewes.

Falmouth, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 268½ m. S.S.W. from London, containing 114 houses, and 2,324 inhabitants, is situated at the bottom of an eminence commanding the harbour. The houses are principally disposed in one street, nearly a mile in length, and running by the side of the beach. The quay is exceed-

ingly convenient, as the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of considerable burthen to land their goods upon the wharf. The harbour is capacious; and the security it affords to the shipping, from the high lands environing it, is equal to that obtained in any port in the kingdom. The custom-house for most of the Cornish towns is established at Falmouth. Falmouth Harbour is guarded at its entrance by the two castles of St. Mawes, and Pendennis, (which see;) and is, next to Milford Haven, considered to be the best harbour in England. The government of the town is by charter of Charles II. vested in a mayor and aldermen. The improvement and progress of Falmouth during the last century, have in a considerable degree been connected with the establishment of the packet-boats here for Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies. From the facilities these vessels have afforded to the merchants, of transporting their respective commodities, and receiving returns in a short time, the commerce of the town has very much increased, and it is now the residence of many opulent families. Considerable quantities of gold, both in specie and in bars, are brought into this port by the packets from Spain and Portugal. The Pilchard trade has likewise been a source of much emolument to the inhabitants. *Fairs*, July 7, Oct. 10, for cattle. *Market*, Thursday.

Faln, New, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. W.S.W. from Kendal.

Falneck, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. E. S.E. from Bradford.

Fallow, Shrivenham hund. Berks. 4½ m. W. from Wantage.

Falgrave, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 2 m. S.W. from Scarborough.

Falon, Downton hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. S. W. from Salisbury.

Falstone, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6½ m. N.W. from Bellingham.

Fambridge, North, Dengey hund. Essex; 6½ m. S. from Malden.

Fambridge, South, Dengey hund. Essex; 3½ m. N.N.W. from Rochford.

Fan Hall, Barnstable hund. Essex; 7 m. E.S.E. from Billericay.

Fancy, Rotherough hund. Devonsh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Plymouth Dock.

Fangfoss, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Pocklington.

Fanthorpe, Ludborough hund. Lincolnsh. 2 m. N. from Louth.

Far Lane, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. N.W. from Chesterfield.

Far Moor, Hormer hund. Berks. 3½ m. W. from Oxford.

Farce Hall, Samford hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S.W. from Hadleigh.

Farcott, Normancross hund. Huntingdonsh. 2½ m. S. from Peterborough.

Fardale, Staincliffe and Fweross wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Settle.

Fareham, Fareham hund. Hampsh. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from London, containing 555 houses, and 3,030 inhabitants, is a pleasant sea port, situate on the N.W. extremity of Portsmouth harbour. Its government is vested in 2 bailiffs, 2 constables, and 2 ale-tasters. It is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in maritime occupations; and indeed indebted for its whole importance to the naval establishment of Portsmouth. Vessels of considerable burthen are built here, as well as sloops, and smaller vessels. The manufactures consist of stockings, cordage, and bricks, which last are exported in great numbers, and are reckoned the best made in the county. The neighbourhood is pleasant, and enlivened by various handsome seats, and much frequented during the summer for bathing. *Fair*, June 29, for toys. *Market*, Wednesday.

Fareham Park, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N.W. from Fareham.

Farewell, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Litchfield.

Farewell Hall, Chester ward, Durham; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Durham.

Farfield, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 5 m. E.N.E. from Skipton.

Farforth, Louth Eske wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. S. from Louth.

Farholme, Holderness, Yorksh. 5 m. E. S.E. from Beverley.

Faringdon, Faringdon hund. Berksh. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Oxford, is situated about 2 miles from the Thames; and is a clean ancient town, chiefly supported by its large corn market, which is very numerously attended. The church is a spacious edifice, the east end having the appearance of great antiquity. In the immediate vicinity of the town is Faringdon Hill, a beautiful eminence, rising gradually from the vale of White Horse, and terminated by a small grove, forming a kind of land mark for the surrounding counties. This charming place commands a rich and extensive view over parts of Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire, in addition to the whole of the beautiful and interesting vale beneath. *Fairs*, Feb. 13, Whit-Tuesday, for horses and fat cattle. Tuesday before, and Tuesday after Old Michaelmas, statutes. Oct. 29, for horses, fat cattle, and fat pigs. *Market*, Thursday.

Faringdon House, Faringdon hund. Berksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Faringdon, was garrisoned for Charles I. and was one of the last places which surrendered. In the attack, the spire of the church was beaten down by the artillery of the Parliament forces.

Faringdon Park, Faringdon hund. Berksh. 1 m. E. from Faringdon.

Faringdon Wood, Faringdon hund. Berksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Faringdon.

Farington, Leyland hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.S.W. from Preston.

Farlam, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 3 m. E. from Brampton.

Farle, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Luton.

Farleigh, Bermondspit hund. Hampsh. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Basings'oke.

Farleigh, Willow hund. Somersetsh. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bath.

Farleigh, East, Ford lathe, Kent; 3 m. S.W. from Maidstone.

Farleigh, West, Ford lathe, Kent; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Maidstone.

Farleton, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 1 m. S.W. from Hornby.

Farleton Knot, Lonsdale hund. Westmoreland; 2 m. N.N.E. from Burton-in-Kendal, is a naked rock of limestone, supposed to resemble the rock of Gibraltar. An obelisk sacred to Liberty, was erected on the summit of this rock in 1788, the century after the Revolution in 1688, by subscription of the inhabitants of Kendal, which seen from almost every part of the vale, is a very beautiful object.

Farley, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Winster.

Farley, King's Somborne hund. Hampsh. 5 m. S.W. from Winchester.

Farley, Hartcliffe and Bedminster hund. Somersetsh. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bristol.

Farley, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Cheadle.

Farley, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 5 m. S.E. from Croydon.

Farley, Alderbury hund. Wiltsh. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Salisbury.

Farley End, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 9 m. E. from Bromsgrove.

Farley Green, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 7 m. N.E. from Ilaverhill.

Farley Green, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 5 m. S.E. from Guildford.

Farley Green, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 5 m. S.E. from Croydon.

Farley Green, Little, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 6 m. S.E. from Croydon.

Farley Hall, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Cheadle.

Farley House, King's Somborne hund. Hampsh. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Winchester.

Farley House, Bradford hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. N.W. from Bradford.

Farley Lodge, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Cheadle.

Farley Monkton, Bradford hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. N.W. from Bradford.

Farley Wood, King's Somborne hund. Hampsh. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Stockbridge.

Farlington, Portsdown hund. Hampsh. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Havant.

Farlington, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N. from York.

Farlington Common, Balmer wap. Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from York.

Farlow, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Cleobury Mortimer. This part of the county is situated in, and surrounded by Shropshire.

Farlton, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Burton in Kendal.

Farmanby, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Pickering.

Farnborough, Keynsham hund. Somersetsh. 8 m. S.W. from Bath.

Farncot, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 4 m. S.E. from Bridgenorth.

Farncot Chapel, Kiftsgate hund. Gloucestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Winchcombe.

Farmingwood Hall, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Oundle.

Farrington, Bradley hund. Gloucestersh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Northleach.

Farn Dale, Rydale wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Kirkby Moorside.

Farnab Hall, Appletree hund. Derbysh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Derby.

Farnborough, Compton hund. Berksh. 4 m. W. from East Ilsley.

Farnborough, Crondal hund. Hampsh. 7 m. N.E. from Odiham.

Farnborough, Sutton lathe, Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bromley. *Fair*, Sept. 12, for pedlary and toys.

Farnborough, Kingtonhund. Warwicksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Southam.

Farnish, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Higham Ferrers.

Farnon, Broxton hund. Chesh. 7 m. N.W. from Malpas. An ancient bridge of ten arches connects this place with Holt in Denbighshire, which is only separated from Cheshire by the river Dee. Farnon was the birth place of John Speed, the eminent historian and antiquary.

Farnon, Newark hund. Nottinghamsh. 2 m. S.W. from Newark.

Farnon, East, Ruthwell hund. Northamptonsh. 2 m. S.W. from Market Harborough.

Farnham, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. N.E. from Maidenhead.

Farnham, Cranbourne hund. Dorsetsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Cranbourne.

Farnham, Clavering hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bishop Stortford.

Farnham, Farnham hund. Surrey; 38 m. S.S.W. from London, containing 482 houses, and 2,508 inhabitants, is situated on the River Wey, containing many handsome houses and well-paved streets; and is governed by 12 masters or burgesses, of whom 2 are bailiffs, (chosen annually,) who act under the Bishop of Winchester, paying him an annual acknowledgment of 12d. a year. The town is surrounded by plantations of hops, for the culture and quality of which it is greatly famed. Its corn market was formerly reckoned one

of the largest in the kingdom; from 250 to 400 loads of wheat having been sold in one day: but it is much diminished by the Sussex and Hampshire farmers sending their meal by sea to London. This manor was given by King Ethelbald to the See of Winchester, whose bishops have generally resided in the castle here during the summer season. It was a magnificent structure, situated in an handsome park, but is now much decayed. Here are a good free-school and charity-school. *Fair*, Holy Thursday, June 4, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; Nov. 13, for horses and cattle. *Market*, Thursday.

Farnham, Plumsgate hund. Suffolk; 9 m. S.W. from Saxmundham. Here a battle was fought in 1173, between Richard Lucy, Chief Justice of England, commanding the Royal forces; and the Earl of Leicester at the head of a body of Flemings, when above 10,000 of the latter were killed.

Farnham Castle, Farnham hund. Surrey; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Farnham, was given as above related by King Ethelbald to the See of Winchester, and the present edifice is supposed to have been built by a brother of King Stephen, who was installed Bishop of Winchester.

Farnham Court, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. N.E. from Maidenhead; this manor was formerly held by its different possessors, on condition of fitting the right hand of the King with a glove on the day of his coronation, and supporting his arm while he held the sceptre.

Farnham End, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 5 m. N.E. from Maidenhead.

Farnham Green, Clavering hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Bishops Stortford.

Farnham Hall, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Ware.

Farnham House, Beaminster hund. Dorsetsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Beaminster.

Farnham, Necton; Cranbourne hund. Dorsetsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Cranbourne.

Farnham Park, Farnham hund. Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Farnham.

Farningham, Sutton lathe, Kent; 5 m. S. from Dartford. *Fair*, Oct. 15, for horses, cows, and cattle.

Farn Island, Balmbrough ward, Northumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Balmbrough, is the largest of a clustre of islands, the latter being little more than scattered rocks, utterly desolate. On this island are still to be seen the remains of an old building, once used as a light-house. The island is rented of the proprietor by people who live in a place called Monk's House, on the opposite coast, who earn a very comfortable subsistence, by taking and selling the eggs and feathers of sea fowl, the latter of which are a species of eider-down, and nearly as valuable.

F A W

Farnley, Darlington ward, Durham; 2½ m. N. from Bishop's Auckland.
Farnley, Claro wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N. from Otley.
Farnley Hall, Claro wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N.E. from Otley.
Farnley Hall, Morley wap. Yorksh. 5 m. E. from Bradford.
Farnley Moor Side, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. E.S.E. from Bradford.
Farnley Tyas, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.E. from Huddersfield.
Farnsfield, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. ¼ m. N.W. from Southwell.
Farnsworth, Salford hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.E. from Prescott.
Farnsworth, West Derby hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.E. from Prescott.
Farringdon, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 6 m. E. from Exeter.
Farringdon, Red Lane hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. S.W. from Shaftsbury.
Farringdon, Shelborne hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. S. from Alton.
Farringdon Gurney, Chewton hund. Somersetsh. 7½ m. N. from Shepton Mallet.
Farrington, Catsham hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S.W. from Castle Cary.
Farsley, Morley wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N. E. from Bradford.
Farthing Green, Ford lathe, Kent; 6 m. N.W. from Smarden.
Farthinghoe, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. N.W. from Brackley.
Farthingstone, Fawsley hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. S.E. from Daventry.
Farthorp, Bloxham hund. Oxfordsh. 6½ m. W.S.W. from Banbury.
Farton, East King bury hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. S.E. from Chard.
Farway, Colyton hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S. from Honiton.
Fatfield Staiths, Chester ward, Durham; 6½ m. S.W. from Sunderland. Here a colliery took fire in 1708, by which 69 persons were killed.
Faugh, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 8 m. E.S.E. from Carlisle.
Faulfitt, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.W. from Barnsley.
Faulkenham, Colness hund. Suffolk; 7½ m. S.E. from Ipswich.
Faulkland, Kilmerston hund. Somersetsh. 5½ m. N.N.W. from Frome.
Faulknors, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Winslow.
Fawcote, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. N. from Brackley.
Fawdington, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N. from Aldborough.
Fawdon, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 10 m. W.N.W. from Alnwick.
Fawey or *Fwey*, a river in Cornwall, which see.
Fawey, see *Fwey*.
Fawey Well, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; 4 m. S.E. from Camelford.

F E C

Fawler, Banbury hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. N. from Witney.
Fawles Green, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Wem.
Fawley, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 6 m. W. from Great Marlow.
Fawley, New Forest, Hampsh. 10 m. N. E. from Lymington.
Fawley Chapel, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Ross.
Fawley Court, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 6 m. S.W. from Great Marlow.
Fawley, Great, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 3½ m. S. from Wantage.
Fawley Hill, Charlton hund. Berksh. 6 m. S.S.E. from Reading.
Fawley, Little, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 4 m. S. from Wantage.
Fawley, Little, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Ross.
Fawlkham, Sutton lathe, Kent; 5 m. S.E. from Dartford.
Fawlkham Green, Sutton lathe, Kent; 6 m. S.E. from Dartford.
Fawltly, Thwable hund. Essex; 4 m. N.E. from Malden.
Fawsley, Fawsley hund. Northamptonsh. 4½ m. S. from Daventry.
Fawsley Park, Fawsley hund. Northamptonsh. 1 m. S. from Daventry.
Faen Lees, Darlington ward, Durham; 1½ m. N.W. from Wolsingham.
Faeton Chapel, Orlingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 5 m. S.W. from Rothwell.
Fazakerley, West Derby hund. Lancash. 5 m. N.E. from Liverpool.
Fazley, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. S.S.W. from Tamworth. *Faies*, 2d Monday in Feb. 21 March, last Monday in June, Oct. 10, 2d Monday in Dec. for cattle, sheep, and wool.
Fearley, East Haug wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. W. from Masham.
Fearn Hill, Banbury hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. N.E. from Banbury.
Fearnham, Shrivenham hund. Berksh. 3 m. S. from Faringdon.
Fearnhead, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3 m. N.E. from Warrington.
Feast, Whitechurch Canoncorum hund. Dorsetsh. ¾ m. S.W. from Bridport.
Featherstone, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 2½ m. W.S.W. from Pontefract.
Featherstone Castle, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 3 m. S.W. from Haltwhistle.
Featherwood, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 15 m. W. from Rothbury.
Feazer, Staincliffe and Eweross wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from Settle.
Fickenham, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 7 m. E.S.E. from Droitwich. Here are several needle manufactories. The forest, on the side of which this village is situated, has been very much thinned of its timber by the neighbouring salt works. Although a small place, it has a good

F E I.

charity-school, endowed with 50*l.* per annum. *Fairs*, March 26, Sept. 30, for cattle.

Pickenham Lodge, Halfshire hund. Worcstersh. 4½ m. S. from Bromsgrove.

Peering, Lexden hund. Essex; 2 m. S. E. from Coggeshall.

Peeringbury, Lexden hund. Essex; 2 m. E.S.E. from Coggeshall.

Peetham, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Askigg.

Peetham Holme, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Askigg.

Felbridge, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. E. from Holt.

Felbridge Park, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 6½ m. E. from Holt.

Felbridge Park, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 2 m. N.W. from East Grinstead.

Felbridge Water, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 1½ m. N.W. from East Grinstead.

Felcourt Heath, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 16½ m. S. from Croydon.

Feldon, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 4½ N.W. from Richmond.

Felby Green, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 4½ m. N.E. from Northwich.

Felgrave, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N. from Newport Pagnell.

Feliskirk, Biddforth wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Thursk.

Felst Hall, Witham hund. Essex; 4 m. N.E. from Witham.

Felstowe, Colness hund. Suffolk; 11 m. S.E. from Ipswich.

Feltham, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Barnsley.

Fell Close, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 7 m. S.E. from Corbridge.

Fell End, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 5½ m. N.E. from Preston.

Fell End, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4 m. S.E. from Lancaster.

Fell End, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 8½ m. S.W. from Kendal.

Fell Fort, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5 m. N. from Cartmel.

Fell Foot, East ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. S.E. from Kirkby Stephen.

Fell Hall, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 1 m. N.W. from Kendal.

Fell Lane, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.W. from Barnsley.

Fellane, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.W. from Keighley.

Fellden, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Hemel Hempstead.

Fellon Hall, Chester ward, Durham; 1 m. E. from Gateshead.

Felley Priory, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 8 m. S.W. from Mansfield.

Fellgate, Chester ward, Durham; 3½ m. S.E. from Gateshead.

Felling Bridge, Westbury hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. N.E. from Westbury.

Fellow Green, Godly hund. Surrey; 7 m. S.W. from Chertsey.

F E N

Felmersham, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 7 m. N.W. from Bedford.

Felmersham Hardwich, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 10 m. N.W. from Bedford.

Felmingham, Tunstead hund. Norfolk; 3 m. S.W. from North Walsham.

Felpham, Arundel rape, Sussex; 5 m. S.W. from Arundel.

Felsham, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 6 m. S.W. from Stow Market.

Fair, Aug. 16, for sheep, lambs, and toys.

Felsted, Hinckford hund. Essex; 3½ m. E.S.E. from Dunmow, is noted for its free-school, in the patronage of the Earl of Winchelsea.

Feltham, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. S.W. from Hounslow.

Feltham Hill, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. E.S.E. from Staines.

Felthorp, Taverham hund. Norfolk; 7 m. N.W. from Norwich.

Filton, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. S.W. from Bromyard.

Felton, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 10 m. N. from Morpeth, is a small, neat, well-built village, most delightfully situated on the river Coquet, and very much admired for the romantic scenery in its neighbourhood. By the late erection of an handsome stone bridge of 3 arches, the road leading through Felton is rendered safe and commodious.

Felton Clay, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. N. from Ludlow.

Felton, Old, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 9½ m. E. from Rothbury.

Felton Park, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 6½ m. E.S.E. from Rothbury.

Felton Rey, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 2 m. N.W. from Ludlow.

Felton, West, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Oswestry.

Fellwell, St. Mary, Grimshoe hund. Norfolk; 5 m. N.W. from Brandon. *Fair*, Nov. 20, for toys.

Fellwell, St. Nicholas, Grimshoe hund. Norfolk; 5½ m. N.W. from Brandon.

Female End, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from St. Alban's.

Fen, East, Hill hund. and Candleshoe wap. Lincolnsh. 4 m. W. from Wainfleet.

Fen End, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. N.W. from Kenilworth.

Fen Street, Ford lathe, Kent; 5 m. N. E. from Chatham.

Fen Street, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; 3 m. N. from Botterley.

Fen, West, Horncastle Soke hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. E. from Tattershall.

Fenby, Bradley Haverstoe wap. Lincolnsh. 7 m. S. from Grimsby.

Fencoat, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.E. from Bedale.

Fencott, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. S. from Bicester.

- Fendland*, Augustine lath, Kent; 2 m. S.W. from Sandwich.
- Fenham*, Islandshire, Durham; 5½ m. N. from Belford. This part of the county is situated at the N.E. extremity of Northumberland.
- Fenham Hall*, Castle ward, Northumberland; 1 m. N.W. from Newcastle.
- Fenwickstead*, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 6 m. N.E. from Morpeth.
- Feniton*, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 4 m. W. from Honiton.
- Fenlake*, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordsh. 1 m. S.W. from Bedford.
- Fenny Stratford*, see *Stratford Fenny*.
- Feniterry*, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 10 m. E. from Exeter.
- Fenruther*, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N.W. from Morpeth.
- Fenny Hall*, Flintsh. 13 m. S.E. from Wrexham.
- Fenside*, Bolingbroke soke, Lincolnsh. 7 m. S.W. from Spilsby.
- Fenton*, Fossdale ward, Cumberland; 7½ m. E. from Carlisle.
- Fenton*, Harstingstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Ramsey.
- Fenton*, Well hund. Lincolnsh. 9 m. N.W. from Lincoln.
- Fenton*, Lovedon hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. S.E. from Newark.
- Fenton*, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N. from Wooler.
- Fenton*, Boscawen hund. Nottinghamsh. 5½ m. N.E. from East Retford.
- Fenton Church*, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Aberford.
- Fenton, Great*, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. S.E. from Newcastle-under-Line.
- Fenton, Little*, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. E. from Newcastle-under-Line.
- Fenton, Little*, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.E. from Aberford.
- Fenwick*, Islandshire, Durham 5½ m. N. from Belford. This part of the county is situated at the N.E. extremity of the county of Northumberland.
- Fenwick*, Tindale ward, Northumberland 6½ m. N.E. from Corbridge.
- Fenwick*, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 6 m. N.W. from Thorne.
- Fern*, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 8 m. N.W. from Hereford.
- Fern Hall*, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 6 m. N.W. from Ludlow.
- Fern Hill*, Ripplemere hund. Berksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Windsor.
- Fern Hill*, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. W.N.W. from Hounslow.
- Fern Hill*, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 9½ m. S.W. from Kenilworth.
- Fern Hill Heath*, Oswaldslow hund. Worcesterh. 3 m. N.E. from Worcester.
- Fern House*, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. E. from Shaftsbury.
- Fernbrake*, Ringwood hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Ringwood.
- Fernhill*, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Holsworthy.
- Fernhurst*, Chichester rape, Sussex; 5 m. N. from Midhurst.
- Fernascomb*, Godalming hund. Surrey; 1½ m. N.W. from Godalming.
- Ferriby*, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Barton.
- Ferriby*, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. S.W. from Kingston-on-Hull.
- Ferring*, East, Arundel rape, Sussex; 7 m. S.E. from Arundel. In this parish stands Highdown Hill, from which there is a fine prospect of the sea, and a curious tomb, wherein was interred an eccentric character, of the name of Oliver.
- Ferring*, West, Arundel rape, Sussex; 5 m. S.E. from Arundel.
- Ferrinsby*, Claro wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.E. from Knaresborough.
- Ferris Norton*, Ferris Norton hund. Somersetsh. 7½ m. E. from Bruton.
- Ferry*, Corringham hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. N.W. from Linsborough.
- Ferry*, Stratford and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from Doncaster.
- Ferry Hill*, Darlington ward, Durham; 6½ m. S. from Durham.
- Ferry Hill*, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Leek.
- Ferry Hinksey*, see *Hinksey, North*.
- Ferry House*, Dengy hund. Essex; 7 m. S. from Malden.
- Ferry House*, Rochford hund. Essex; 5½ m. N.E. from Rochford.
- Ferry House*, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.W. from Grimsby.
- Ferrybridge*, Borkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.E. from Pontefract, is situated on the river Aire, over which it has a stone bridge, and is an handsome, well-built place. Its inhabitants find their chief subsistence from the passage of travellers, for whose accommodation there are several very capital inns, &c. This pass in the time of Edward IV. was thought of great consequence, and the possession of it occasioned a severe conflict between the armies of the houses of York and Lancaster.
- Fersfield*, Diss hund. Norfolk; 5½ m. S. E. from East Harling.
- Festiniog*, Merionethsh. 17 m. W. from Bala. Near this village are the remarkable falls Cyn-fael.
- Fetcham*, Copthorne and Eghingam hund. Surrey; 5 m. N.W. from Dorking.
- Fetcham Park*, Copthorne and Eghingam hund. Surrey; 5½ m. N.W. from Dorking.
- Feversham*, Scray lath, Kent; 47 m. S.E. from London, containing 570 houses, and 3,364 inhabitants, is situated on a small river or creek navigable for vessels of 130 tons, communicating with the Swale. Since the year 1789, this town has received many improvements, in con-

sequence of an Act of Parliament obtained for that purpose. It consists chiefly of 2 long streets, paved and lighted, with the market-house standing in the centre. Its church, since its repairs, is internally one of the handsomest in the county, and here are besides, an elegant assembly room and neat theatre. The corporation of Feversham consists of a mayor, recorder or steward, town clerk; 2 chamberlains, 11 jurats, and 24 common council; having been favoured by various kings of England with no less than 17 charters. Above 200 families are supported by the oyster fishery; and besides the coasting trade, London is supplied with great quantities of corn, hops, apples, cherries, and oysters from hence; and some of these commodities are also exported to Holland and the Baltic. The only manufacture carried on in the vicinity of this town, is that of gunpowder, which is under the superintendence of a branch of the ordnance established here: several shocking accidents have happened here, by the occasional ignition of the powder: the most dreadful one occurred in April 1781. The charities of the place, consist of a free grammar-school, 2 charity-schools, and 6 alms-houses, besides numerous benefactions to the poor. This is an ancient town, and boasts of being inhabited by Britons long before the Roman invasion. In 903, King Athelstan held a great council here; and in 1147, King Stephen erected a stately abbey, privileged as a sanctuary, whose abbots sat in parliament. Two mean gate-houses are the whole remains of this edifice. King James II. was stopped here, on board a smack, as he was escaping for France, and detained till the Prince of Orange sent coaches and a guard to attend him to London. Feversham has, on different occasions, been visited by many of our Sovereigns, and some interesting notices of the charges for entertaining them appear among the chamberlain's accounts. *Fairs*, Feb. 25, Aug. 12, for linen, woollen drapery, and toys. *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday. *Fenston*, Claro wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N. from Otley, takes its name from a remarkable druidical monument in its neighbourhood.

Ferhole, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 3 m. E. from Seaford.

Fickleshole, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 6 m. S.E. from Croydon.

Fidan, a river in Monmouthsh. running into the Uske.

Fiddington, Cannington hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. N.E. from Nether Stowey.

Fidler's Cross, Greystree hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. E. from Ross.

Fidler's Ferry, West Derby hund. Lancash. 4½ m. S.W. from Warrington.

Fidwell, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 10 m. N.E. from Deddington.

Field End, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 3 m. N.E. from Uxbridge.

Field Green, Scray lathe, Kent; 4½ m. S.E. from Cranbrook.

Field Hall, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Walsall.

Field-Head, Darlington ward, Durham; 10½ m. N.W. from Wolsingham.

Field Head, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4 m. W. from Barnsley.

Field Place, Bramber rape, Sussex; 3 m. N.W. from Horsham.

Field-Side, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 4½ m. S.W. from Ambleside.

Field's Place, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. S.W. from Leominster.

Fifchead Magdalen, Red Lane hund. Dorsetsh. 6½ m. W.S.W. from Shaftsbury.

Fifehead Nevill, Pimperne hund. Dorsetsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Sturminster Newton.

Fifield, Ock hund. Berksh. 7½ m. S.W. from Oxford.

Fifield, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Burford.

Fifield, Chalk hund. Wiltsh. 9 m. S.W. from Shaftsbury.

Fifield, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 7 m. S.W. from Great Bodmin.

Fifield, Selkley hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. W. from Marlborough.

Fifield House, Ock hund. Berksh. 5½ m. S.W. from Oxford.

Fifield Warren, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Burford.

Figheldean, Amesbury hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. N. from Amesbury.

Filbert House, Bray hund. Berksh. 2 m. S. from Maidenhead.

Filby, East Flegg hund. Norfolk; 4 m. N.W. from Castor next Yarmouth.

Filcap Gate, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. S.W. from Enfield.

Fildon, Lower, South Moulton hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N. from South Moulton.

Filey, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Hunsanby. Adjoining are Filey Bay, and Bridge.

Filkins, Nether, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Bampton in the Bush.

Filkins, Over, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. N.W. from Bampton in the Bush.

Fill-pot Bridge, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. S. from Uxbridge.

Fillberd End, Dunsow hund. Essex; 3 m. S. from Dunmow.

Filleigh, Branton hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. N.W. from South Moulton.

Filleigh Buckland, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 7½ m. S. from Torrington.

Filleigh Moor Gate, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S. from Torrington.

Fillingham, Aslacoe hund. Lincolnsh. 10 m. S.W. from Market Raisin. *Fair*, Thursday after Easter, Nov. 22 for pigs.

Fillongley, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 6½ m. N.W. from Coventry.

Fillongley, Old, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 6½ m. N.W. from Coventry.

Filmer Hill, Fawley hund. Hampsh. 6 m. N.W. from Petersfield.

Filsham, Hastings rape, Sussex; 3 m. N.W. from Hastings.

Filton, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. N. from Bristol.

Fimber, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 7 m. W.N.W. from Great Driffield.

Finborough, Great, Stow hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. W.S.W. from Stow Market.

Finborough, Little, Stow hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. S.W. from Stow Market.

Finborough Hall, Stow hund. Suffolk; 2 m. W. from Stow Market.

Finch Dean, Finch Dean hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Havant.

Finchale Bank, Easington ward, Durham; 3½ m. N.E. from Durham. Here was formerly a priory founded in 1196, whose revenues at the dissolution amounted to 146*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* per annum (or 1,500*l.* at present) and have been appropriated to the support of one of the prebends.

Fincham, Clackclose hund. Norfolk; 5 m. N.E. from Downham. *Fairs*, March 3, for horses, pedlary, and toys; Aug. 9, for horses.

Finchampstead, Charlton hund. Berksh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Oakingham. *Fair*, April 23, for cattle.

Finche's End, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. E. from Stevinge.

Finche's Gate, Pevensy rape, Sussex; 6 m. S. from East Grinstead.

Finchingfield, Hineckford hund. Essex; 4 m. N.W. from Braintree.

Finchley, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 7 m. N.N.W. from London. Here is a charity-school for boys. The common of the same name, on the west side of which this village is situated, was formerly (much to the disgrace of the police of the country) noted for the frequency of its highway robberies.

Finchley Place, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 7 m. N.W. from London.

Finden, Bramper rape, Sussex; 4½ m. S.W. from Steyning. *Fair*, Holy Thursday, for pedlary and toys.

Findern, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. S.W. from Derby.

Findon, Tewksbury hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ S.E. from Tewksbury.

Fine House, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 8 m. S. from Corbridge.

Findon, Huxloe hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. N.W. from Higham Ferrers.

Finshade Abbey, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 7 m. S.S.W. from Stamford.

Fingall, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Bedale.

Fingest, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsb. 5 m. N.W. from Great Marlow.

Fingland, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 5½ m. N. from Wigton.

Fingland Rigg, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 5½ m. N.N.E. from Wigton.

Finglesham Street, Augustine lathe, Kent; 3 m. N.W. from Deal.

Fingrinhoe, Winstree hund. Essex; 4 m. S.S.E. from Colchester. *Fair*, Easter-Monday, for toys.

Finham Green, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. N.E. from Keilworth.

Finkle Green, Hinkford hund. Essex; 4½ m. S.S.E. from Haverhill.

Finkle Street, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 1½ m. N. from Keswick.

Finmere, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 7 m. N.E. from Bicester.

Finmills, Coli hund. Wiltsh. 1 m. W. from Colne.

Finningham, Hartismere hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. N.W. from Mendlesham. *Fair*, Sept. 4, for lean cattle and toys.

Finningley, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Bawtry.

Finningley Park, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N. from Bawtry.

Finstal House, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 1 m. E. from Bromsgrove.

Finthwaite, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 9 m. N.E. from Ulverston.

Finstock, Banbury hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Banbury.

Fir Grove, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. N.N.W. from Christchurch.

Firbank Chapel, Lonsdale ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. W.N.W. from Sedburgh.

Firbeck, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Tickhill.

Firber, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 4½ m. N.E. from Colne.

Firby, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S. S.W. from New Malton.

Firby, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 1 m. S. from Bedale.

Firle, Pevensy rape, Sussex; 5 m. S. E. from Lewes.

Firle Place, Pevensy rape, Sussex; 5½ m. S.E. from Lewes.

Firshy, Candlehoe wap. Lincolnsh. 5 m. S.E. from Spilsby.

Firth, Kirton hund. Lincolnsh. 2 m. W. from Boston.

Fisey, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. E. from Cricklade.

Fishbourn, New, Chichester rape, Sussex; 1 m. W. from Chichester.

Fishbourn, Old, Chichester rape, Sussex; 2 m. W. from Chichester.

Fishburn, Stockton ward, Durham; 2 m. N. from Sedgfield.

Fishers, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Bedford.

Fishers Green, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. N.W. from St. Neots.

Fishers Green, Waltham hund. Essex; 2 m. N.W. from Waltham Abbey.

Fishers Green, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. N.W. from Stevenage.

Fishers Lodge, Cookham hund. Berksh. 4 m. S.E. from Oakingham.

Fisherton-de-la-Mere, Warminster hund. Wiltsh. 9 m. S.W. from Amesbury.

Fisherton Ager, Branch and Dale hund. Wiltsh. ½ m. W. from Salisbury.

Fisherwick Park, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. E.S.E. from Litchfield.

Fishguard, Pembrokeshire; 247 m. W.N.W. from London, containing 363 houses, and 1603 inhabitants, is situated on a steep cliff on the sea shore, at the influx of the river Gwaine into 'the sea, which here forms a spacious bay, where vessels may lie safely in 5 or 6 fathoms water. It is a clean and tolerably well-built town, having its church in the centre; and is governed by a mayor, bailiff, and other officers. Here are about 50 sloops from 40 to 120 tons burthen, constantly employed in the butter, corn, and slate trades: besides which, the herring and other fisheries give employment to a vast number of hands. Ship-building is also carried on with much advantage. At this place a body of 800 Frenchmen landed in 1797, who surrendered on the summons of Lord Cawdor, without firing a single shot. Market, Friday, which is most plentifully supplied with every kind of corn and provision.

Fishlake, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. W. from Thorne.

Fishlake Lanes, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from Thorne.

Fishley, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 1½ m. N. from Hatherleigh.

Fishley, Walsham hund. Norfolk; 12 m. E. from Norwich.

Fishtoft, Shirbeck hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. S.E. from Boston.

Fishwick, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N. from Preston.

Fiskarton, Lawress wap. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. E. from Lincoln.

Fiskerton, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. S.E. from Southwell.

Fitting, Holderness, Yorksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Hedon.

Fittleford, Sturminster Newton hund. Dorsetsh. 2 m. S.E. from Sturminster Newton.

Fittleton, Estab and Everley hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. N. from Amesbury.

Fittsworth, Arundel rape, Sussex; 4 m. S.E. from Petworth.

Fitz, Lexden hund. Essex; 7½ m. S.W. from Colchester.

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Fitz, Pennhill hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Shrewsbury.

Fitz Johns, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 5 m. N.W. from Chelmsford.

Fitzhead, West Kingsbury hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N.E. from Wiveliscombe.

Fitzpaine, Taunton and Taunton-dean hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. N. from Taunton.

Fitzpaine Staple, Abdick hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S.E. from Taunton.

Fitzroy, Taunton and Taunton-dean hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. N.W. from Taunton.

Fitzroy Farm, Osulston hund. Middlesex 4½ m. N.N.W. from London; adjoining Highgate.

Fitzwater, Barnstable hund. Essex; 5 m. N.W. from Bulericay.

Five Bells, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.E. from Holbeach.

Five Bells, Shirbeck hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. S.E. from Boston.

Five Bridges, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 11 m. N.E. from Hereford.

Five Elms, Becontree hund. Essex 8½ m. S.S.W. from Romford.

Five Jones Inn, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; 7½ m. S.W. from Launceston.

Five Oaks, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Oskhampton.

Five Head, Abdick hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Langport.

Fizby Hall, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Huddersfield.

Flixwell Heath, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. S.E. from High Wycombe.

Fladbury, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. E. from Pershore.

Flagg, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 5½ m. W. from Bakewell.

Flambert's House, Gore hund. Middlesex; adjoining the E. side of Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Flamborough, Dickering lathc, Yorksh. 3½ m. N.E. from Bridlington. Here, on a projecting point of land, was formerly a light-house.

Flamden Green, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 7 m. E.N.E. from Stevenage.

Flamstead, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Hemel Hempstead. This manor was given by William the Conqueror to three of his knights, on condition that they defended the country from robbers. Edward VI. when an infant, was brought here for his health; and it is said, that the bedstead on which he lay is still preserved in the manor house.

Flamstead Bury, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from St. Albans.

Flamstead End, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Waltham Abbey.

Flanchford Place, Reigate hund. Surrey, 2½ m. S.W. from Reigate.

Flandershall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Colehill.

T 2

- Flansham*, Arundel rape, Sussex; 5 m. S.W. from Arundel.
- Flasbey*, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 8 m. S.E. from Settle.
- Flasby*, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. E. from Knaresborough.
- Flash*, Macclesfield hund. Chesb. 2 m. N. from Macclesfield.
- Flash*, Totmonslow hund. Staflordsh. 7½ m. N.N.E. from Leek.
- Flass*, Chester ward. Durham; 3½ m. W. from Durham.
- Flat*, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. N.E. from Kendal.
- Flaunden*, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 5½ m. N.N.W. from Rickmansworth.
- Flaunden Bottom*, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Rickmansworth.
- Flaunden Church*, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Rickmansworth.
- Flasborough*, Newark hund. Nottinghamsh. 7 m. S. from Newark.
- Flamforth*, Newark hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. E. from Newark.
- Flaulth*, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. W. from Boroughbridge.
- Flax Pool*, Willerton and Freemansers hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S. W. from Nether Stowey.
- Flaxbourne*, Portbury hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. S. W. from Bristol.
- Flaxford*, Woking hund. Surrey; 4 m. W. from Guildford.
- Flaxfleet*, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.W. from South Cave.
- Flaxley*, St. Briavel's hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. N. from Newnham.
- Flaxley Abbey*, St. Briavel's hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. N. from Newnham. But a small part of the ancient building remains; its iron forge however (formerly the property of this foundation) is still in existence, and a large quantity of bar iron is here manufactured.
- Fleck*, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Walsall.
- Fleckney*, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 8 m. S.S.E. from Leicester.
- Flecknoc*, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 6½ m. E. from Southam.
- Flecknoc House*, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 5½ m. E.N.E. from Southam.
- Fledborough*, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 5 m. E.N.E. from Tuxford.
- Flechope*, Gledale ward, Northumberland. 7½ m. S.W. from Wooler.
- Flestrup*, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 1½ m. S. from Blyth.
- Fleet*, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 2 m. W. from Modbury.
- Fleet*, Aggescombe hund. Dorsetsh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Melcombe Regis.
- Fleet*, Augustine lathe, Kent; 2½ m. W.N.W. from Ramsgate.
- Fleet*, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. E. from Holbeach.
- Fleet*, a river in Nottinghamsh. running into the Trent.
- Fleet*, a river in Lincolnshire, running into the sea at Cross Keys Wash.
- Fleet Ebbs*, Augustine lathe, Kent; 7½ m. S.W. from Ramsgate.
- Fleet Farm*, Penhore hund. Worcestersh. 7 m. S.S.W. from Worcester.
- Fleet House*, Uggescombe hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. S.E. from Abbotsbury.
- Fleet, Long*, Cogdean hund. Dorsetsh. ½ m. N. from Poole.
- Fleet, North*, Ford lathe, Kent; 5½ m. E. from Dartford, is situated on a hill of chalk, near the Thames, commanding extensive views over the county of Essex. Vast quantities of chalk are burnt into lime, and sent by the river to London.
- Fleet, South*, Sutton lathe, Kent; 3½ m. S.W. from Gravesend.
- Fleet Street*, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2½ m. W. from Wigan.
- Fleetbank*, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Holbeach.
- Fleetham*, Bainsbrough ward, Northumberland; 6 m. S.S.E. from Belford.
- Fleetham, Great*, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W. from North Allerton.
- Fleetham, Kirby*, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N.N.W. from North Allerton.
- Fleetham, Little*, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W. from North Allerton.
- Fleetham*, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 2 m. S.S.E. from Fareham.
- Fleetwater*, New Forest. Hampsh. 2 m. N. from Lyndhurst.
- Fleming Bole*, East hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. N.W. from Saltash.
- Fleming Bratton*, Brauntou hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Barnstaple.
- Flemingstone*, Glamorgansh. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Cowbridge.
- Fletchamstead*, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 1½ m. W. from Coventry.
- Fletchamstead Hall*, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. W.S.W. from Coventry.
- Fletching*, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 8½ m. E. from Cuckfield. Fair, Monday before Whitsunday, for pedlary and toys.
- Flexcombe*, East Meon hund. Hampsh. 3 m. N.E. from Petersfield.
- Flexmore End*, Biggleswade hund. Bedfordsh. 3 m. S. from Biggleswade.
- Fiford Flavel*, Penhore hund. Worcestersh. 7½ m. E. from Worcester.
- Fiford Grafton*, Penhore hund. Worcestersh. 7 m. E. from Worcester.
- Fim Green*, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. W.N.W. from Coventry.
- Fimby*, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. S. from Maryport.
- Finnemell*, Hastings rape, Sussex; 11½ m. N. from Battle.

Flint, Flintshire, 208 m. N.W. from London, contains 309 houses, 1,169 inhabitants, and returns 1 member to Parliament: the right of election being vested in the inhabitants of the boroughs of Flint, Rhydlaw, Overton, Caerwyn, and Caer-gurley, including the inhabitants of Knolton, and Overton Foreign, paying scot and lot, who amount to about 1000 voters. It is a small place, commodiously seated on the river Dee, being governed by a mayor and 2 bailiffs. It was formerly noted for its castle, built on a rock close to the sea. Here Richard II. took shelter on his arrival from Ireland; but having quitted it, was taken prisoner by the Duke of Lancaster. The castle is now in a ruinous condition. Fairs, Feb 14, June 24, Aug. 10, Nov. 30, for cattle.

Flintshire. This small county, which consists of a narrow slip of land, running from N.W. to S.E. is bounded by the Irish Sea, on the W. by the estuary of the Dee, and county of Chester on the N.E. and E. and by Denbysshire on the S.W. A detached part belongs to it at some mile distance from the rest, separated by the interposition of Denbighshire, and almost encircled by Shropshire and Cheshire. The main portion of Flintshire, is about 28 m. in length; no where above 10 in breadth, generally much less; and 115 m. in circumference. It contains 309 square miles; 197,760 acres; 1 city (St. Asaph); 1 county town (Flint); 5 hundreds; 5 market towns; 28 parishes; 7,719 houses; 39,622 inhabitants; returns 2 members to parliament, viz. 1 for the county, and 1 for Flint; is in the province of Canterbury, and dioceses of St. Asaph, and Chester; and pays $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the land tax. The land rises rapidly from the shore of the Dee, to a ridge of hills running for a considerable way parallel to that river. The low part has a clayey soil, producing corn and grass plentifully, and is well stocked with wood. It abounds also with coal and freestone. The hills are barren on the surface, but rich within in mines of lead and calamine, with vast strata of limestone. The N. extremity of the county is a flat tract, growing much corn, especially wheat; of which a deal is exported to Liverpool. The Southern part is agreeably varied with hill and dale, affording the view of several ruined castles. The vale of Mold in this part is uncommonly rich and beautiful. On the Denbighshire side, the county is backed by a lofty chain of mountains overlooking the vale of Clwyd. The disjointed piece of Flintsh. consisting of the hundred of Maellor Saeneg, is mostly a level tract, though varied with gentle risings. Of the small rivers of this county, the most remarkable is the Allen, which near Mold sinks under ground and is lost for a short space. The

rivers of the vale of Clwyd have their exit in Flintsh. The commercial importance of this county is almost solely derived from its mineral productions. The lead ore is melted upon the spot, and the metal is exported to Chester. Some kinds of the ore contain silver enough to repay with profit the expence of separating it from the lead; and several thousand ounces of silver have been annually extracted in this county, which is chiefly used by the manufacturers of Birmingham and Sheffield. The calamine is partly exported, and partly used in a brass foundry at Holywell. From the coal pits in the S.E. part of the county, the city of Chester is in a great measure supplied. Near Northop are considerable potteries, at which are made large quantities of coarse earthen ware, exported to the Welsh coast, and Ireland. Of the towns, few deserve particular mention. The capital, Flint, is a very small place without trade. The diminutive city of St. Asaph, pleasantly situated near the lower extremity of the vale of Clwyd, contains nothing remarkable. At the mouth of the river Clwyd, is the little port of Rhuddlaw, accessible only to small vessels. On a marsh in its neighbourhood was fought, in 795, a battle between the Saxons and the Welsh, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of their prince Caradoc; and the event was considered so disastrous, that a plaintive tune, still popular in Wales, was composed on the occasion. Holywell, from its vicinity to the mines, though in great part a new town, is now the most flourishing in this county. It takes its name from the famed well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is in fact a most copious stream of very cold and pure water, bursting out of the ground with great impetuosity at the foot of an high hill. Besides the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures performed at the spring head, which is covered with a beautiful gothic shrine; it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper into sheets, pots, pans, &c. making brass wire, paper, snuff, and spinning cotton. The county assizes are holden at the neat little town of Mold.

Flint Green, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. S.E. from Birmingham.

Flint Hall, Tandridge hund. Surrey, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Westerham.

Flint Hall, Kingston hund. Warwicksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Warwick.

Flint House, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 3 m. N.E. from Godstone.

Flintham, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 6 m. S.W. from Newark.

Flintham Hall, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Newark.

Fliticham, Freebridge Lynn hund. Nor-

folk ; 8 miles north-east from Lynn Regis. In the fields adjoining this village is a small plain, encompassed with a shallow ditch, where the freeholders of this and other hundreds used to meet to determine controversies among the inhabitants, and to choose the governor of this hundred.

Flutters, Oakham soke hund. Rutlandsh. 2½ m. W. from Oakham.

Flutton, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Ampthill. Southward of Flutton is Pullox hill, where, in the beginning of the last century, a gold mine was supposed to have been discovered, but the produce being insufficient to defray the expences of working, it was quickly given up.

Flutwick, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. S. from Ampthill.

Fluxborough, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 2½ m. S. from Burton-upon-Strather.

Fluxton, Salford hund. Lancash. 7 m. S.W. from Manchester.

Fluton, Mutford and Sothingland hund. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.W. from Lowestoft.

Fluton, Wangford hund. Suffolk ; 2½ m. S. from Bungay.

Flurton, Dickering lathe, Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from Hunmanby.

Flixton Hall, Wangford hund. Suffolk ; 3½ m. S.W. from Bungay.

Flockborough, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 3 m. S.W. from Cartmel.

Flicton Chapel, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 5 m. E.S.E. from Huddersfield.

Floddon, Glendale ward, Northumberland ; 7 m. N.W. from Wooler. Here a famous victory was gained by the English over the Scots, who had invaded the kingdom in the absence of the king (Henry VIII.); and James IV. King of Scotland, with many of his nobility, were slain.

Flookbrook, Broxton hund. Chesh. ¾ m. N.E. from Chester.

Flordon, Humbleyard hund. Norfolk ; 7½ m. S.S.E. from Norwich.

Florence, St., Pembroke sh. 4½ m. W. from Tenby.

Flory-Combe, Taunton and Taunton-dean hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. N.W. from Taunton.

Flory-Withel, Taunton and Taunton-dean hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. N.E. from Dulverton.

Flotterton, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland ; 4½ m. W. from Rothbury.

Flower, Nobottle Grove hund. Northamptonsh. 7 m. W. from Northampton.

Flower Down, Barton Stacy hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. N. from Winchester.

Flower House, Tandridge hund. Surrey ; ½ m. N. from Godstone.

Flowton, Boamer and Claydon hund. Suffolk ; 4½ m. N.E. from Hadleigh.

Flushing, Kirriar hund. Cornwall ; situated on the N. entrance of Falmouth harbour. See Falmouth.

Fluters End, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 5½ m. N. from Bedford.

Fluxon, Ottery St. Mary hund. Devonsh. 2 m. S.W. from Ottery St. Mary.

Foal, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. N. W. from Uttoxeter.

Foal Park, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.E. from Middlesham.

Foal's Green, Hoxne hund. Suffolk ; 4½ m. N.N.W. from Framlingham.

Fobbing, Barnstable hund, Essex ; 7 m. S.S.E. from Billericay.

Foccarby, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. 3 m. W.N.W. from Burton-upon-Strather.

Fodwell, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. W.S.W. from Hereford.

Foggathorpe, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N. from Howden.

Fogyforth, Darlington ward, Durham ; 7 m. N.W. from Bernard's Castle.

Fold, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland 3½ m. N.W. from Keswick.

Fold, Anboundness hund. Lancash. 6½ m. W. from Kirton.

Fold, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N. from Leek.

Foldoy, Acbrigg wap. Yorksh. 4 m S.E. from Wakefield.

Folds, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. S.W. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Foles, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorkshire, 6½ m. S. from Doncaster.

Foles Green, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Bishop's Stortford.

Foleshill, Coventry county, Warwicksh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Coventry.

Foleshill Hall, Coventry county, Warwicksh. 2 m. N. from Coventry.

Folke, Sherbourne hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. S.E. from Sherbourne.

Folkscorthe, Normancross hund. Huntingdonsh. 6 m. S.W. from Peterborough.

Folking, Lewis rape, Sussex ; 6 m. E. from Seving.

Folkingham, Aveland hund. Lincolnsh. 107 m. N.E. from London, is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity, adjoining a steep hill. The only remarkable buildings are the new county gaol, which is an handsome structure; and the church is well built, and has an handsome tower. Here the quarterly Sessions are holden ; but it is a place of little trade. The castle erected on the summit of the hill immediately above it, was destroyed by the parliament forces during the civil wars. *Fairs*, Ash Wednesday, Palm Monday, for horses and sheep ; May 12, for horses, sheep, and all sorts of shop goods ; June 19, for horses and horned cattle ; July 3, hemp, hardware, and pedlary ; Thursday after old Michaelmas, Nov. 10, and 22, for horses, horned cattle, shop goods, and pedlary. Market, Thursday.

Folkington, Northamshire, Durham ; 10½ m. N. from Wooler.

Folkshill, Coventry county, Warwicksh. 2 m. N.E. from Coventry.

Folkstone, Shepway lathe, Kent; 71½ m. S.W. from London, containing 782 houses, and 3,257 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the circular ground near the sea; the church which occupies the most exalted spot, standing directly on the cliffs, while the other parts of the town are principally built on the acclivity of the hill. The buildings are principally of brick, and disposed into three irregular and indifferently-paved streets, but remarkably pleasant; many of the late-built ones commanding an extensive view over a fine country, and the French coast. Here are one church, a custom-house, and a strong battery mounting 6 heavy guns. This town is governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, 24 commoners, a recorder, town-clerk, and chamberlain. Folkstone has a good coasting trade, and a pretty considerable business in ship building, the cutters in particular being esteemed some of the fastest sailers in the kingdom. It is also noted for the multitude of fishing-boats belonging to its harbour. The openness of the adjacent country, the salubrity of the air, and the commodiousness of the sea shore for bathing, induce many to resort there in the summer season. The constant, though almost imperceptible encroachments of the ocean on this place, have robbed the antiquary of those curiosities naturally looked for among the ruins of a castle, 4 churches, and a monastery, for such it once had in addition to those existing. Folkstone was the *Lapis Populi* of the Romans, and *Folcestone* of the Saxons. *Fairs*, June 28, Sept. 25, for horses, cattle, and pedlary. *Market*, Thursday.

Folkton, Dickering lathe, Yorksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Hunmauby.

Folly, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. ¼ m. S.E. from Bideford.

Folly, Bradley hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. N. from Northleach.

Folly, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Pontypool.

Folly, The, Bray hund. Berksh. 2 m. W. from Maidenhead.

Folly, The, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Tring.

Folly House, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Barnsley.

Follyfoot, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.W. from Wetherby.

Fonhainholm, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 1 m. W. from Rotherham.

Fonmore Castle, Glamorgansh. 5 m. S.E. from Cowbridge.

Font, a river in Northumberland, running into the German Ocean.

Fonthill Bishops, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. E. from Hindon.

Fonthill Giffard, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Hindon.

Fonthill House, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Hindon, the most elegant residence of Mr. Beckford, son of the great alderman Beckford, twice Lord Mayor of London. Every thing which the most refined luxury could suggest, or money purchase, was lately here displayed, on the most ample scale; but by order of proprietor, all the superb furniture, &c. has been recently sold.

Footler Hill, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 2 m. N. from Garstang.

Footrice, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 9 m. W. from New Malton.

Fools Coat, Moreton hund. Berksh. 4 m. W. from Wallingford.

Footerley, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. S. from Litchfield.

Footok, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Tideswell.

Forcatt, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N. from Richmond.

Forcett Hall, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N. from Richmond.

Ford, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. S.W. from Aylesbury.

Ford, Wirral hund. Chesh. 6½ m. N. from Park Gate.

Ford, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 4 m. N.E. from Bakewell.

Ford, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 6 m. N. from Chesterfield.

Ford, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 6 m. E.N.E. from Honiton. Near this place is a charitable institution, called the *Widows' House*, for the reception of 2 clergymen's widows, with an annual salary of 10*l.* each.

Ford, Tavistock hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Tavistock.

Ford, Whitchurch Canonorum hund. Dorsetsh. 7½ m. S.W. from Chard.

Ford, Kiftsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 8 m. N.W. from Stow on the Wold.

Ford, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Leominster.

Ford, West Derby hund. Lancash. 5 m. N. from Liverpool.

Ford, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 6½ m. N.N.W. from Wooler. Here was a castle, which was demolished by the Scots in 1155, previous to the battle of Flodden.

Ford, Ford hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Shrewsbury.

Ford, Totmonslosh hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. E.S.E. from Leek.

Ford, Arundel rape, Sussex; 2 m. S. from Arundel.

Ford, West ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. E. from Penrith.

Ford, Alderbury hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Salisbury.

Ford, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. W. from Chippenham.

Ford, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.E. from Boroughbridge.

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Ford Abbey, Axminster hund. Devonsh. 7 m. N.E. from Axminster.

Ford Bridge, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Leominster.

Ford Castle, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 6½ m. N.N.W. from Wooler, was rebuilt in 1549, after having been destroyed by the Scots in 1237.

Ford Chapel, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N.W. from Moreton Hampstead.

Ford Chapel, Pembroke sh. 5½ m. N. from Haverford West.

Ford, East, West Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Crediton.

Ford End, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 1½ m. W.S.W. from Bedford.

Ford End, Clavering hund. Essex; 7½ m. S.W. from Saffron Walden.

Ford Fa m, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S.S.E. from Crowhurst.

Ford Green, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. S. from Enfield.

Ford Green, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Newcastle-under-Line.

Ford Green, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 9 m. S.S.E. from East Grinstead.

Ford House, Scaurdale hund. Derbysh. 7 m. S. from Chesterfield.

Ford Houses, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. N. from Wolverhampton.

Ford, Little, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. S. from Totness.

Ford Park, Scray lathe, Kent: 5½ m. N.E. from Ashford.

Ford Place, Chaford hund. Essex; 9 m. S.E. from Romford.

Ford Street, Tavistock hund. Devonsh. ¾ m. S.W. from Tavistock.

Ford Street, Lexden hund. Essex; 5 m. W.N.W. from Colchester.

Fords Green, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Totness.

Fordabrook, Plymton hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. S. from Plymton Earle.

Fordale, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Drayton.

Fordcombe Green, Sutton lathe, Kent; 6 m. S.W. from Tunbridge.

Fordham, Staploe hund. Cambridgesh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Newmarket.

Fordham, Lexden hund. Essex; 5 m. N.W. from Colchester.

Fordham, Clackclose hund. Norfolk; 3 m. S. from Downham.

Fordingbridge, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. 9½ m. S.S.W. from London, containing 461 houses, and 2,335 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the borders of the New Forest, and on the banks of the river Avon, over which it has a capital stone bridge of seven arches. It is a small but neat town, governed by a constable chosen annually at the lord of manor's courtleet. The manufactures consist of bed ticking and calico printing, both branches carried on to a considerable extent. It was formerly much larger than

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at present, having suffered very much by fire. *Fair*, Sept. 9, for forest colts, and pedlary. *Market*, Friday.

Fordington, Fordington liberty, Dorsetsh. ¼ m. S.S.E. from Dorchester. The east end of Fordington has been called Icen-town time immemorially; probably from its proximity to the Icen-ing-Way, (which see). The road leading into it was formerly extremely dangerous, passing over a moor, which in a wet season was flooded to a great extent; but this inconvenience was remedied through the public spirit of Mrs. Lora Pitt, of Kingstown House, who, in the year 1747, made a new causeway 1980 feet long, and 36 broad, at the expence of 1500*l*. and also built a bridge of 3 arches over a branch of the river Frome.

Fordle, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Modbury.

Fordley, Blything hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. N.E. from Saxmundham.

Fordmoor, Harbridge hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Collyampton.

Fordon, Montgomerysh. 3 m. N.N.E. from Montgomery.

Fordon, Dicking lathe, Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from Hunmanby.

Fords, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 4 m. S.E. from Oswestry.

Fordton, Crediton hund. Devonsh. 1 m. S. from Crediton.

Fordvawr, Brecknocksh. 1½ m. S.W. from Hay.

Fordwick, Augustine lathe, Kent; 2½ m. E.N.E. from Canterbury.

Forelandy North, Isle of Thanet, Kent: this promontory is the north-east point of the island, and is by act of Parliament ascertained to be the most southern part of the port of London, which is thereby extended north in a right line to the point called the Nase, on the coast of Essex; and forms that properly called the mouth of the Thames. As this headland projects into the sea nearly in the form of a bastion, and is somewhat higher than the contiguous coast; a light-house has been erected on its summit for the general safety of mariners, but more particularly to enable them to avoid striking on the Goodwin Sands. Being constructed with patent lamps, with each a reflecting lens, the light is so brilliant that in clear weather it is visible at the Nore, a distance of ten leagues. This light-house belongs to Greenwich Hospital, and every British vessel sailing round this point, pays 2*d*. per ton, and every foreign vessel 4*d*. per ton, toward its support. The sea gains so much upon the land here, that above 30 acres of land have been lost in one place within the memory of some now alive. All vessels passing on the south side of this headland, are said to enter the channel; and all the towns and harbours between London and this place, whether on

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the Kentish or Essex shore, are called members of the port of London. The North Foreland was well known to the Romans, and is by antiquaries supposed to have been the Cantium of Ptolemy.

Foreland, South, a head of land forming the east point of the Kentish shore, and called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is about 6 miles to the north. Here two light-houses have been erected by the governors of Greenwich Hospital, intended to warn mariners arriving from the west, of their approach to the Goodwin Sands.

Fore Street, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; adjoining Edmonton on the N. and Tottenham on the S.

Fore Street, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Gainsborough.

Forehoe-Carlton, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; 9 m. W.S.W. from Norwich.

Forest, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. N. from Morpeth.

Forest Chapel, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5 m. S.E. from Macclesfield.

Forest Hall, Ongar hund. Essex; 1½ m. N.E. from Chipping-Ongar.

Forest Hall, Castle ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N.E. from Newcastle.

Forest House, Caermarthensh. 1 m. N. from Pontar-Dulas, and 10 m. N.W. from Swansea.

Forest House, Becontree hund. Essex; 2 m. S.W. from Woodford.

Forest House, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 4 m. S.E. from East Grinstead.

Forest, New, see *New Forest*.

Forest Row, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 2½ m. S.E. from East Grinstead. *Fairs*, June 25, and Nov. 1, for cattle and pedlary.

Forest Side, Gillingham liberty, Dorsetsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Shaftsbury.

Forestall, Augustine lathe, Kent; 6½ m. N.E. from Canterbury.

Forest Hill, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. E.N.E. from Oxford.

Forfield Green, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Bromsgrove.

Forge, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. W.S.W. from Dudley.

Forholes, Salford hund. Lancash. 1½ m. N.E. from Rochdale.

Forked-down-End, Rowbarrow hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. E. from Corfe Castle.

Forkestable, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 7 m. N.E. from Holsworthy.

Forless Green, Wootton hund. Surrey; 6m. S.S.E. from Dorking.

Formark, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 6½ m. S.S.E. from Derby.

Formby, West Derby hund. Lancash. 8 m. W. from Ormskirk.

Formby Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 6½ m. W.N.W. from Ormskirk.

Formosa, Beynham hund. Berks. 3 m. N.N.E. from Maidenhead.

Forncett, St. Mary, Depwade hund.

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Norfolk; 6 m. N.E. from New Buckenham.

Forncett, St. Peter, Depwade hund. Norfolk; 5 m. E.N.E. from New Buckenham.

Fornham All Saints, Thingoe hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. N.N.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Fornham St. Genevieve, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. N.N.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Fornham St. Martin, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. N. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Forrabury, Leenewth hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. N. from Camelford.

Forshaw, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 7½ m. N.N.W. from Henley-in-Arden.

Forshaw Park, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 7½ m. N.N.W. from Henley-in-Arden.

Fornsooth, West hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. N.N.W. from Leskeard.

Forstow, St. George hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. N. from Dorchester.

Fort Caesar, Anglesey; 4½ m. S.S.W. from Bangor.

Forthampton, Tewksbury hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. W. from Tewksbury.

Fotheringay, Willybrook hund. Northamptonsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Oundle, is pleasantly situated on the river Nen, consisting of one street. It is chiefly celebrated for the remains of its castle, in which Richard the III. was born, and the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scotland, was tried, and afterwards beheaded. On the accession of James I. (son of the unfortunate Mary) this castle was by his orders demolished. In the church are several ancient monuments, particularly those of Edward, Duke of York, killed at the battle of Agincourt; Richard, Duke of York, slain at Wakefield, and Cecilia Neville, his wife. Here is a good free school. *Fairs*, Monday after Old Midsummer, and July 5.

Forton, a river in Devonshire, running into the Credy.

Forton, Portadown hund. Hampsh. ½ m. N.W. from Gosport, is a pleasant and populous hamlet, on the road to Gosport. Here is the French Prison, an extensive range of buildings, with an hospital and proper offices: the whole is secured by a strong inclosure, and strictly guarded.

Forton, Wherwell hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Andover.

Forton, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 4 m. N. from Garstang.

Forton, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 5 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury.

Forton, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. N.E. from Newport.

Forton Lake, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. is a creek of Portsmouth Harbour. Here is the New Military Hospital, connected with the establishment of Portsmouth. The buildings consist of 4 pavilions, united

by an arcade; with houses for officers, &c. In each pavilion are six large wards, and proper accommodations for attendants. On the north side of the lake, and near the entrance, is the magazine, where, and in a smaller building dependent on this, on an island above, all the powder for the service of this port is stored. The magazine is bomb proof and strongly arched; a small cut runs up from the harbour to this depository.

Fortunes Green, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Bewdley.

Forty Acres, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Bromyard.

Forty Green, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Beaconsfield.

Forty Green, Gore hund. Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Edgware.

Forty Green, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Upton.

Fortyfoot Bridge, Hurstingstone hund. Huntingdonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Ramsey.

Foscot, Towcester hund. Northamptonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Towcester.

Foscott, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. N.E. from Buckingham.

Foscott, Chaddington hund. Oxfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Chipping Sodbury.

Foss, a river in Yorkshire, running into the Ouse near York.

Fossdike, Kirton hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. S. from Boston. Here is a dike parting Lindsey and Kesteven, 7 miles in length, which was cut by Henry I. between the Witham and the Trent, for the convenience of carriage.

Fossdike Wash, Kirton hund. Lincolnsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Boston. Here is a safe passage across the sands at low water, to the Wash-house on the opposite side of the estuary, in the road to Holbeach. Travellers passing between this place and Boston, save a distance of 8 or 9 miles by crossing the sands, but should always take a guide. See *Washes*.

Foss Gwy, Cardigaush. 2 m. N.W. from Llanbeder.

Fossbrook, Totmanslow hund. Staffordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Cheadle.

Fosse, or *Leven*, a river in Lancashire, running into the Irish Sea.

Foss Way, one of the 4 Roman roads, extending from Totness in Devonshire, to Lincoln, and thence to Caithness in Scotland. The other 3 roads were called the Ermine-street, the Ikenild-street, and the Watling-street; which see.

Poster Street, Harlow hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Epping.

Poster's Booth, Towcester hund. Northamptonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Towcester.

Posterhouse Green, Godly hund. Surrey; 2 m. N.N.W. from Chertsey.

Pustle Green, Scray lath, Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Tenterden.

Poston, Appletree hund. Derbysh. $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Derby.

Poston, Loveden hund. Lincolnsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Grantham.

Poston, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from New Malton.

Poston, Dickering lath, Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Great Driffeld.

Poston over Heath, Appletree hund. Derbysh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Uttoxeter.

Fotherby, Ludborough hund. Lincolnsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Louth.

Fotton Field, Darlington ward. Durham; 6 m. S.W. from Bishop's Auckland.

Fougill, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.E. from Black Burton.

Fout Bridge, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Hereford.

Foulbridge, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Carlisle.

Foul Ridge, Blackburn hund. Lancash. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Colne.

Fouldon, South Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Swaffham.

Foulmire, Triplow hund. Cambridgesh. 9 m. S. from Cambridge.

Foulness, a chford hund. Essex; 8 m. E.N.E. from Rochford.

Foulness Island, Rochford hund. Essex; is upwards of 20 miles in circumference, exclusive of the tract called the Saltings, which is not yet embanked from the sea; and contains nearly 5,000 acres, disposed into different farms.

Foulness, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 9 m. N.N.W. from North Walsham.

Fouls, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 7 m. E.S.E. from Godalming.

Foulsham, Eynesford hund. Norfolk; 5 m. N.W. from Reepham, is a small, poor market town. *Fairs*, Easter Tuesday, first Tuesday in May, for pedlary and toys. *Market*, Thursday.

Foulsham Lane, Claro wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Ripley.

Foulsike, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Cockermouth.

Foulthorp, Stockton ward, Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Sedgfield.

Foulton Hall, Tendring hund. Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Harwich.

Fountain Head, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Richmond.

Fountwell Magna, Sixpenny Hanley hund. Dorsetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Shaftsbury.

Four Ashes, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Wycombe.

Four Ashes, Hinckford hund. Essex; 5 m. W. from Halstead.

Four Crosses Inn, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Penkridge.

Four Elms Green, Sutton lath, Kent; 5 m. S.E. from Westerham.

Four Heads, Charlton hund. Berks. 7 m. S.W. from Reading.

Four Houses, The, Theal hund. Berks. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Reading.

Four Foot, Whitestone hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. W.S.W. from Shepton Mallet.

Four Oaks, Hastings rape, Sussex; 5 m. N.W. from Rye.

Four Trees Hill, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 2 m. N.N.E. from Enfield.

Four Troves, Scray lath, Kent; 4½ m. S. from Cranbourne.

Four Wants, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. W. from Hatfield.

Four Ways, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Hereford.

Four Yates, Salford hund. Lancash. 4½ m. N.E. from Wigan.

Four Footed Cross, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N. from Newton.

Fourn Hill House, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Dunstable.

Fovant, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. S.W. from Wilton.

Fovant Hull, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 10 m. S.W. from Salisbury.

Fowberry, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 5½ m. S.E. from Belford.

Fowcather, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Otley.

Fowelscomb, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Modbury.

Fownhope, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. S.E. from Hereford.

Fowey, Powder hund. Cornwall; 234 m. W.S.W. from London, contains 239 houses, 1,155 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 13 Elizabeth, and vested in the tenants of the Prince of Wales, who are capable of becoming portreeves of Fowey; which tenants are such only as have been duly admitted upon the court rolls of the manor, and have done their fealty. The number of electors at present amounts to 63. This borough is situated upon the west banks of the river Fowey, which near this place expands into a secure and spacious harbour. The houses of Fowey extend along the bank of the river for somewhat more than a mile; but the streets are so irregular, narrow, and full of angles, that a carriage can hardly pass in any one of them. Most of the buildings are of stone. The church is a large and lofty fabric, and the market-house, built at the expence of two of the former representatives of the borough, is spacious and convenient. The corporation consists of a mayor, 8 aldermen, a recorder, and 2 assistants. The mayor and aldermen are justices of the peace. The coasting and foreign trades are both considerable. Fowey has, by Dr. Matou, been denominated a colony of fishermen; and not unaptly, for though it contain many respectable inhabitants, most of them are concerned either immediately or remotely with some branch of the pilchard fishery, which employs many vessels belonging to this port. Upwards of 28,000 hogheads of fish are generally caught in

this port every season. The refuse of the salt and broken fish are commonly sold at about half-a-guinea a cart load. When the pilchards are expected, people, called Huers, are frequently stationed on the rocks, to watch the course of the shoals, and give notice to the fishermen. Sailing boats are likewise employed for the same purpose. The harbour of Fowey is defended by 2 small batteries of modern erection, and St. Catharine's fort, built by the townsmen in the reign of Henry VIII. The latter fortress stands on the summit of a steep and magnificent pile of rocks, that forms one of the creeks of the river. This manor, in the reign of Richard I. was the property of the priory of Tredwardeth; and at the dissolution, was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall by Henry VIII. *Fairs*, Shrove Tuesday, May 1, Sept. 10, for cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Fox, The, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Bedford.

Fox Hall, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Stevenage.

Fox Hall, Rothwell hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. S.W. from Rothwell.

Fox Hall, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Richmond.

Fox Hatch, Barnstable hund. Essex; 3½ m. S.E. from Chipping Ongar.

Fox Holes, Chester ward, Durham; 7½ m. S. from Wolsingham.

Fox Holes, Odyssey hund. Hertfordsh. 7 m. S.E. from Baldock.

Fox Houses, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.E. from Garstang.

Fox Lease, New Forest. Hampsh. 7½ m. N. from Lymington.

Foxberry, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. N.W. from Bromesgrove.

Foxcot, Andover hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N.W. from Andover.

Foxcote, Wellow hund. Somersetsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Frome.

Foxearth, Hinkford hund. Essex; 3½ m. N.W. from Sudbury.

Foxes, Ducorum hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. S. from Hatfield.

Foxes Green, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 4 m. N.W. from Middlewich.

Foxfield, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.N.E. from Cartmel.

Foxhall, Carlford hund. Suffolk; 4 m. S.E. from Ipswich.

Foxhall, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. N.W. from Southam.

Foxham, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Chippenham.

Foxholes, Dickering lath, Yorksh. 8½ m. N. from Great Driffield.

Foxhope, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N. from Settle.

Foxhunters Lodge, Normancross hund. Huntingdonsh. 6 m. S.W. from Peterborough.

- Foxley*, Grim-worth hund. Herefordsh. 8½ m. N.N.W. from Hereford.
- Foxley*, Eynesford hund. Norfolk; 2 m. W. from Reepham.
- Foxley*, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N.W. from Malmesbury.
- Foxley*, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 5½ m. S. from Bewdley.
- Foxley Castle*, Grees Norton hund. Northamptonsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Towcester.
- Foxley Green*, Beynhurst hund. Berksh. 3½ m. S. from Maidenhead.
- Foxley Park*, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. W. from Malmesbury.
- Foxlove*, Nether, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 1½ m. S.S.E. from Buxton.
- Fort*, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N.N.E. from Cheddle.
- Froxton*, Triploh hund. Cambridgesh. 5½ m. S.S.W. from Cambridge.
- Froxton*, Stockton ward, Durham; 3½ m. S. from Sedgfield.
- Froxton*, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 2½ m. N.W. from Market Harborough.
- Froxton*, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 6 m. S. from Leicester.
- Froxton*, Coquetteale ward, Northumberland; 7 m. N.W. from Rothbury.
- Froxton*, Laughton wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. W. from Stokesley.
- Foxwalks*, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. N.E. from Droitwich.
- Foye*, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. N. from Ross.
- Foyle Farm*, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 3½ m. S.E. from Godstone.
- Fraddain*, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. N.E. from Merazion.
- Fraddon*, Powder hund. Cornwall; 3 m. S. from St. Columb Major.
- Fradley*, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Litchfield.
- Fradwell*, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. W.S.W. from Uttoxeter.
- Frainthorpe*, Dickering lathe, Yorksh. 4 m. S. from Bridlington.
- Framingham Earle*, Henstead hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. S.E. from Norwich.
- Framingham Pigot*, Henstead hund. Norfolk; 5 m. S.E. from Norwich.
- Framingham*, Loes hund. Suffolk; 87 m. N.E. from London, containing 383 houses, and 1,864 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the source of the river Ore. It is a large old town but indifferently built. The church constructed of black flint, with a tower 100 feet high, is a stately fabric; and the market-place is spacious and commodious. Here are two free-schools, 2 Sunday-schools, and 2 good almshouses. A little to the north of the town, on a hill, stands the castle; which is a very ancient structure, said to have been erected in the time of the Saxons. It was one of the seats of St. Edmund, the King and Martyr. To this castle Queen Mary retired, on the death of her brother Edward VI.
- Fairs*, Whit-Monday, Oct. 10, for cattle, sheep and pedlary. *Market*, Saturday.
- Framlington*, Long, Coquetteale ward, Northumberland; 11½ m. N.N.W. from Morpeth.
- Framlington*, Low, Coquetteale ward, Northumberland; 10½ m. N.N.W. from Morpeth.
- Frampton*, Frampton Liberty, Dorsetsh. 5 m. N.W. from Dorchester, is situated on the river Frome, and is an handsome well-built town. A dreadful fire raged here in 1796, which occasioned the rebuilding of almost the whole town. *Fairs*, March 4, and 7, Aug 1, Sept 4, for all sorts of cattle.
- Frampton*, Kirton hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Boston.
- Frampton-on-Severn*, Whitestone hund. Gloucestersh. 7 m. N.E. from Berkeley. As the tide had made great encroachments here, the Earl of Berkeley erected a great bulwark near this place, to confine the Severn in its former channel. *Fair*, Feb. 14, for pedlary.
- Frampton Cotterel*, Langley and Swineshead hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. W. from Chipping Sodbury.
- Framsden*, Thredling hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S.E. from Debenham.
- Frandley Stocks*, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 5 m. N.W. from Northwich.
- Frankhy*, Wirral hund. Chesh. 6 m. N. N.W. from Parkgate.
- Frankham*, Ryne Intrinsic liberty; Dorsetsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Sherborne.
- Frankley*, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Bromesgrove. Here the river Stour takes its rise.
- Frankton*, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 3 m. S.W. from Ellesmere.
- Frankton*, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 6½ m. S.W. from Rugby.
- Frankwell*, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. ½ m. W. from Shrewsbury, is a large, handsome, populous village.
- Fransham*, Grent, Launditch hund. Norfolk; 6½ m. W. from East Dereham.
- Fransham*, Little, Launditch hund. Norfolk; 6 m. W. from East Dereham.
- Frant*, Pevensy rape, Sussex; 3 m. S. from Tumbidge Wells.
- Frantfield*, Pevensy rape, Sussex; 8 m. N.E. from Lewes.
- Frating*, Tendring hund. Essex; 5½ m. E.S.E. from Colchester.
- Frating Green*, Tendring hund. Essex; 5½ m. E. from Colchester.
- Frattton*, Portsdown hund. Hampsh. ½ m. S.E. from Portsmouth.
- Fray Green*, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 3 m. S. from Knutsford.
- Freasley*, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Atherstone.
- Freckenham*, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S.W. from Mildenhall.

Freckleton, Amounderness hund. Lancash. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Kirkham.

Freckleton Warehouse, Amounderness hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Kirkham.

Freddinton, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 5 m. W. from Tewksbury.

Free-school End, Stodden hund. Bedfordsh. 7 m. N.N.E. from Bedford.

Freeby, Framland hund. Leicestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Melton Mowbray.

Freefolk, Evingar hund. Hampsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Whitchurch. At a paper mill in this parish, the paper for the bank of England notes has been manufactured ever since the reign of George I. Here also, a silk mill has been lately established.

Freehills, Bishop's Waltham hund. Hampsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Southampton.

Freemantle, Bishop's Waltham hund. Hampsh. 1 m. N.W. from Southampton.

Freemantle Park, Kingsclere hund. Hampsh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. from Kingsclere.

Freer Meere, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Huddersfield.

Freeth, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Great Marlow.

Freeth, Little, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Great Marlow.

Freethorpe, Blofield hund. Norfolk; $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Norwich.

Frexford, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Litchfield.

Freiston, Loveden hund. Lincolnsh. 8 m. N.N.E. from Grantham.

Freiston, Shirbeck hund. Lincolnsh. 2 m. E. from Boston.

Freiston Shore, Shirbeck hund. Lincolnsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Boston.

Fremington, Fremington hund. Devonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Barnstaple.

Fremington, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.W. from Leyburn.

Frempton, Thingoe hund. Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

French, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Kidderminster.

French Hay, Henbury hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. N.E. from Bristol, is a very respectable village, containing a great number of handsome houses belonging to the merchants and opulent tradesmen of Bristol. Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house, which has a tower and bell in it, the only one in all England so furnished. Here is also a Quakers meeting-house.

French Field, Leath ward, Cumberland; 2 m. S.E. from Penrith.

French Moor, Thorngate hund. Hampsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Stockbridge.

French Wood, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 1 m. S.S.E. from Preston.

Frenches, Thorngate hund. Hampsh. 3 m. W.N.W. from Ramsey.

Frensham, Farnham hund. Surrey; 4 m. S. from Farnham.

Frenze, Diss hund. Norfolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. S.W. from Harleston.

Frosden, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Berkhamstead.

Freshfield Bridge, Pevensy rape, Sussex; 7 m. E. from Cuckfield.

Freshwater, West Mendham hund. Isle of Wight, Hampsh. 11 m. W. from Newport. This was the birth place of Dr. Robert Hooke, the ingenious inventor of the pendulum spring for Watches.

Freshwater Gate Inn, West Mendham hund. Isle of Wight, Hampsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Freshwater, is situated in the centre of Freshwater bay, separated only by a narrow isthmus of pebbles from the source of the Yar river. Here is an extensive natural cavern, opening to the sea. The principal entrance forms a rugged segment of a circle, about 20 feet high, and 35 feet wide: its depth is about 120 feet. This can only be approached at low water; even then the access is very difficult from the jutting craggs, and lofty fragments of rocks obstructing the passage. At some distance to the east, about 500 yards from the shore, are two insulated rocks, through one of which the waves have formed an opening, resembling a picturesque arch. The views of this part of the coast from the sea are extremely fine. The cliffs are the resort and breeding places of innumerable multitudes of marine birds. The prospect from the light-house, on the highest point of the Freshwater cliffs, is extremely magnificent, and includes a full view of the needle rocks, on which, as well as the whole coast, the violence of the sea is continually making devastations.

Fressingfield, Horne hund. Suffolk; 4 m. S.S.E. from Harleston.

Freston, Samford hund. Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Ipswich.

Frethorn, Whitstone hund. Gloucestersh. 9 m. N.W. from Stroud.

Frittenham, Taverham hund. Norfolk; 6 m. N. from Norwich. Fair, first Monday in April, for pedlary and toys.

Friar Cross, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 7 m. N.W. from Hawkshead.

Friar Leap, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Settle.

Friars Court, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Bampton in the Bush.

Frice, Old, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Oxford.

Fric Water Eaton, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N.N.E. from Oxford.

Friday Street, Loes hund. Suffolk; 4 m. N.E. from Woodbridge.

Friday Street, Wootton hund. Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Dorking.

Friday Street, Bramber rape, Sussex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Horsham.

Friday Street, North Damerham, hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Chippenham.

Fridays Hill, Chichester rape, Sussex; 3 m. S. from Haslemere.

Fridaythorpe, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. W. from Great Driffield.

Friendsbury, Ford lathie, Kent; 1 m. N.W. from Strood.

Frier Gate, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 7½ m. N.W. from Longtown.

Frier's Mill, Shrivenham hund. Berksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Faringdon.

Frier's Oak, Lewes rape, Sussex; 6 m. S. from Cuckfield.

Frilford, Ock hund. Berksh. 2½ m. W. from Abingdon.

Frilsham, Faircross, hund. Berksh. 6½ m. S.E. from East Ilsley.

Frimley, Godly hund. Surrey; 8 m. N. N.E. from Farnham.

Fring, Smethden hund. Norfolk; 8 m. S.W. from Burnham Westgate. *Fairs*, May 21, Nov. 30, for horses, cattle, and pedlary.

Fringford, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Bicester.

Frinkley, Straforth und Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. E.N.E. from Barnsley.

Frinted, Ford lathie, Kent; 9½ m. E. from Maidstone.

Frinton, Tendring hund. Essex; 15 m. E.S.E. from Colchester.

Frinton Lodge, Tendring hund. Essex; 12½ m. E.S.E. from Colchester.

Frisby, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 4½ m. S.W. from Melton Mowbray.

Frisby, Cartree hund. Leicestersh. 8 m. E.N.E. from Leicester.

Friskney, Candleshoe wap. Lincolnsh. 4 m. S.W. from Wainfleet.

Frissington Hall, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. E.S.E. from Whitehaven.

Fristhorpe, Lawress wap. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Market Raisiu.

Friston, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 3½ m. W. from East Bourne.

Friston, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S.E. from Saxmundham.

Friston Hall, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk; 1½ m. S.E. from Saxmundham.

Friston Moor, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk; 1½ m. S.E. from Saxmundham.

Friston Place, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 2 m. E. from East Bourne.

Frith, Gore hund. Middlesex; 4 m. S. from Edgware.

Frith, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. S. from Tenbury.

Frith, The, Gumbalds Ash hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. N. from Chipping Sodbury.

Frith Bark, Horncastle soke, Lincolnsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Boston.

Frith Green, Gore hund. Middlesex; 4 m. E. from Edgware.

Frith Hall, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 6½ m. S.W. from Nantwich.

Frith Hall, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N.W. from Cartmel.

Frith Hall, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 3 m. W. from Leicester.

Frithelstock, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. W. from Torrington. Here are the ruins of a priory founded by Roger Beauchamp in the reign of Henry III.; now converted into a farm-house.

Frithby, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 5 m. S.E. from Wirksworth.

Frittendon, Scray lathie, Kent; 4½ m. S.W. from Swarden. *Fair*, Sept. 8, for pedlary.

Fritton, Depwade hund. Norfolk; 8 m. N.W. from Bungay.

Fritton, Mutford and Lothingland hund. 7 m. N.W. from Lowestoft.

Fritton Hall, Mutford and Lothingland hund. 7½ m. N.W. from Lowestoft.

Fritwell, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Deddington.

Frix Hall, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N.W. from Kineton.

Frizinghal, Morley wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Bradford.

Frocester, Whitstone hund. Gloucestersh. 5½ m. S.W. from Stroud. The abbots of Gloucester had a sumptuous residence here; and it is said to have formerly been the site of a college of prebendaries.

Frodelle Crook, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 8 m. S.E. from Carlisle.

Frodesley, Conover hund. Shropsh. 6½ m. N.E. from Church Stretton.

Frodesley Park, Conover hund. Shropsh. 5 m. N.E. from Church Stretton.

Frodingham, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. S. from Burton-on-Stather.

Frodingham, North, Holderness, Yorksh. 4½ m. S.E. from Great Driffield. *Fairs*, July 10, Oct. 2, for pedlary and toys.

Frodingham, South, Holderness, Yorksh. 2 m. N.E. from Patrington.

Frodsham, Eddisbury hund. Chesh. 10½ m. N.E. from Chester, is a small town, pleasantly situated on an eminence beneath the hills, forming the north extremity of Delamere forest, and but a short distance from the junction of the Weaver with the Mersey, which together form a pretty good harbour. The church stands at a vast height above the town, in a part called Overton. Its burial register exhibits two remarkable instances of longevity: the 1st, that of Thomas Hough, on March 13, 1592, aged 141; and on the succeeding day, that of Handle Wall, aged 103. Near the church is a school, with a good house for the master, and a cupola on its summit for an observatory. The brow of an eminence, called Beacon-hill, behind the school, is cut into a very pleasant walk, commanding a fine view of the estuary of the Dee, and the more distant parts of Lancashire. Here are a

considerable share of the cotton manufacture, and several salt refineries. Vast quantities of potatoes are cultivated in this parish: for some years past, the amount has not been less than 100,000 bushels, of nearly 1 cwt. each, annually. Frodsham had formerly a castle, standing at the west end of the town. *Fairs*, May 15, Aug. 21, for pedlary and cattle. *Market*, Wednesday.

Frodsham Bridge, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 11½ m. N.E. from Chester.

Frog End, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 8 m. N. from Ledbury.

Frog Hall, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berkshire, 3 m. W. from Newbury.

Frog Hall, Normancross hund. Huntingdonsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Peterborough.

Frog Hall, Horncastle soke hund. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. S.E. from Tattershall.

Frog Hall, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. E. from Kineton.

Froghall Green, Ripplemere hund. Berks. 1½ m. E. from Oakingham.

Frog Mill Inn, Bradley hund. Gloucestersh. 6½ m. N.W. from Northleach.

Frog-pool, Beaminster hund. Dorsetsh. 3 m. N.W. from Beaminster.

Frogat, Pembrokesh. 5 m. N.E. from Haverford-west.

Froggat, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 6 m. E. from Tideswell.

Froggrove Street, Woking hund. Surrey; 4 m. N.W. from Guildford.

Froghall, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Cheadle.

Froghall, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. W.S.W. from Rugby.

Froghorn, Augustine lathe, Kent; 6 m. N.W. from Dover.

Frogmore, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 8½ m. S.W. from Dartmouth.

Frogmore, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S.W. from St. Alban's.

Frogmore End, Clifton hund. Bedfordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Ampthill.

Frogmore End, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. S.E. from Stevenage.

Frogmore End, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. S. from Hemel Hempstead.

Frogmore End, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Stevenage.

Frogmore Lodge, Ripplemere hund. Berks. ½ m. E.S.E. from Windsor, occupies part of a very fertile valley, dividing Windsor Little Park from the Forest, whence the many fine old oaks and elms which still decorate the gardens, indicate it to have been separated. This villa is the favourite residence of the Queen, by whom it was purchased of the Hon. Mrs. Ann Egerton in 1792. The house, though not large, is a neat modern structure, which has been much improved and beautified under the inspection of Mr. Wyatt. An area of 13 acres is laid out in a beautiful pleasure garden, diversified with a

capal, winding in different directions. In this sweetly sequestered spot every thing is serene and pleasant. Exclusive of the variety of indigenous and exotic trees and shrubs scattered through the grounds, the garden is ornamented with 5 buildings, respectively denominated, the Gothic Temple, the Ruin, the Hermitage, the Temple of Solitude, and the Barn. The surrounding scenery is judiciously contrived to assimilate with the character of the places, and are highly creditable to the taste and judgment of the Princess Elizabeth, who directed the operations, aided by the advice of Major Price.

Frognall, Sutton lathe, Kent; 4 m. N.E. from Bromley.

Frognall, Neas hund. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Market Deeping.

Frogwood Heath, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 15½ m. S. from Croydon.

Froize Hall, Hinckford hund. Essex; 4 m. N.N.E. from Braintree.

Frome, Frome hund. Somersetsh. 105 m. W.S.W. from London, containing 1,709 houses, and 8,748 inhabitants, is situated on a river of the same name, which passes through the lower part of the town, under a stone bridge of 5 arches. The streets, 38 in number, are narrow and irregular; the houses built of small rough stones, and covered with stone tile dug on the spot. Here are a large handsome church; 5 meeting-houses; a free-school for 20 boys; and a large alms-house for widows. The civil police is maintained by the neighbouring magistrates, and by constables annually chosen at the courts leet of the Marquis of Bath, and the Earl of Cork and Orrery. Its manufactures consist of woollen cloths and kerseymeres, to the annual amount of about 150,000 yards; of knitted worsted stockings; and of wool-cards. In the neighbourhood are mines of coal, lead, manganese, and a variety of useful clays. This town has been long noted for its fine strong beer. The situation of Frome is pleasant; the surrounding country being agreeably diversified with hills, valleys, large inclosures, and fine woods; and having the seats of many of the nobility and gentry. It is a place of considerable antiquity; Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, founded a monastery here in the 8th century; and here were also a priory, nunnery, cell, and hermitage. *Fairs*, Feb. 24, July 22, Sept. 14, Nov 25, for cattle and cheese. *Market*, Wednesday.

Frome, or Stroud river, Gloucestersh. rises at Brimsfield, and flows by Stroud, through Stonehouse and Easington, towards the Severn, which it joins at Framilode.

Frome, a river that rises from several springs in the west parts of Dorsetshire; and directing its course almost due west,

passes under Framton bridge, washes the town of Dorchester, and falls into the English Channel at Wareham.

Frome Amesh, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 8 m. N. from Ledbury.

Frome Bishop, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 8½ m. N. from Ledbury.

Frome Canon, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Ledbury.

Frome Castle, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. N. from Ledbury.

Frome Woodlands, Frome hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Frome.

Fromington, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Hereford.

Froom, a river in Herefordsh. running into the Lag near Hereford.

Froom, a river in Gloucestersh. running into the Avon at Bristol.

Froom, St. Quintin, Tollerford hund. Dorsetsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Cerne Abbas.

Froom, Van Church, Tollerford hund. Dorsetsh. 8 m. N.W. from Dorchester.

Froomista, Wentloog hund. Monmouthsh. 8 m. W.N.W. from Newport.

Froscof, Lower, North Damerham hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. N.W. from Chippenham.

Froscof, Upper, North Damerham hund. Wiltsh. adjoining Lower Froscof.

Frostenden, Blything hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N.W. from Southwold.

Frostley, Darlington ward, Durham; 3 m. W.N.W. from Wolsingham.

Frowlesworth, Gtildaxton hund. Leicestersh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Lutterworth.

Froafeld, Manhead hund. Bedfordsh. 1½ m. F.N.E. from Woburn.

Froxfield, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. W. from Hungerford. Here is an handsome well-endowed almshouse for 50 widows, one half of whom are to be widows of poor clergymen, the other, those of laymen; founded by Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Somerset.

Froxfield, East Meon hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Petersfield.

Froxwater, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. N.N.E. from Stratton.

Froyle, Alton hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. N. E. from Alton.

Froyle, Lower, Alton hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Alton.

Fry Cross, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 7½ m. S.E. from Godalming.

Fryern, Gore hund. Middlesex; 3 m. S. E. from Edgware; and ½ m. N.W. from Kingsbury.

Fryern Barnet, see *Barnet*.

Fryrning, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 5½ m. S.E. from Chipping Ongar.

Fryers, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S.E. from Standon.

Fryers, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Baldoek.

Fryers, The, Ford lathe, Kent; 3½ m. N.N.W. from Maidstone.

Fryers Land, Winfrith hund. Dorsetsh. 8 m. W. from Wareham.

Fryers Place, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. N. from Acton.

Fryston Ferry, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Pontefract, separated from Ferry-bridge by the river Aire, and commonly called by the same name.

Fryston Hall, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. 2½ m. N. from Pontefract.

Fryston Monk, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Pontefract.

Fryston Water, Osgoldness hund. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Pontefract.

Fryton, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 6 m. W. N.W. from New Malton.

Fuge, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S.W. from Dartmouth.

Fugglestone, Branch and Dale hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Salisbury.

Fulbeck, Loveden hund. Lincolnsh. 8½ m. N. from Scaford.

Fulborne, Flendish hund. Cambridgesh. 4½ m. E. from Cambridge.

Fulbrook, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Winslow.

Fulbrook, Bramston hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Barnstaple.

Fulbrook, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. ½ m. N.E. from Burford.

Fulbrooke, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Fulford, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Cheadle. Here is a good quarry of freestone, purely white, and of a fine grain.

Fulford, Great, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Moreton Hampstead.

Fulford, Little, West Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Crediton.

Fulham, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 4 m. S.W. from London, is situated on the banks of the river Thames, over which it has a wooden bridge, connecting it with Putney on the opposite side. It is a pleasant village containing many good houses, amongst which may be noted the palace of the Bishops of London, whose gardens are particularly beautiful, and contain many curious exotics.

Fulketh Hall, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 1 m. W. from Preston.

Full Brook, a river in Cheshire running into the Wheelock at Malbon.

Fullerby, Hill hund. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Horncastle.

Fullwood, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Sheffield.

Fullwood Booth, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.W. from Sheffield.

Fulmer, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 5 m. W.N.W. from Uxbridge.

Fulmodeston, Gallow hund. Norfolk; 5 m. E. from Fakenham.

Fulneck, Morley wap. Yorksh. 6 m. E. from Bradford, is a neat pleasant village,

with a considerable share of the clothing trade, and works of tambouring and embroidery. This village is inhabited entirely by Moravians, who have here two very singular institutions, almost resembling a monastery and nunnery; the former called the Young Men's Economy, the latter, the Young Women's Economy. No strangers of the other sex are admitted into either house: but the inhabitants may come out to converse with their friends. They follow any business they choose, and may change their way of life when they please. The women are about 60 in number, mostly employed in embroidery and tambouring, and they all sleep in one large room. The men, who are about 60, also sleep all in one room. There is also a house where all the widows live together.

Fulridge, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. N. from Shipton-on-Stour.

Fulshaw Hall, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 6½ m. E. from Knutsford.

Fulstone, Bradley Haverstoe wap. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. N.N.E. from Louth.

Fulwell, Chester ward, Durham; 2½ m. N.N.W. from Sunderland. Here in the year 1759, in the middle of the rubbish of a limestone quarry, was found the skeleton of a human body, measuring 9 feet 6 inches in length!

Fulwood, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 3 m. N.N.W. from Preston.

Fulwood, Broxton hund. Nottinghamsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Mansfield.

Fulwood Moor, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 2 m. N. from Preston.

Fulwood Row, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 3 m. N.E. from Preston.

Fudenhill, Depwade hund. Norfolk; 5 m. S.E. from Wymondham.

Funnington, Slaughter hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. N. from Stow on the Wold.

Funtingdon, Chichester rape, Sussex; 4½ m. N.W. from Chichester.

Funtley, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 3 m. N.W. from Fareham.

Furcot, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. N.N.W. from Bicester.

Furnaby, Wraggove wap. Lincolnsh. 2 m. N.W. from Wragby.

Furnace, Blidestoe hund. Gloucestersh. 7 m. S.S.W. from Newnham.

Furnace, Botloe hund. Gloucestersh. ½ m. N. from Newent.

Furnace, Sutton lathe, Kent; 4 m. S.S.E. from Westerham.

Furness, Lonsdale hund. Lancashire, is a portion of the county containing an area of about 28 miles from north to south, by 13 from east to west, having the county of Cumberland for its east boundary, whilst that of Westmoreland skirts it to the north and east; and the irregular outline of its southern side is washed by the Irish Sea. This district consists of an irregular and romantic mixture of high craggy hills,

narrow vales, lakes, rivers, and brooks, and on the Cumberland border, are some mountains of a wild, lofty, and romantic character. The south extremity projecting into the sea is called Lower Furness, to distinguish it from the north part, called High Furness; and contains a considerable tract of level fertile land, fronted by the singular bow-like Isle of Walney, which is of the same nature. (See *Walney Isle*.) Besides the main land, containing several villages, and the four market towns of Cartmel, Dalton, Ulverstone, and Hawkshead; it comprehends the islands of Foulney, Walney, Roc, Sheep, Pile, and Old Barrow. To Furness there are passages over the sands at low water, from Lancaster to Cartmel, and from thence to Ulverstone; but the traveller should beware of attempting to cross them without the assistance of a guide, as without this necessary precaution the most fatal consequences have occurred. Prior to the dissolution of the monastic institutions in this island, the whole of this valuable liberty was annexed to the Abbey of Furness.

Furness Abbey, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 6½ m. S.W. from Ulverstone, stands on the banks of a small rivulet, in a narrow and fertile vale. The deep retirement of its situation, the venerable grandeur of its gothic arches, and the luxuriant yet ancient trees, which shadow this forsaken spot, form a beautiful combination of picturesque scenery. King Stephen, while Earl of Mortaign and Bulloign, founded in 1127, the magnificent monastery of Furness, and endowed it with princely wealth, and almost princely authority, in which it was second only to Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire. The abbey was formerly of such magnitude as nearly to fill up the breadth of the glen, of which a very small portion now only remains. The deep forests that once surrounded the abbey, and overspread all Furness, contributed with its peninsulated situation, to secure it from the depredations of the Scots, who were continually committing hostilities on the borders. On a summit over the abbey are the remains of a watch-tower, raised by the society for their further security. The total of all the rents belonging to this institution prior to the dissolution; and the woods, meadows, pastures, and fisheries, retained by the society in their own hands; the quantity of provisions for domestic use brought by the tenants instead of rent; and the shares of mines, mills, and salt-works belonging to the abbey; swell its former riches to an enormous amount.

Furs-down, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 9 m. E. from Oakhampton.

Furshy, East, Aslaoe hund. Lincolnsh. 9½ m. N.N.E. from Lincoln.

Fursley, High, Aslaoe hund. Lincolnsh. 9 m. N. from Lincoln.

Fursey Isle, Dorsetshire, is situated in Poole Harbour, south of Brownsea Isle, and contains about 30 acres of land.

Fursdon, Heyridge hund. Devonsh. 6½ m. S.S.W. from Tiverton.

Fursnap, East hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. S.W. from Callington.

Furthoo, Cleley hund; Northamptonsh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Stony Stratford.

Furzen Gale, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 11 m. S.E. from Godalming, and 2 m. S.W. from Oakwood.

Furzen Hill, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berks. ¾ m. W. from Speenham Land.

Furzey Common, Denzey hund. Essex; 3½ m. S.S.W. from Malden.

Furzy Hill, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. ¼ m. N.E. from Wimborne Minster.

Fuscombe, Barlickway hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Warwick.

Fuze Hall, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 6½ m. S.W. from Chelmsford.

Fyfield, Ongar hund. Essex; 2½ m. N.N.E. from Chipping Ongar.

Fyfield, Andover hund. Hampsh. 5 m. W.N.W. from Andover.

Fynon Dewi, Cardigansh. 15 m. N.E. from Cardigan.

Fynon-vair, Parslow hund. Shropsh. 9½ m. S.W. from Bishop's Castle.

G.

Gabbage End, Freshwell hund. Essex; 8 m. E. from Saffron Walden.

Gadbridge, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. ½ m. W. from Hemel-Hempstead.

Gaddeby, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 6 m. S.S.W. from Melton Mowbray.

Gaddesdon Great, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Hemel-Hempstead.

Gaddesdon Great-house, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. ¾ m. N. from Hemel-Hempstead.

Gaddesdon Hall, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Hemel-Hempstead.

Gaddesdon Hill, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Hemel-Hempstead.

Gaddesdon Little, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Hemel-Hempstead, is famous as the birth place of John de Gadesdon, an eminent Physician, who flourished in the 14th century.

Gaddesdon Parsonage, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Hemel-Hempstead.

Gaddesdon Row, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N. from Hemel-Hempstead.

Gadly Grove, Westbury hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Warminster.

Gads Hill, Ford lathe, Kent; 2½ m. W.N.W. from Strood, is rendered famous by Shakespeare's description of Falstaff's adventure here.

Gagingwell, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Woodstock.

Gais, Great, Chafford hund. Essex; 4 m. S.E. from Romford.

Gainford, Darlington ward, Durham; 8 m. E.S.E. from Barnard's Castle.

Gains, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 5½ m. N.N.W. from St. Neots.

Gains Hall, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 4½ m. S.N.W. from St. Neots.

Gainsborough, Corringham hund. Lincolnsh. 145½ m. N.E. from London, containing 1085 houses, and 4,506 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Trent, over which it has an handsome stone bridge. By the act obtained for paving, lighting, &c. this town, its appearance is very much improved, and it now contains many handsome public and private modern buildings. Amongst the former may be reckoned the church, which is a most simply elegant building; and the theatre, which for its size is as handsome as any in the kingdom. The Trent is navigable up to the town for ships of considerable burthen, although nearly 40 miles from its communication with the Humber; by the mouth of which the inhabitants enjoy a good trade in receiving and forwarding goods, to and from the extensive inland country watered by that river, and the numerous canals connected with it. Here are several meeting-houses, and charity-schools. Gainsborough is a very ancient town, memorable for the marriage of Alfred, in 868; and for the murder of Sueno the Dane, by one of the English, who was never discovered. Like most places of any consequence, this town suffered considerably in the civil wars. *Fairs*, Easter-Tuesday, and Oct. 20, for cattle, pedlary, and toys. *Market*, Thursday.

Gainsford, Hincckford hund. Essex; 7 m. N.W. from Halstead.

Galborne Dale, West Derby hund. Lancash. 1 m. N.E. from Newton.

Galby, Oatree hund. Leicestersh. 7½ m. E.S.E. from Leicester.

Gale, West Hang wap. Yorksh. ½ m. S.W. from Hawes.

Gab, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.S.W. from Hawes.

Gale *Garth*, Saincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Sedbergh.

Gales, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Richmond.

Galthampton, Catash hund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. S. from Castle Cary.

Galley Corner, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 2 m. N.N.E. from Chipping-Barnet.

Galley Green, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 3 m. N.E. from Macclesfield.

Galley Hill, Waltham hund. Essex; 3 m. N.N.E. from Waltham Abbey.

Gallow Green, Dengy hund. Essex; 4½ m. S. from Malden.

Gallow Green, Lexden hund. Essex; 4½ m. W.N.W. from Colchester.

Gallow Green, Whithy Straud wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S. from Whithy.

Gallow Hill, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 8½ m. W.S.W. from Morpeth.

Gallows Green, Chalford hund. Essex; 6½ m. N.E. from Romford.

Gallows Hill, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Watford.

Gally End, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 2½ m. S. from Chelmsford.

Gally Gap Houses, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from New Malton.

Gally Wood Common, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 2½ m. S. from Chelmsford.

Gallon, Owre Moyne liberty, Dorsetsh. 9½ m. W. from Wareham.

Galtrees Forest, Bulmer wap. Yorkshire, is in some places covered with trees, and in others very moorish and boggy: it formerly extended to the very walls of York, but is now much lessened; having several considerable villages built on it. In ancient times it was famous for an annual horse race, when the prize for the winning horse was a small golden bell.

Gamball's Green, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 7½ m. N.N.E. from Leek.

Gamber Hall, Freshwell hund. Essex; 9½ m. N.W. from Braintree.

Gamble Hall, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N.N.W. from Clitheroe.

Gamble Side, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.N.E. from Haslingden.

Gamblesby, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N.N.E. from Wigton.

Gamblesby, Leath ward, Cumberland; 4½ m. E.S.E. from Kirk-Oswald.

Games, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. E. from Bromyard.

Gamesley, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 10 m. N.N.W. from Chapel-in-le-Prith.

Gamingay, Long Stow hund. Cambridgesh. 1½ m. N. from Potton, is a village of considerable extent, containing about 700 inhabitants, who are principally employed in agriculture.

Gannon's Farm, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Watford.

Gampton, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Kingsbridge.

Gampton, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Dartmouth.

Ganston, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. S. from East Retford.

Ganston, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. S.E. from Nottingham.

Ganarew, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Monmouth.

Ganders, Reigate hund. Surrey; ¾ m. S. from Reigate.

Gangbridge, Evingar hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Whitechurch.

Gangus, Powder hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. S.E. from Grampound.

Gannock, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Royston.

Gannons Green, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Standon.

Gannonsway, Stockton ward, Durham; 6½ m. S.S.E. from Durham.

Gauthead, Holderness, Yorksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Kingston-upon-Hull.

Gant's End, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 5½ m. N.E. from Bishop's Stortford.

Ganthorpe, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 6 m. W.S.W. from New Malton.

Gantlet, Kirtou hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. W.S.W. from Boston.

Ganton, Dickering wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.S.W. from Scarborough.

Ganton Green, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Litchfield.

Gapp-l, Winnibrigs and Threw hund. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Grantham.

Garboldisham, Guiltcross hund. Norfolk; 5 m. S.E. from East Harling.

Gardeners Hill, Hastings rape, Sussex; 3½ m. N. from Rye.

Gardham, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Beverley.

Gardiners End, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 8 m. S.E. from Baldock.

Gardiners Green, Ripplemere hund. Berksh. 2 m. S.E. from Wokingham.

Gardiners House, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. E.N.E. from Stokesley.

Gardiners Street, Hastings rape, Sussex; 11 m. W.S.W. from Battle.

Garendon Park, West Goscombe hund. Leicestersh. 1½ m. W. from Loughborough.

Garford, Ock hund. Berksh. 5½ m. W.S.W. from Abingdon.

Garforth Church, Skyrack wap. Yorks.; 7 m. E. from Leeds.

Garforth Cliffe, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. E. from Leeds.

Garforth Moor, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. E. from Leeds.

Garforth, West, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 6 m. E. from Leeds.

Gargrave, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.W. from Skipton, is the yearly rendezvous of the gentlemen of Yorkshire.

and the adjacent counties for the hutting season. Here is a cotton manufactory, and also a warehouse erected on the Leeds canal. The steward of the Duke of Devonshire holds a court here for the recovery of small debts. *Fairs*, Dec. 11, and 22, for cattle and toys.

Gargrave House, Easington ward, Durham; 7 m. F.N.E. from Durham.

Gargrave, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Broughton.

Garland Green, Thingoe hund. Suffolk; 5½ m. S. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Garland Hall, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 6½ m. S.E. from Warrington.

Garlands, Wantage hund. Berks. 3 m. N.W. from Wantage.

Garling, Scray lathe, Kent; 4½ m. S.W. from Canterbury.

Garlinge Street, Augustine lathe, Kent; 1½ m. S.S.W. from Margate.

Garner, a river in Herefordshire, running into the Wye above Whitchurch.

Garnet, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. W.S.W. from West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Garnish Hall, Dunmow hund. Essex; 7 m. S. from Dunmow.

Garnons, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Hereford.

Garnston, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 8½ m. S.E. from Kingston.

Garraby Hall, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 14 m. E.N.E. from York.

Garraby Street, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 12 m. E.N.E. from York.

Garrak, Trigg hund. Cornwall; 5 m. S.S.E. from Camelford.

Garrow, a river in Herefordshire, running into the Wye at Llangarran.

Garraston, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 9½ m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Garret, High, Hincford hund. Essex; 2½ m. N.N.E. from Braintree.

Garrets, Copthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; 3½ m. S.S.E. from Ewell.

Garrett Green, Brixton hund. Surrey; 2½ m. S. from Wandsworth, is noted for a mock election at the meeting of every new Parliament, which is frequented by all the rabble of the metropolis.

Garrett Green, Upper, Brixton hund. Surrey; 1½ m. S. from Wandsworth.

Garrick, Aswardhun hund. Lincolnsh. 10 m. W. from Boston.

Garriestown, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. S.W. from Longtown.

Garriston, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. W.N.W. from Bedale.

Garsden House, Malm-bury hund. Wilts. 1½ m. E. from Malm-bury.

Garssea Beckhead, Staincliffe and Ewecross wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.S.E. from Sedburgh.

Garshall Green, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. E. from Stone.

Garsington, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. S.E. from Oxford.

Garstang, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 228½ m. N.N.W. from London, containing 64 houses, and 731 inhabitants, is situated on the river Wyre, adjoining the Lancaster Canal. It is irregularly and meanly built, having a fine gothic church, and is governed by a bailiff, and 7 capital burgesses, who are empowered to try misdemeanors committed within the borough. There is not any manufacture immediately within the town, but the neighbourhood abounds with several cotton works. On the north-east side of the town are the remains of Greenhaugh Castle, built by Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby. *Fairs*, Holy-Thursday, for cattle and pedlary; July 9, for cattle, cloth, wool, and pedlary; Nov. 21, for cattle, horses, cloth, onions, and pedlary. *Ma ket*, Thursday.

Garstang Church Town, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Garstang.

Garsted Wood, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 7½ m. N.N.W. from Hatfield.

Garston, West Derby hund. Lancash. 6 m. S.E. from Liverpool.

Garston, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 1½ m. E. from Church Stretton.

Garston Hall, Wallington hund. Surrey; 5 m. S. from Croydon.

Garstons, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Watford.

Garswood Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N.W. from Newton.

Garth Chapel, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 6½ m. N.N.E. from Kendal.

Garth House, Brecknocksh. 3½ m. S.E. from Brecon.

Garth Peibio, Montgomerysh. 8½ m. W. from Llanvair.

Garthorpe, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 5½ m. E.N.E. from Melton Mowbray.

Garthorpe, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 2½ m. W. from Burton-upon-Strather.

Garthrow, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. N. from Kendal.

Garths, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 3 m. S.W. from Kendal.

Garton, Dickering wap. Yorksh. 3 m. W.N.W. from Great Driffield.

Garton, Holderness wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N.E. from Hedon.

Garveston, Midford hund. Norfolk; 5 m. S.S.E. from East Dereham.

Garway, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 8 m. N.N.W. from Monmouth.

Garway Chapel, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 9½ m. N.N.W. from Monmouth.

Garway Gost, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. N.N.W. from Monmouth.

Garwood, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.S.W. from Bideford.

Gasmore, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Hatfield.

Gasper, Ferris Norton hund. Somersetshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Wincanton.

Gastard, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Chippenham.

Gasthorpe, Giltcross hund. Norfolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from East Harling.

Gaston, Augustine lathie, Kent; 3 m. N.E. from Dover.

Gaston Bridge, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Hampton, and $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from Sunbury.

Gaston, East, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berks. 6 m. N.N.E. from Hungerford.

Gaston Green, Harlow hund. Essex; 3 m. S.S.E. from Bishops Stortford.

Gatcombe, West Mendham hund. Hampshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Gate, Corringham hund. Lincolnsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Gainsborough.

Gate Hall, Leath ward, Cumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Kirk-Oswald.

Gate House, Pevensey rape, Sussex; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Hailsham.

Gate Side, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. N. from Kendal.

Gate Side, West ward, Westmoreland; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Ambleside.

Gate Side Foot, West ward, Westmoreland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ambleside.

Gate Street, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 5 m. S. from Guildford.

Gatercombe, Portsmouth hund. Hamph. 3 m. N.N.E. from Portsmouth.

Gateford, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamshire, 2 m. N.W. from Work-op.

Gateforth, Barksdon Ash wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Selby.

Gatcham, Totmonlow hund. Staffordsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Leek.

Gatehead, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Huddersfield.

Gatchouse, Strafforth and Tickhill wnp. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Doncaster.

Gateley, Launditch hund. Norfolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Fakenham.

Gatenby, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Hedale.

Gatesgarth, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Cockermouth.

Gatesgill, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Carlisle.

Gateshead, Chester ward, Durham; separated from Newcastle by the river Tyne, contains 1,101 houses, and 8,597 inhabitants. This large village principally consists of one long street, ranging along a steep descent, and terminated by the bridge leading over the Tyne to Newcastle. A great improvement was made here a few years ago, by forming a new and wide street from the head of the narrow and steep descent called the Bottle Bank, and carrying it round in a curve line to the bridge; by which means the former

dangerous, and in winter almost impassable road for carriages, may be entirely avoided. The church is an ancient and spacious building, having on its East side a free-school founded in 1701, by the Rev. Theophilus Pickering, rector of the parish, where the children are taught arithmetic, navigation, the Latin and Greek languages. Gateshead is a borough by prescription, but not privileged to send members to parliament, and may merely be considered as the suburb of Newcastle, being inhabited chiefly by colliers, keelmen, &c. The trade is less extensive than its favourable situation would appear to indicate; and in this respect its contiguity to Newcastle is perhaps of disadvantage. It however possesses several manufactories, particularly of cast and wrought iron, whiting, &c. On the East side of the main street, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the bridge, are the ruins of St. Edmund's hospital, supposed to occupy the site of a monastery established before the year 653, which being destroyed at the time of the murder of Bishop Walcher, in the reign of the Conqueror, was rebuilt by Bishop Farnham in 1247, who endowed it for a master and 3 brethren. At the dissolution this house reverted to the crown; and in 1610 James I. re-founded it for the reception of three men. Gateshead Fell, a bleak and elevated region, extending South from the village, is particularly famous for the grindstone quarries wrought there. Here, in the year 1066, a victory was obtained by the Conqueror over the combined forces of Edgar Atheling (heir to the crown of Scotland), with Malcolm King of Scots, and some Danish pirates. The Conqueror, after the battle marching to Newcastle, almost levelled it with the ground, to prevent it again becoming a place of refuge to his enemies.

Gateshead Park, Chester ward, Durham; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Gateshead.

Gateside, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 2 m. N.N.W. from Kendal.

Gathampton, Langtree hund. Oxfordsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Wallingford.

Gatherley, Lifton hund. Devonsh. 9 m. N.W. from Tavistock.

Gathorn Hall, East ward, Westmoreland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Orton.

Gatley, Wignore hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. S.W. from Ludlow.

Gatley Green, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Macclesfield.

Gatrigillgate, Leath ward, Cumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Aldstone Moor.

Gatsford, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 2 m. N.E. from Ross.

Gatton, Ford hund. Shropsh. 6 m. N.E. from Bishops Castle.

Gatton, Reigate hund. Surrey; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Reigate, returns 2 members to

parliament. This privilege was conferred in 29 Henry VI. and vested in the freeholders and inhabitants paying scot and lot, consisting at presents of 7 electors. This borough is thought to have been formerly a considerable town, though now reduced to a small mean village, without even a fair. It is governed by a constable, who is the returning officer at the election. A soft stone is dug in the neighbourhood, which bears the fire well, being much used for glass-houses, ovens, &c. From a number of coins and other antiquities found here, it is supposed to have been a Roman station.

Galton House, Lower, Reigate hund. Surrey; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Reigate.

Galton House, Upper, Reigate hund. Surrey; 3 m. N.E. from Reigate.

Galton Inn, Reigate hund. Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Reigate.

Galton Lodge, Reigate hund. Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Reigate.

Galton Park, Reigate hund. Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Reigate. This property carries with it the entire direction and disposal of the borough, and from this circumstance bears a proportionate value!! The approach to this mansion is much admired, and thought to equal any thing of the kind in the kingdom.

Galton Park Cottage, Reigate hund. Surrey; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Reigate.

Galton's Corner, Red-bane hund. Dorsetsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Shaftsbury.

Galswick, Reigate hund. Surrey; 6 m. S.E. from Reigate.

Gauntton, Taunton and Taunton-dean hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. S.S.W. from Taunton.

Gautley, Gartree wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.W. from Horncastle.

Gavel Acre, Wherwell hund. Hampsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Whitchurch.

Gawdy Hall, Earsham hund. Norfolk; 2 m. N. from Harleston.

Gawsworth, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Congleton.

Gawthorpe, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from Wakefield.

Gawthrop Hall, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 2 m. N.W. from Burnley.

Gawthwaite, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ulverston.

Gayhurst, Newport hund. Buckinghamshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Newport Pagnell.

Gaystreet, Arundel rape Sussex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Petworth.

Gayhurst Bridge, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2 m. N.W. from Wigan.

Gayton, Wirrall hund. Chesh; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Parkgate.

Gayton, Calceworth hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. S.E. from Louth.

Gayton, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Lynn Regis.

Gayton, Towcester hund. Northamptonshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Northampton.

Gayton, Pirephill hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Stone.

Gayton Le Wold, Louth Eke wap. Lincolnsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Louth.

Gayton Thorpe, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Lynn Regis.

Gaywood, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; adjoining the E. side of Lynn Regis. Fair, June 11, for horses and pedlary.

Gazabo, Cogdean hund. Dorsetsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Wimborne Minster.

Gazabo, Aslaoce hund. Lincolnsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Gainsborough.

Gazley, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Newmarket.

Gear, Penwith hund. Cornwall; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Penzance.

Gear, Powder hund. Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Tregony.

Gedding, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 6 m. W. from Stow Market.

Geddington, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Kettering. Here was formerly a royal mansion, in which Henry II. held a parliament in 1188, to raise money for a crusade; and here is an ancient and beautiful triangular cross, erected by Edward I. in memory of his Queen Eleanor.

Geddy Hall, Tendring hund. Essex; 11 m. S.E. from Colchester.

Gedgrave, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Orford.

Gedling, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Nottingham.

Gedling Lodge, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Nottingham.

Gedney, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ E. from Holbeach.

Gedney Chapel, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 9 m. S.S.W. from Holbeach.

Gedney Dike, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. m. N. from Holbeach.

Gedston, East hund. Rutlandsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Stamford.

Gelderstone, Clavering hund. Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Beccles.

Gelderstone Hall, Clavering hund. Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Beccles.

Gellerstedt, Wentloog hund. Monmouthsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. N.W. from Newport.

Gelli-Guar, Glamorgansh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Caerphilly. At a house in this parish, called Llancavach, then inhabited by Colonel Pritchard, King Charles I. remained incognito for several days.

Gelly, Caermarthensh. 14 m. N.N.E. from Caermarthen.

Gelly Ffailog, Glamorgansh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Merthyr Tydvyl.

Gellyhir, Glamorgansh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Swansea.

Golston, Loveden hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. N. from Grantham.

Gettsdale Forest, Eskdale ward, Cumberland, is a considerable tract of mountainous land, chiefly heathy pasture; but in the lower parts are some extensive birch and alder woods. This forest is held under a lease from the crown, by the Earl of Carlisle.

Gemfing, Dickering lathc, Yorksh. 4½ m. S. from Great Driffield.

Genesis Green, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 8½ m. S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Gennes, St. Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; 8½ m. S.S.W. from Stratton.

Georham, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Barnstaple.

George's, St. Glamorgansh. 6½ m. W. from Cardiff.

George's, St. Barton Regis hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. E. from Bristol.

George's, St. Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Axbridge.

Gerard's Cross, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 5 m. N.W. from Uxbridge.

Gerby, Wraggoc wap. Lincolnsh. 9 m. N.E. from Wragby.

Germauns, St. East hund. Cornwall; 9½ m. N.W. from Loekeard; contains 350 houses, 2,030 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 5 Elizabeth, and the right of election vested in the freemen, consisting at present of 50. This is an inconsiderable borough town, pleasantly situated near a branch of the Lynher creek, on the ascent of a hill, rising to a considerable height on the South side. The houses are disposed in one street, which, from the nature of the ground, runs nearly parallel with the roof of the church. The only officer of this town is the portreeve, who is annually elected at the court-leet, held by the lord of the manor; he is also bailiff of the borough, and is empowered to make any house in it the prison of the person whom he arrests. The inhabitants derive their principal support from fishing. Here is a small free-school, supported by the bounty of the Eliot family. The only objects which render this town of importance, besides its right of representation, are the remains of its ancient cathedral church, and the seat of Lord Eliot, which is in the immediate vicinity of the former structure, and was originally the site of a priory. St. Germauns parish is the largest in the county, its circumference being upwards of 20 miles, and consisting principally of arable lands.

German Farm, Wootton hund. Surrey; 9½ m. S.E. from Guildford, and 1½ m. N. E. from Ewhurst.

Germans Wick, Lifton hund. Devonsh. 9½ m. S.W. from Hatherleigh.

Germoe, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 5 m. W. from Helston.

Gerrance, Powder hund. Cornwall; 7 m. S.S.W. from Tregony.

Gerrard's Cross, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Uxbridge. Here is a charity-school, where 20 boys and 15 girls are taught and clothed, and 2 of the children put out apprentices every year.

Gersham, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N.W. from Bernard Castle.

Gersty Hill, North Bradford hund. Saropsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Dudley. This part of the county is surrounded by Staffordsh. and Worcestersh.

Gersling Mire, Langbrough wap. Yorkshire 3½ m. S.E. from Yarm.

Gessell, Blidestoe hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Newnham.

Gestingthorpe, Hinkford hund. Essex; 4½ m. S.W. from Sudbury.

Getton Mill, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 6½ m. N.E. from Holworthy.

Geydon, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. N.E. from Kineton.

Geydon Hill, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 9½ m. S.S.W. from Warwick.

Geydon Inn, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. N.E. from Kineton.

Ghrivas, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; m. E. from Penryn.

Gib House, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. W.S.W. from Bewdley.

Gibam Bridge, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 10 m. N.N.E. from Blackburn.

Gibberdike, Howdenshire, Yorksh. 5½ m. E. from Howden.

Gibbet, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 11½ m. N.W. from Howden.

Gibbons End, Hinkford hund. Essex; ½ m. S.S.W. from Braintree.

Gibbs Hatch, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 10 m. S.S.W. from Guildford.

Giberack Green, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 5 m. S.E. from Chelmsford.

Giblands, Hinkford hund. Essex; 2½ m. S. from Sudbury.

Gibletor, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S.W. from Fareham.

Gibraltar, Tozealand hund. Huntingdonshire, 5 m. S. from St. Neots.

Gibraltar, Candleshoe wap. Lincolnsh. 4 m. E. from Wainfleet.

Gibraltar, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. N.E. from Southam.

Gibraltar Turnpike, North Damerham hund. Wiltsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Chippenham.

Gibside, Chester ward, Durham; 5½ m. S.W. from Gateshead.

Gibsmere, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. S. from Southwell.

Gidding, Great, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 11 m. N.N.W. from Huntingdon.

Gidding Grove, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 10½ m. N.W. from Huntingdon.

Giddinr, Little, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 10 m. N.N.E. from Huntingdon.

Gidding Steeple, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Huntingdon.

Giddis, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Ross.

Giddy Hall, Chippingham hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. W.N.W. from Chippingham.

Gidea Hall, Hiving liberty, Essex; 1 m. N.E. from Romford.

Gidley, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 6 m. W.N.W. from Moreton Hampstead.

Gifford Avelon, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S.E. from Modbury.

Gifford War, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Torrington.

Giggleswick, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Settle. Here are the parish church of Settle, and an excellent free grammar-school. The neighbourhood abounds with quarries of flags, slate, limestone, and freestone. But the most remarkable thing in the vicinity, is the ebbing and flowing well, which rises at the foot of a ledge of rocks called the Scar. This spring flows four or five times in an hour, to the height of 6 inches, and at the reflux to the height of more than 20.

Gilbert Hill, Bishops Waltham hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N. from Bishops Waltham.

Gilbert Street, Bishops Sutton hund. Hampsh. 6 m. S.W. from Alton.

Giloury Hard, New Forest, Hampsh. 10 m. S.E. from Lyndhurst.

Gilby, Corringham hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. E.N.E. from Gainsborough.

Gildables, Tandridge hund. Surrey; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Godstone.

Gildersbar, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Keighley.

Gildersame, Morley wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Leeds.

Gilding Wells, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 8 m. S.E. from Rotherham.

Giddings, Augustine lathe, Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Dover.

Gilorux, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Cockermouth.

Giles, St. Fremington hund. Devonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Torrington.

Giles, St. Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 2 m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Giles, St., in the Heath, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 5 m. N. from Launceston.

Giles's, St., Park, Wimborn St. Giles's hund. Dorsetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Cranbourne.

Giles Court, Moreton hund. Berksh. 7 m. S.E. from East Ilsley.

Giles Green, Wootton hund. Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Dorking.

Gileston, Glamorgansh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Cowbridge.

Gilham Lodge, Wallington hund. Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Ewell.

Gilkirk, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Skipton.

Gill, East, Staincliffe and Eweross wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Sedburgh.

Gill Grange, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Keighley.

Gill Head, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Hawkshead.

Gill Head, Staincliffe and Eweross wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Black Burton.

Gill Hill, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N. from Hemel Hempstead.

Gill House, West hund. Cornwall; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Bodmin.

Gills Green, Scray lathe, Kent; 3 m. S.S.W. from Cranbrook.

Gillmoor, Rydale wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Kirkby Moorside.

Gillgarow, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumb. and; 5 m. S.E. from Workington.

Gilling, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S. from Helmsley.

Gilling, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Richmond, had formerly a castle in the time of William the Conqueror. Here King Oswyn was murdered; and Queen Elfleda built on the spot a monastery, which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes.

Gilling Hall, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N. from Richmond.

Gilling Castle Park, Rydale wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Helmsley.

Gillingham, Gillingham liberty, Dorsetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Shaftsbury, is situated on the river Stour. Here is a good church, free-school, and work-house. It is the most extensive parish in the county, occupying the north extremity of the county, and including an area of 64,000 acres, chiefly appropriated to grazing. Here was formerly a very large forest, which was disforested by King Charles I. Near this place, at Penn, in Somersetshire, the battle between Canute and Edmund Ironside was fought; and the pursuit is supposed to have extended to the spot called Slaughter Gate, in this parish. *Fairs*, Trinity-Monday, Sept. 12, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

Gillingham, Ford lathe, Kent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Chatham, is a pleasant village, principally inhabited by persons belonging to the duck-yard and its appendages, or by those who have retired from the service. *Fair*, March 27.

Gillingham, Clavering hund. Norfolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Bercles.

Gillingham Fort, Ford lathe, Kent; 2 m. N.E. from Chatham, was built for the defence of the river Medway, on which it is situated; by Charles I. But

although enlarged since that period, was never of material service.

Gillions, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. S.W. from Skipton.

Gillow, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Ross.

Gillow Heath, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 7½ m. N. from Newcastle-under-Lime.

Gilly, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 9 m. S. E. from Helston.

Gilly Flat, Stockton ward, Durham; 6 m. N.E. from Durham.

Gilmanby, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Bernard Castle.

Gilmorton, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 3½ m. N.E. from Lutterworth.

Gilpin Farm, Wallington hund. Surrey; 1½ m. N.N.W. from Croydon.

Gilsdon, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 1 m. N.W. from Colehill.

Gilse, West ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. N. from Orton.

Gilson, Brecknocksh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Brecon.

Gilstand Spa, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 7½ m. N.E. from Brampton. Here are two large houses for the accommodation of lodgers, and some smaller dwellings belonging to the inhabitants, situated in the middle of a wild romantic valley, called the Vale of Irthing. The spring which attracts the company to this sequestered and desolate spot is near the upper house; it is strongly impregnated with sulphur, but extremely agreeable to the palate: its effects in cutaneous disorders are powerfully good. At a small distance, on the moor adjoining, is a chalybeate spring; and another 4 miles distant, highly charged with allum and vitriol.

Gilstead, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Bradford.

Gilstead Hall, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N.N.W. from Bradford.

Gilthorpe, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. E. from Knaresborough.

Gilston, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. E. from Ware.

Gillwaite Hall, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Rotherham.

Gilvach, Montgomerysh. 2 m. N.E. from Llan-Idloes.

Gilvach Bargod, Glamorgansh. 8 m. S. E. from Merthyr Tydvyl.

Gimingham, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 4 m. N. from North Walsham.

Gimps, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 2 m. N. E. from Ellesmere.

Ginge Wantage hund. Berksh. 4 m. W. S.W. from Wantage.

Ginglehaugh, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. E. from Allerdale.

Gipping, a river in Suffolk; running into the Orwell below Stow.

Gipping, Stow hund. Suffolk; 4 m. N. E. from Stow Market.

Gipping Hall, Stow hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. N.E. from Stow Market.

Gipsies End, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 6½ m. N. from Clare.

Gishby, Allertonsh. wap. Yorksh. 12 m. N. from Northallerton.

Gisford, Biggleswade hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Biggleswade.

Gisford Bridge, Wixaintree hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Biggleswade.

Girton, North Stow hund. Cambridgesh. 3½ m. N.W. from Cambridge.

Gisborough, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 245½ m. N. from London, containing 421 houses, and 1,719 inhabitants, is situated about 4 miles from the mouth of the Tees, where is a small bay forming an harbour for ships. Gisborough had formerly an abbey, which was once the burial place of the nobility of these parts; and its present church forming a part of it, seems to have been equal to the best cathedrals. The alum works of this neighbourhood were very profitable till lately, but they are now on the decline. The soil of the surrounding country is particularly fertile, and is chiefly pasture. *Fairs*, 3d Monday and Tuesday after April 11, for linen cloth and horned cattle, Tuesday in Whitsun-week, for cattle and cloth, Aug. 26, for linen and cattle; Aug. 27, Sept. 19 and 20, first Monday after Nov. 11, for horned cattle. *Market*, Monday.

Gisburn, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 11½ m. S.W. from Skipton.

Gisburn Coats, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from Clitheroe.

Gisburn Park, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 11½ m. S.W. from Skipton.

Gislington, Scraylathe, Kent; 4½ m. E. S.E. from Chatham.

Gisleham, Mutford and Lothingland hund, Suffolk; 4 m. S.S.W. from Lowestoft.

Gising, Diss hund. Norfolk; 5½ m. S. E. from New Buckenham. *Fair*, July 25, for cattle and toys.

Gittisham, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Honiton.

Givendale, Great, Hartbill wap. Yorksh. 14 m. E.N.E. from York.

Givendale, Little, Hartbill wap. Yorksh. 15½ m. E.N.E. from York.

Gladen, Dunmow hund. Essex; 3½ m. S. from Dunmow.

Gladesmere Heath, Edmonton hund. Middlesex, adjoining Barnet, where a battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1471, and where an obelisk in commemoration of the event was erected by Sir Jeremy Sambrooke in 1740.

Gladestry, Radnorsh. 8 m. N.E. from Buallt.

Glamorganshire. This county has, to the north, those of Caermarthen and Brecknock; to the east Monmouth, separated by the river Rumney; and to the south and west the Bristol channel. The greatest part of its sea coast swells into a semi-circular sweep; but the west extremity is formed into a narrow beak, between the open channel on the one hand, and an arm running round the Caermarthenshire coast on the other. The county measures from east to west 48 miles, from north to south at the deepest part only 26, and is in circumference 125 miles. It contains 822 square miles; 526,680 acres; 1 city, (Llandaff); 1 county town, (Cardiff); 10 hundreds; 8 market-towns; 118 parishes; 14,762 houses; 71,525 inhabitants; returns 2 members to Parliament, viz. 1 for the county, and 1 for Cardiff; is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David; in 18'6 paid 561,251*l.* property tax; in 1803 27,780*l.* poor's rate; and 1 part of the land tax. The north part of Glamorganshire is very mountainous, barren, and thinly inhabited, serving chiefly for the feeding of cattle and sheep. Various rivers rise in it, which run south through vales gradually expanding, so as to form a middle district tolerably fit for cultivation, and well clothed with wood, at length terminating in the great level or vale of Glamorgan. This is a tract extending along the sea coast to 8 or ten miles inland, the most fertile part of Wales, rich in corn and pasture, and well furnished with the mineral treasures of coals, lead, iron, and limestone. Of the rivers, the principal, besides the boundary one of Rumney, are, first, the Taaf, an extremely rapid stream, entering the sea at Cardiff. Upon this river, not far from Caerphilly, is a stone bridge called Pont-y-Pridd, of a single arch, supposed one of the widest constructed of masonry in the world; being 140 feet in the span, and 34 high; planned and executed by the untaught genius of a common mason in this county, of the name of Edwards. Then the Elwy, whose mouth is very near the former at Pennarth: the Neath, coming down from Brecknockshire, and falling into the sea below the town of its own name; and the Towy, flowing parallel to the Neath, and discharging itself into Swansea bay. Cardiff, the county town of Glamorganshire, is a place of moderate size, handsome and populous, with a commodious port, which gives it a coasting trade of some extent. In the ancient castle of this town, after a cruel confinement of many years, inflicted by his brother King Henry I. died Robert the deposed Duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror. Here the assizes for the county are holden. Llandaff, a

few miles from this town, is a very small and mean place, though a city. It is observable that the four episcopal seats in Wales, Bangor, St. Asaph, St. David's, and Llandaff, are at present four of the meanest and least flourishing places in the whole principality. Caerphilly, near the border of Monmouthshire, is a place of great antiquity, and noted for the majestic ruins of a castle, said to have been the largest in the kingdom, next to that of Windsor. Cowbridge is a small but neat town, where formerly the assizes for the county were holden. Neath has a small harbour from whence coals are exported. In its neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and many coal mines. Swansea is by much the most considerable commercial town in the county, an advantage it derives from a good port at the mouth of Towy, and from the great plenty of coals in its neighbourhood. Of these it sends great quantities to Ireland and the south coast of England, chiefly for the use of the steam-engines employed in draining the mines in Devon and Cornwall. It has a considerable trade to Bristol for groceries and shop goods. The business of Swansea has lately been increased by the establishment of great works for the melting of copper and lead ores. The former brought from Anglesey, Cornwall, and Devon; which has given rise to an immense coasting trade. Many ships have been built here, and it is become a fashionable place of resort for sea bathing. The peninsulated extremity of the county beyond Swansea bay, called Gower, has very lofty limestone cliffs next the sea, from whence great quantities of limestone are exported to the English counties across the channel. The land is a fertile tract of arable and pasturage; and the coast abounds with oysters, crabs, and lobsters.

Glamorganshire Canal, see *Merthyr Tydvyl*.

Glan-y-pell, Denbighsh. 2½ m. W. from Wrexham.

Glan Rhyd, Caermarthensh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Narberth.

Glanbran, Caermarthensh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Llandovery.

Glanbran Park, Caermarthensh. 3 m. N.E. from Llandovery.

Glandford Bridge, see *Brigg*.

Glanford, Holt hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. N.W. from Holt.

Glanrannel, Caermarthensh. 8 m. W. from Llandovery.

Glanton, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. N.W. from Alnwick.

Glaphorn, Wilbybrook hund. Northamptonsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Oundle.

Glapton, Rushcliffe hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. S.W. from Nottingham.

Glaxwell, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. S. from Bolsover.

Glasbury, Brecknocksh. 4 m. S.W. from Hay.

Glascoed, Uske hund. Monmouthsh. 3 m. S.W. from Uske.

Glasgow, Radnorsh. 13 m. N.E. from Buallt.

Glass Gate, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. S.E. from Tamworth.

Glasshampton, Doddingtree hund. Worcester-sh. 5½ m. S.S.W. from Bewdley.

Glasson, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.W. from Lancaster.

Glasson, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 7½ m. N.N.W. from Wigton.

Glasson Moss, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 7 m. N.N.W. from Wigton.

Glassonby, Leath ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. S.E. from Kirk Oswald.

Glaster, Pembrokesh. 1½ m. N. from Newport.

Glastonbury, Glaston hund. Somersetsh. 126 m. W.S.W. from London, containing 344 houses, and 1,703 inhabitants, is almost encompassed by the river Brue, and its various branches. It is a very ancient town, containing 2 parish churches, and 2 streets, crossing each other at right angles, and facing the cardinal points; the houses of which are chiefly built with the materials of its once magnificent abbey. The town is governed by a mayor, a justice, 8 aldermen, and 16 burgesses, but returns no members to Parliament, having lost that privilege, ever since the year 1539, by the contumely of its last abbot. The manufactures consist of worsted stockings, and silk; but the chief support of the place is derived from strangers visiting the ruins of its venerable abbey. There is every reason to suppose this building to have been the most extensive and superb of the kind in the whole world. Its abbot lived in almost as much state as the king; he possessed an income of 40,000*l.* a year, and a vast tract of rich land, exclusive of 7 deer parks; he had the title of lord, and sat among the barons in Parliament. There were 61 abbots, who governed it, for nearly 600 years. Richard Whiting, the last abbot, for refusing to surrender his abbey to the King (Henry VIII.), was tried and condemned at Wells, and carried with 2 of his monks to St. Michael's tower, where he was hanged in his robes, his head set on the gate of his abbey, and his quarters disposed of at Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, and Lichester. By his contumely the town lost its privilege of returning members to Parliament. Of all this princely edifice, there is not any thing entire, but the abbot's kitchen. The walls remaining of the abbey are overgrown with ivy, presenting a melancholy, yet venerable and picturesque appearance. This town

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was built in 708, in the reign of King Ina, by whom it was endowed with a variety of privileges. In 873 it was destroyed by the Danes; but re-edified by King Edmund, who exempted it from all impositions and oppressions, and rendered it entirely subject to and dependent on the abbey. In 1184, both it and the abbey were consumed by fire; but again rebuilt by King Henry III. In Sept. 1276, it was once more destroyed by an earthquake. Not only the town but the environs of Glastonbury abound with religious reliques. The most conspicuous is the Tor, or tower of St. Michael, standing upon a very high hill, north-east from the town, where the last abbot most unjustly met his untimely end. Here formerly grew an Holly Thorn, as it was called, rendered remarkable by its blowing at Christmas; and also a miraculous walnut tree, which never budded till the 11th of June; both of which have been long since decayed. It is strange to say how much these trees were sought after by the credulous; and though the former was a common thorn, and the latter not an uncommon walnut, Queen Anne, King James, and many of the nobility of the realm, even when monkish superstition had ceased, gave large sums of money for small cuttings from the original! Our limits will not allow a more minute description, but for such the reader is referred to Collins's History of Somersetshire. *Fair*, Sept. 19, for horses and fat cattle. *Market*, Thursday.

Glatton, Normancross hund. Huntingdonsh. 8½ m. S.W. from Peterborough.

Glay Wood, Oswaldslow hund. Worcester-sh. 5½ m. E. from Tenbury.

Glayton, Wrاندike hund. Rutlandsh. 2 m. N.E. from Uppingham.

Glayton House, Wrاندike hund. Rutlandsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Uppingham.

Glasbrook, West Derby hund. Lancash. 6 m. S.E. from Newtown.

Glasedale, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 8 m. S.W. from Whitby.

Glazelen, Stoddard hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. W.S.W. from Bridgenorth.

Gleaston, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 3½ m. S.E. from Dalton.

Gledstone House, Staipcliffe wap. Yorksh. 8 m. S.W. from Skipton.

Gleedles, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.E. from Sheffield.

Glemsford, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 4 m. N.E. from Clare. *Fair*, June 24, for toys.

Glen, Great, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 6 m. S.E. from Leicester.

Glen, Little, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 4 m. S. from Leicester.

Glencairn, West ward, Westmoreland; 10 m. N. from Ambleside, situated on the borders of the lake of Ulswater.

Y r

Gloucester, a river in Cumberland, running into Ulswater.

Glendinning Rigg, Faldale ward, Cumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Longtown.

Glendon Hall, Rothwell hund. Northamptonsh. 2 m. E.N.E. from Rothwell.

Glenfield, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Leicester.

Glenham, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk; 4 m. S.W. from Saxmundham.

Glenham, North, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Framlingham.

Glenham Park, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Saxmundham.

Glenkerodun, a river in Cumberland, running into Ulswater.

Glenham, Aslaoe hund. Lincolnsh. 12 m. N. from Lincoln.

Glenfourth, Aslaoe hund. Lincolnsh. 11 m. N.N.E. from Lincoln.

Glenholt Magna, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Haltwhistle.

Glreston Chapel, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 2 m. S.W. from Ross.

Glewstone, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 11 m. S.W. from Leicester.

Glewstone Lodge, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 12 m. S.W. from Leicester.

Glidding, Hambledon hund. Hampsh. 7 m. W.S.W. from Bishops Waltham.

Glimpton, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Woodstock.

Glimpton Park, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Woodstock.

Glinton, Nwaburgh hund. Northamptonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Peterborough.

Gloian, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 4 m. N.W. from St. Columb Major.

Gloucester, Dudston and Kings Barton hund. Gloucestersh. $105\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from London, contains 1,363 houses, 7,579 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This privilege was granted in 23 Edward I. and vested in the freemen, who at present consist of 2,000 electors. This respectable city, the See of a bishop, is situated in the vale of Gloucester, on a gruff eminence, rising on the east side, from the river Severn. Very considerable improvements in the appearance and buildings of this city have been made within the last 60 years. The streets are now well paved and lighted; and various edifices and projections obstructing the free passage of carriages, have been removed. Formerly the houses were chiefly of timber, which at several periods occasioned the destruction of a large proportion of the city by accidental fires: they are now principally of brick. From the intersection of the 4 chief streets, the thoroughfares occupy an easy descent each posed a circumstance which greatly con-William to health and cleanliness. It re- for the & supply of water from springs

Lord Sydcary's estate at Matson,

about 2 miles south; and as appears from ancient records, an aqueduct was carried thence to Gloucester, for the same purpose, upwards of 400 years ago. In the city and suburbs of Gloucester were formerly 11 parochial churches, besides the cathedral, of which 6 only, are now standing. The buildings more particularly worthy of notice, are the cathedral; the county infirmary; the county goal or penitentiary, constructed on Mr. Howard's plan; and the house of industry. On the erection of the diocese of Gloucester by Henry VIII. in 1511, the church appointed for the new See, was that belonging to the abbey founded by Wulfhere, first christian king of Mercia, and Ethelred his successor, between 680 and 692. This magnificent structure combines many interesting specimens of Saxon, Norman, and English architecture; and particularly of the latter. It assumed its present form under its abbot, Thomas Sedbroke, in 1457, and was finished at his particular request, under the inspection of Robert Tully one of its monks. The lower part of the nave, the chapels surrounding the choir, and the crypt, are presumed to have belonged to the buildings erected by Bishop Aldred before 1069; the roof of the nave obtained its finishing and form in 1218. In 1310 the south aisle was begun; and part of the south transept was added in 1390. The building of the north transept and choir commenced about the same year; the latter was completed in 1457. Between the years 1351 and 1390, the elaborate cloisters were finished. The chapel of our Lady, and the centre tower, were the next additions; the former being built between the years 1457 and 1498; and the latter between the years 1457 and 1518. The general face of this cathedral is similar to most others. Its principal curiosities are, the beautiful painted glass in the chapel of our Lady; the whispering gallery; the tomb of Edward II. who was cruelly murdered in Berkeley castle; and of Robert, Duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, who suffered an imprisonment of 26 years in Cardiff castle; and the great bell, suspended in the first story of the central tower. The wall surrounding Gloucester in the reign of the Conqueror, were completely demolished soon after the restoration; and the only memorial of the former strength of the fortifications now remaining, is the West Gate; standing on the banks of the Severn, at the end of a stone bridge of 5 arches, built over that river during the reign of Henry II. The bridge connects on the west with a causeway of stone, called Overs Causeway, which extends through the low meads and the isle of Alney, to the distance of

about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile: in different parts of it 36 arches have been constructed, which serve as bridges to admit the waters to flow off the meadows. This city was anciently regarded as a distinct hundred; and it is still privileged as a county within itself. The corporate officers consist of a mayor, 12 aldermen, a high steward, a recorder, town clerk, 2 sheriffs, 26 common-councilmen, a sword bearer, and 4 sergeants-at-law. The public business of the city is transacted in the Tholsey, and the county business in the Booth Hall, where also the assizes are holden. The principal trade of Gloucester results from the navigation of the Severn; from the hemp and flax drying business; from the pin manufacture, which is here carried on to a greater extent than at any other place in England; and from a bell foundery established here in 1500. The clothing trade, from which the inhabitants formerly derived their chief support, is now completely lost; one fulling mill only remaining. The principal tradesmen are associated into 12 companies. The Severn is navigable to the wharf near the bridge, for trows, sloops, and brig; but vessels of more considerable burthen can only get up at spring tides, the narrow channel of the river near the city being obstructed by rocks and sand banks. To remedy this inconvenience the Gloucester canal was projected. (See the following article.) The schools and charities are numerous; and conducted on such liberal principles as reflect the highest honour on the inhabitants. The honour of founding this city is due to the Britons, who named it *Carr Glouew*. Whilst a Roman station, it was called *Glevum*. The neighbourhood was frequently the scene of action between the Britons and Saxons; and the early importance of the city is evinced by its having been the residence of various Saxon monarchs. Henry I. held his court here in 1123. In 1263, it was the scene of the contest between Henry III. and the barons. In 1278 or 1279 a parliament was assembled here by Edward I.; a second by Richard II. in 1378; a third and fourth by Henry IV. in 1403 and 1407; and the fifth and last by Henry V. in 1420. During the civil wars, the inhabitants sided with the parliament; and their opposition to their king is very generally supposed to have operated fatally against that unfortunate monarch's interest throughout the kingdom. On this account the walls were demolished at the restoration. *Fairs*, April 5, for cheese; July 5, Sept. 28, Nov. 28, for cheese, horses, cattle, and pigs. *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday, which are plentifully supplied with every kind of meat, vegetable, and corn.

Gloucester and Berkeley Canal joins the Severn at Berkeley Pill, opposite the town of Berkeley, from whence in a straight line it passes Slimbridge, Frampton, Wheatenhurst, Hardwick, Quedgley, and terminates on the south side of the city of Gloucester, being 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. This canal for magnitude and accommodations, from its admitting vessels of 300 tons burthen, and thus uniting the city of Gloucester to the port of Bristol, promised to be of the greatest public utility; but the war has prevented the accomplishment of this great design, on which 120,000*l.* has already been expended, and only 4 miles completed. *

Gloucestershire is bounded on the north-west by Herefordshire; on the east by Oxfordshire and a small part of Berkshire; on the south by Wiltshire; and on the west by part of Somersetshire, the Bristol Channel, and Monmouthshire. It extends in length from the parish of Clifford Chambers, near Straford-upon-Avon, to Clifton beyond the city of Bristol, in a south-west direction, about 70 miles; in breadth, from 1 echelle north-west to Preston, in the hundred of Boole, about 40; and in circumference 156 miles. The superficial contents of this county are nearly 1,100,000 acres. It contains 2 cities (Bristol and Gloucester); 1 county town (Gloucester); 28 hundreds; 26 market-towns; 280 parishes; 48,172 houses; 250,809 inhabitants; returns 8 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Gloucester, 2 for Tewksbury, 2 for Cirencester; is in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Gloucester, with the exception of 2 chapelrys; in 1806 paid 2,150,526*l.* property tax; in 1803, 114,565*l.* poor's rates; and pays 12 parts of the land tax. The general aspect of the county is greatly diversified, nature having divided it into 3 districts of very dissimilar character, respectively named, the Hill, the Vale, and the Forest. The Hill district, including the Cotswolds and the Stroudwater hills, may be regarded as a continuation of the central chain, proceeding south from Derbyshire, and passing through this county with a spallier elevation into Wiltshire; there swelling into the Salisbury downs, and afterwards running west towards the land's end in Cornwall. The extent of the Cotswold hills, from Broadway hill to near Tetbury, is 30 miles: the area they include is estimated by Mr. Marshall to contain near 200,000 acres. The surface is billowy, and the climate, considering the natural elevation of the land, unusually mild. The sides of the hills abound with springs; and almost every dip has its rill, and every valley its brook. The soil is generally a calcareous loam

mostly mixed with gravel and small stones, provincially termed stone brash. The improvements made in this district, within the last 50 years, have been very great; the downs which formerly lay open, producing little else than furze and a scanty covering of grass, are now with few exceptions converted into arable inclosed fields; and an easy communication has been formed between villages, where formerly the roads were almost impassable. Here the crops of grain, pulse, and roots, are large, and the breed of sheep has been long famous. The Stroudwater Hills partake both of the Cotswold and vale characters; the south extremity is the most various in soil and surface. The soil on the hills is principally a light loam adapted to the cultivation of turnips and barley. The woodlands are chiefly beech, but have much decreased within the last 30 years. This part of the district is the chief seat of the woollen manufacture. The vale district, includes the entire tract bounded on the east by the Cotswold Hills, and the river Severn on the west; and is usually subdivided into the vales of Evesham, Gloucester, and Berkeley. The vale of Evesham comprehending a considerable portion of Worcestershire, belongs to the Avon, being included between that river and the Cotswold Hills, extending south to Campden and Morley; and following the Avon east to Stratford. In respect to climate, produce, &c. it may be considered as a continuation of the vale of Gloucester. The vale of Gloucester is in extent from north to south, about 15 miles; from east to west, between 7 and 8; and is supposed to contain between 50,000 and 60,000 acres. The soil is mostly a deep rich loam; but varies in many places to the light and sandy kinds. The land is appropriated to arable, meadow, and pasture; the grand objects of the husbandry being the growth of corn, breeding and fattening, and the dairy. The cattle are chiefly purchased in the neighbouring counties, which are fattened for the London market; the swine are fed to a great weight; the dairies are not large, but the cheese and butter are of a very superior quality. The vale of Berkeley is in extent from Aust Cliff to the foot of Matson Hill, about 25 miles; its medium width is somewhat less than 4; its area comprehends about 50,000 acres. The soil is uniformly rich, and principally appropriated to grass. The dairies are well managed, and the cheese of the best quality. The forest district is separated from the rest of the county by the river Severn; and is principally comprehended by the forest of Dean, which was formerly particularly valuable for the goodness and strength of its timber. The soil is considered as peculiarly favourable to the growth of the stile apple. Its prin-

cipal minerals are iron and coal. The miners have distinct courts, and, like those of Derbyshire and Devonshire, are governed by their own customs. The principal rivers connected with Gloucestershire, are the Severn, the Frome, the Wye, and the Isis or Thames. The canals intersecting the county are distinguished by the names of the Thames and Severn, the Berkeley, the Gloucester, and the Hereford and Gloucester, to which the reader is referred under their respective alphabetical arrangement. The Severn, the second commercial river in England, renders essential service to a large portion of this county. It enters Gloucestershire near the ancient town of Tewksbury, where uniting its waters with the Upper Avon, and pursuing a south-west course, it traverses a wide vale, in some places abundantly wooded, and extremely rich in pasturage. About a mile above Gloucester it divides into 2 streams: these again unite a little below the city, forming the tract of land called Alney Island. Soon after this junction, its width and depth are increased by tributary waters; and the character of the banks, and surrounding scenery becomes more bold and picturesque. At a bend of the river near Framilode, the Severn taking a north course, forms nearly a semicircle of ten miles to the village of Fretthorn, which is not above 2 miles from Framilode in a direct line. The cliff on which the church of Newnham is situated, commands this immense semicircle with admirable effect. The Severn after this, studded with sails, and gliding between a range of fine pastures and villages, grows gradually wider till it receives the Wye near Chepstow, and the Avon from Somersetshire, thus forming the Bristol Channel. In the course of its passage through Gloucestershire, it receives the streams of the Upper Avon; the Chelt, near Wainlode; the Leden, near Oversbridge; the Frome, at Framilode; the Avon, at Berkeley; and the Lower Avon, below Bristol. Between Tewksbury and the sea, there is only one passage over this river, which is at Gloucester. The other passages are by boats, at the Upper Lode, 1 mile below Tewksbury; at the Lower Lode, 6 miles above Gloucester; at Framilode, 12 miles below; at Newnham, 3 miles lower; at Purton Passage, above Berkeley; at Aust, and at the New Passage. This river, particularly below Gloucester, has frequently overflowed its banks, and by sudden rising of the tides, occasioned much damage to the contiguous country. To guard against these disasters, sea walls, drains, and other precautionary means have been adopted; and a society, called the Commissioners of the Sewers, has been formed for the purpose of giving proper directions for the

support of the banks, &c. The Severn is remarkable for its tide, which rolls in with a head of 3 or 4 feet high, foaming and roaring in its course, which is called the Hygre, or Eager. The Frome or Stroud River, rising at Brimpsfield, flows by Stroud, through Stonehouse and Easington, towards the Severn, which it joins at Framilode. The Avon, by way of distinction, commonly called the Upper Avon, has but little connection with this county serving only to divide a small part of it from Warwickshire at the north extremity; and another small portion near Tewksbury, from Worcester. The Wye separates part of this county from Monmouthshire and Herefordshire, and forms the grand natural west boundary to the forest of Dean. The Thames, the most important of the British rivers, has its source in this county, at a place called the Thames Head, near the village of Cotes, about 2 miles south-west of Cirencester. On entering Gloucestershire with the Severn, the first object of curiosity, at the confluence of that river with the Avon, is the town of Tewksbury, formerly noted for the excellence of its mustard, but now only distinguished (as to its trade) for a manufacture of cotton stockings. But its church, and the ruins of its monastery, are most worthy of notice; the former of which contains the relics of those who fell at the battle of Tewksbury; and among the rest, of prince Edward, son of Henry VI. who was butchered in cold blood after the engagement. This was fought in 1471, and proved decisive against the Lancastrians, who were never afterwards able to make head against Edward IV. Not far from hence is the Isle of Eight, in the Severn, where, as some suppose, the single combat between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great was terminated by an amicable resolution of dividing the crown. On proceeding down the river, at some little distance to the left lies the town of Cheltenham, noted for its purgative chalybeate spring, which has rendered it of late years a place of fashionable resort. It is no less remarkable for being situated in a deep sand, very rarely to be met with in any other part of the county. We next approach Gloucester, (which see.) Still following the course of the river to the sea, we leave about 7 miles to the east the town of Stroud, built on the side of a little stream, the properties of which are said to be peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet. For this reason, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers; and the rivulet being itself inconsiderable, a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn. This canal, with great expence and labour, is now extending to join the Thames at Lechlade. Cirencester was a place of eminence in former days. It is at present a great

thoroughfare, and one of the most considerable towns in Gloucestershire; though its wool market, for which it was in latter times more peculiarly famous, has gradually dwindled away, as the practice of buying up wool in the country has increased. Adjoining to this town is the extensive park of Lord Bathurst, which has been uniformly mentioned with commendation since the time of Pope, and has certainly received more than its due share of celebrity. Tetbury is likewise a place of some importance, but its market for the staple commodities of the county, wool and cheese, has of late years suffered a gradual decline like that of its neighbour. The chief ornament of Tetbury is its newly-erected church, built in a spirited imitation of gothic models. Advancing nearer to the Bristol Channel, we pass the towers of Berkeley Castle, where the unfortunate Edward II. long harassed by the miseries of confinement, was at length inhumanly murdered. The great commercial city of Bristol is situated partly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire. The reader is referred to the article Bristol. The staple commodities of this county are its woollen cloth and its cheese. At Dursley, Wotton, Painswick, Minchin-Hampton, and the neighbourhood, white cloths are made for the army, and the Turkey and India trades; many of which are dyed in London, but all in the piece. The Gloucestershire cheese has been reckoned the best in the kingdom, unless we except the Cheshire. In both these articles of trade, the county is now somewhat on the decline. Its cloth has been successfully rivalled in Yorkshire, and its cheese in North Wiltshire. Besides these staple commodities, the forests of Dean and Kingwood abound in mines of iron and coal; of which the coal is principally expended in the internal consumption of this and the neighbouring counties, and the iron is hammered out in numerous forges, and manufactured for different purposes in some capital iron works.

Glosenbury, Scray lathe, Kent; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Cranbrook.

Glosenbury Street, Scray lathe, Kent; 2 m. N.W. from Cranbrook.

Glossop, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 10 m. N. from Chapel-in-le-Grith.

Gloster Hill, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 8 m. S.E. from Alnwick.

Glusthorp, Nobottlegrove hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. W. from Northampton.

Glovers Cross, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 4 m. S.E. from Knutsford.

Glouweroverhim, Balnborough ward, Northumberland; 4 m. E.S.E. from Belford.

Glouweroverhim, Chester ward, Durham; 8 m. S.W. from Gateshead.

Glouweroverhim, Darlington ward, Durham; $19\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Wolsingham.

Gloyes, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Launceston.
Glosburn, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Keighley.
Glyanlyvon, Caernarvonsh. 6 m. S.S.W. from Caernarvon.
Glyn Castle, Glamorgansh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Neath.
Glyn Corng, Glamorgansh. 7 m. N.E. from Neath.
Glynd, Hastings rape, Sussex; 4 m. W.S.W. from Hastings.
Glynd, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 3 m. E.S.E. from Lewes.
Glynston Chapel, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Monmouth.
Gnoll Castle, Glamorganshire, adjoining the town of Neath.
Gnosall, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Penkridge. This church was invested with peculiar privileges as early as the reign of Henry I. and with its prebends, given by King Stephen to the See of Litchfield; it afterwards became a royal free chapel, and was enjoyed by secular canons, in the reign of Henry VIII. the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, being counted titular dean without any emolument, having 4 prebends in his disposal.
Good-house, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 4½ m. E.N.E. from Snaith.
Goodby, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 11½ m. S.E. from Leicester. This place was the residence of the industrious antiquary, the Rev. Mr. Peck, author of *Desiderata Curiosa*.
Goodby Marwood, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 6½ m. N.N.E. from Melton Mowbray.
Goodby Park, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 6½ m. N.N.E. from Melton Mowbray.
Goodland, Pickering lath, Yorksh. 7 m. S.W. from Whitby.
Goat House, Wallington hund. Surrey; 2½ m. N.E. from Croydon.
Goathill, Horethorn hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Sherborne.
Goathurst, Andersfield hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S.W. from Bridgewater.
Goatley Lease, Seray lath, Kent; 2 m. N.N.E. from Ashford.
Gober Hall, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N.W. from Burnley.
Gobian Hall, Witham hund. Essex; 7 m. S.S.W. from Braintree.
Gobions, Havering liberty, Essex; 2 m. N. from Romford.
Gobions, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Hertford.
Gobions, St. Barnstable hund. Essex; 4½ m. S. from Billericay.
Gobowen, O. westry hund. Shropsh. 2 m. N. from Oswestry.
Gobyon, Cleveley hund. Northamptonsh. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Stony Stratford.

Goch Common, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. S. from Hindon.
Gockler Hill, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 4 m. W.S.W. from Huddersfield.
Godalming, Godalming hund. Surrey; 32 m. S. from London, containing 486 houses, and 3,405 inhabitants, is delightfully situated in a beautiful valley, on the river Wye, where it divides into several streams, and is navigable to London. Over the river a new bridge has been erected within the last 20 years. The church is much admired for its neatness and the height of its spire. The parish is divided into 9 tithings, and governed by a warden and 8 assistants, with a bailiff, constables, &c. The manufactures consist of stockings of all kinds, breezy-hosiery, worsted making, wool combing, blankets, tilts, and collar cloths; besides which it has a grist mill, 2 paper mills, and 3 corn mills. This place is also noted for the goodness of its carrots and liquorice, both of which are sent to the London market; and for its peat, which makes an excellent fuel. Here is a good charity school, and on the common is also an hospital built and endowed for 10 old men. In 1739, the small-pox carried off above 500 persons here, in 3 months. *Fairs*, Feb. 13, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; July 10, for horses, cattle, sheep, and store pigs. *Market*, Wednesday.
Goddington, Seray lath, Kent; 2 m. N.W. from Ashford.
Godfrey Holt, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. ¾ m. S. from Wirksworth.
Godington, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Bicester.
Godmanchester, To-celand hund. Huntingdonsh. 4 m. S.E. from Huntingdon, from which place it is separated by the river Ouse, over which it has a noble freestone bridge. It is one of the largest and most populous villages in England. The church is a venerable gothic edifice, and it has a free-school well endowed, and several almshouses for the relief of the aged. The inhabitants who are for the most part farmers, vie with each other in the excellence of their husbandry, in which they particularly excel. When James I. was passing through this place, on his way to the metropolis, the farmers met him about a mile and a half from the village, with 70 ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses, which novel sight, so pleased the monarch, that he granted them a charter to be governed by 2 bailiffs, and 12 assistants; at the same time condescending to partake of a collation prepared for the occasion, under a bush, still known by the names of the King's Bush, and Beggar's Bush.
Godmanstone, Cerne Totcombe hund. Dorsetsh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Cerne Abbas.

Godmersham, Stray lathe, Kent; 6 m. N.E. from Ashford.

Godney, Glaston hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Glastonbury.

Godolphin House, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. W.S.W. from Helston.

God hi', East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Newport, Isle of Wight, is remarkable for the situation of its church, which is an ancient building, occupying the summit of a steep eminence, and commands some very extensive and beautiful prospects.

Godshill, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Fordingbridge. Here is an ancient encampment, defended on one side by a double trench and ramparts, and secured on the other by the steepness of the hill, which is overgrown with oaks.

Godston, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 6 m. W.S.W. from Westerham, has its name from its excellent stone quarries.

Godstone Green, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 9½ m. S. from Croydon.

Godstone, Horner hund. Berksh. 3 m. N.W. from Oxford, is noted as an excellent place for fishing, on which account it is much frequented. Here are the remains of a nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry I.; where Rosamond Clifford was educated, and where she was interred. On this account the house was much favoured by Henry II.

Godwick, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. E.N.E. from Presteign.

Goerly, North, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N. from Ringwood.

Goerly, South, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Ringwood.

Gofford Bridge, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Oxford.

Gofford Green, Stray lathe, Kent; 2 m. E. from Cranbrook.

Gogerthan, Cardigansh. 6½ m. N.E. from Aberystwyth.

Gogmagog Hill, Flendish hund. Cambridgesh. 4 m. S.E. from Cambridge. On the top of these hills is a triple entrenchment, with two ditches, rudely circular. Within this entrenchment is an hunting box, erected by Earl Godolphin, for rearing and breeding race horses.

Goltre, Ewias Lacy hund. Herefordsh. 15 m. S.W. from Hereford.

Goltre, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Abergavenny.

Goltre, Pont-y, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 4 m. S.E. from Abergavenny.

Gokewell, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Brigg.

Gothorne, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2 m. N.E. from Newtown.

Golborne Park, West Derby hund. Lancash. 1½ m. N.E. from Newtown.

Golbourn Bridge, Broxton hund. Chesh. 7 m. S.E. from Chester.

Gold Bridge, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 9 m. S.E. from Cuckfield.

Gold Farm, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 15 m. S. from Croydon.

Gold Hill, Chester ward, Durham; 6 m. N. from Wolsingham.

Golds Green, Blything hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. N.W. from Southwold.

Goldcliff, Caldicot hund. Monmouthsh. 4 m. S.E. from Newport. This village takes its name from an high single rock, rising at the extremity of an extensive marsh; the side next the Severn Sen being nearly 100 feet perpendicular height, and from the limestone of which it is composed having a yellow tinge, it is called Gold-cliff.

Goldcliff Priory, Caldicot hund. Monmouthsh. 5 m. S.E. from Newport, was founded in 1103, and by Henry V. made subject to the abbey at Tewksbury.

Golden Bridge, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. E. from Uxbridge.

Golden Cross, Rochford hund. Essex; 1½ m. N. from Rochford.

Golden Farmer, Working hund. Surrey; 10½ m. S.W. from Staines.

Golden Flat, Stockton ward, Durham; 3½ m. S.W. from Hartlepool.

Golden Grove, Caernarthersh. 2½ m. S.W. from Llandilowawr.

Golden Grove, Flintsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from St. Asaph.

Golden Hill, Ongar hund. Essex; 3½ m. S.W. from Epping.

Golden Hill, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. N. from Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Here the famed potteries commence, and continue to Lane End, to the termination of which it is nearly 8 miles, and may be considered as one continued town, the whole of which is surprisingly populous.

Golden Inn, Blacktoxington hund. Devonsh. 4 m. W. from Hatherleigh.

Golden Post, Wehtree hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Hereford.

Golden Pots, Odilham hund. Hampsh. 5 m. S.W. from Odilham.

Golden Vale, Herefordsh. extends west of Hereford, along the banks of the Dove, and has its name from its fertility. The wool, the growth of this vale, is reckoned as fine as any in England.

Goldsens, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Hertford.

Golders, Pirton hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Watlington.

Golders Green, Gore hund. Middlesex; 3 m. W. from Highgate.

Goldhanger, Tharstable hund. Essex; 4½ m. N.E. from Maldon. Fair, May 14, for toys.

Goldicote, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 8 m. N. from Shipston-on-Stour. This part of the county is detached from the rest, and surrounded by the counties of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire.

Golding, Condever hund. Shropsh. 7 m. S.E. from Shrewsbury.
Golding, Godly hund. Surrey; 6½ m. S.W. from Chertsey.
Goldingham Hall, Hinkford hund. Essex; 2 m. W. from Sodbury.
Goldington, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 2 m. N.E. from Bedford.
Goldly, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 5½ m. E. from Tideswell.
Goldsbrough, Claro wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.E. from Knaresborough.
Goldsbrough, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Whitby.
Goldsmith Grange, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 3 m. N.N.E. from Melton Mowbray.
Goldsthorpe, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. E.S.E. from Barnsley.
Goldstone, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. S. from Drayton.
Goldstones, Freshwell hund. Essex; 4 m. N.E. from Saffron Walden.
Goldthorn, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. S. from Wolverhampton.
Goldthorpe, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 6½ m. N. from Worksop.
Goldworthy, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 5 m. S.W. from Bideford.
Goldzithay, Penrith hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. S.E. from Merazion.
Golsby, Gartree wap. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Louth.
Golto, Wraggoc wap. Lincolnsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Wragby.
Golto Hall, Wraggoc wap. Lincolnsh. 1½ m. S.S.E. from Wragby.
Gomersal, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Bradford. An attempt has been made to establish a cloth hall here; but as it is situated between Leeds and Halifax, and but a small distance from either, it is not likely to succeed, although much encouraged by the land owners.
Gomersal, Little, Morley wap. Yorksh. 6 m. E. from Halifax.
Gomshall, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 5½ m. W. from Dorking.
Gonakton, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Bingham. Here is a small charity-school.
Gonakton Spital, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 5½ m. N. from Bingham, was built as an hospital by William Heriz, in the reign of Henry III. and now exists according to the intentions of the founder.
Gonarnarroes, Powder hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. N.W. from St. Austel.
Gonstey Green, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 5½ m. S.E. from Nantwich.
Gonvellick, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. N.N.E. from Camelford.
Gowain, Powder hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. N.W. from Lostwithiel.
Good Hope, Isle of, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. 5 m. N.E. from Fordingbridge.

Goodale House, Holderness, Yorksh. 7½ m. W.N.W. from Hornsea.
Gooderstone, South Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 6½ m. S.W. from Swaffham.
Goodleigh, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. E. from Barnstaple.
Goodly Hill, Stockton ward, Durham; 5½ m. N.E. from Darlington.
Goodmanham, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N. from Market Weighton.
Goodnestone, Scray lathe, Kent; 2½ m. N.E. from Faversham. *Fair*, Sept. 25, for cattle.
Goodnestone, Augustine lathe, Kent; 5 m. W.S.W. from Sandwich.
Goodnestone Place, Augustine lathe, Kent; 7½ m. S.E. from Canterbury.
Goodrich, Wormelov hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Ross. Here stand the massive ruins of Goodrich Castle, for a long period the baronial residence of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. In the civil wars, this castle was alternately possessed by both parties; but was demolished by order of Parliament, in 1647.
Goodrich Cross, Wormelov hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Ross.
Goodshaw Chapel, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N.E. from Haslingden.
Goodshaw Fold, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 3 m. N.E. from Haslingden.
Goodwick Green, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. S.W. from St. Neots.
Goodwin Sands, on the coast of Kent, distant from Deal 5 miles, and opposite that town; extending north north-east and south south-west, about 4 leagues. They were overflowed about the end of the reign of William Rufus, or the beginning of that of Henry I. These sands are very dangerous for vessels riding in the Downs, being in hard wind, frequently driven upon them. They are divided into 2 parts by a very narrow channel; and in many places they are dry at low water, and in some places even before that time. The north part, which has a triangular form, lies north and south towards the sea, extending on the south-west towards the shore; and running away south east, to meet the east side. This part of the sands is about 3½ miles long, and 2½ miles broad: the north end, called North Land Head, is 6 miles from the coast; the west end, which is very dangerous, is called Blunt Head. The largest place which dries in this sand is known among the seamen on the coast by the name of Jamaica Island. The south part of the Goodwin is 3½ miles in length, and not above 1 mile in breadth at the north end, from which it goes away towards the south-west half west, gradually diminishing till it ends in a narrow point called South Sandhead: this head is only 3 miles from the coast. Storms and strong tides alter these sands more or less every year. See *DOCKUS*. • See *Forcland, North and South*,

- Goodwood*, Chichester rape, Sussex; 3 m. N.N.E. from Chichester.
- Goole*, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 6 m. N.N. E. from Thorn.
- Goole Bridge*, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 6 m. E.N.E. from Snaith.
- Goole Field House*, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Thorn.
- Goon*, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. N.N.E. from Redruth.
- Goonpiper*, Powder hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. S. from Truro.
- Goose Green*, Ock hund. Berksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Wantage.
- Goose Green*, Tending hund. Essex; 4 m. S.S.E. from Manningtree.
- Goose Green*, Ford lathe, Kent; 3½ m. N.E. from Tunbridge.
- Goose Green*, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2 m. S.S.W. from Wigan.
- Goose Green*, Blything hund. Suffolk; 4 m. N.N.E. from Halesworth.
- Goose Green*, Brixton hund. Surrey; 1½ m. S. from Peckham.
- Goose Green*, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 6 m. S.S.E. from Kendal.
- Goose Green*, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. N. from Chippenham.
- Goose Green Lodge*, Alton hund. Hampsh. 6½ m. E. from Alton.
- Goosham*, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 6½ m. N. from Stratton.
- Goosmire Fold*, West ward, Westmoreland; 14 m. N.N.W. from Kendal, and 4 m. S.S.E. from Hawes-water-lake.
- Goosetrey*, Northwich hund. Chesh. 6 m. N.E. from Middlewich.
- Goosenargh*, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Preston.
- Gopsal Hall*, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 6½ m. N.N.E. from Atherstone.
- Gorbel*, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. S.S.E. from Haltwhistle.
- Gordon*, Darlington ward, Durham; 4½ m. W.S.W. from Bishops Auckland.
- Gore*, Swanborough hund. Wiltsh. 6½ m. E.S.E. from Devizes.
- Gore Hall*, Easington ward, Durham; 5½ m. S.E. from Durham.
- Gore Hill*, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. ¾ m. S. from Amersham.
- Gore, Little*, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 6 m. E.S.E. from Garstang.
- Gore, Old*, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Ross.
- Gore Pitt*, Lexden hund. Essex; 5 m. N.E. from Witham.
- Gorecock Hall*, Darlington ward, Durham; 4 m. N.E. from Wolsingham.
- Goreing*, Arundel rape, Sussex; 7½ m. S.W. from Steyning.
- Gorgall*, East hund. Cornwall; 8½ m. N.E. from Camelford.
- Gorham Bury*, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2¼ m. W.N.W. from St. Alban's, is famed for having been the seat of the great Lord Bacon.
- Gorid Bridge*, Pembrokesh. 3 m. E. from St. David's.
- Goring*, Langree hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. S. from Wallingford. Here the Ikenild street crosses the Thames, from Oxfordsh. into Berksh.
- Gorleston*, Mutford and Lothingland hund. Suffolk; 1½ m. W.N.W. from Eye. Fair, June 8.
- Gorran*, Powder hund. Cornwall; 5½ m. E.S.E. from Tregony.
- Gorran Bay*, formed by Chapel-point on the north, and Carnview on the south, on the coast of Cornwall.
- Gorstage Green*, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Northwich.
- Gortley*, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 6½ m. W.N.W. from Hatherleigh.
- Gorton*, Salford hund. Lancash. 4 m. E. S.E. from Manchester.
- Gorway*, a river in Caeruarvonsh, running into the Menai below Llanvagon.
- Gosbeck*, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; 5 m. S.S.W. from Debenham.
- Gosbeck*, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolk; 4 m. S. from Drbenham.
- Gosberton*, Kirton hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Spalding.
- Gosfield*, Hinkford hund. Essex; 4 m. N.N.E. from Braintree.
- Gosfield Hall*, Hinkford hund. Essex; 4½ m. N.N.E. from Braintree.
- Gosforth*, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6 m. S.E. from Egremont.
- Gosforth*, Castle ward, Northumberland; 3 m. N.E. from Newcastle.
- Gosforth, North*, Castle ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. N. from Newcastle.
- Gosforth House*, Castle ward, Northumberland; 5½ m. N. from Newcastle.
- Gosland Green*, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. N. from Clare.
- Golling*, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 2 m. S.W. from Buxton.
- Gosling End*, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 5 m. S. from Ampthill.
- Gosling Green*, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Congleton.
- Goslings End*, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. S.S.W. from Harrow.
- Gosmore*, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Hatfield.
- Gospel End*, Selsdon hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Wolverhampton.
- Gospel Oak*, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. S.W. from Wednesbury.
- Gospel Oak*, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. S.W. from Atherstone.
- Gosport*, Portsdown hund. Hampsh. 71 m. S.S.W. from London, containing 1,906 houses, and 11,295 inhabitants, is situated on the west side of Portsmouth Harbour, which in this part is about ½ mile in width, the connection between Gosport and Portsmouth being preserved by the numerous ferry boats which ply

across the harbour. Gosport is an extensive market-town, with a very considerable trade, and particularly flourishing in times of war, from its contiguity to Portsmouth. Its importance is now so great, that of late years it has been regularly fortified on the land side, by a line of bastions, redoubts, counter-scarps, &c. extending from Weovil to Stoke, or more properly Averstoke Lake. The approach to Gosport by water is extremely fine, as the various forts, and large piles of building in its vicinity, are then seen to great advantage: and the town itself, considered as a sea-port, is well built and handsome. The principal street extends west from the harbour to the works, but is somewhat obstructed by the market-house; others run parallel with this, and like it, are crossed by various smaller streets. Exclusive of these, different ranges of building extend along the shore and near the fortifications, for the most part consisting of respectable houses. Within the works on the Weovil side, are the king's brewery and cooperage, with an immense range of store-houses for wine, malt, hops, &c. This place communicates with the sea by means of a large basin and canal, with extensive quays, where vessels of considerable burthen can take in their stores. Many small sloops belonging to Weovil are employed in the conveyance of wine, beer, and water, to the ships in the harbour. Here are several breweries, and a very extensive iron foundry, where numerous articles are manufactured for government by contract. The amusements of the more respectable classes are sought in a monthly assembly, with occasional concerts, and in a neat theatre lately erected. Several charity-schools have been established by subscription; together with some almshouses for distressed widows, and a large, airy, and commodious work-house for the poor. Being a chapelry to the neighbouring village of Alverstoke, it has a spacious chapel, a large meeting-house for Dissenters, and a chapel for Roman Catholics. On the Weovil side are the new barracks, an extensive range of buildings, with every convenience for a great number of men. Near this town is the Royal Hospital of Haslar, situated within 400 yards of the extremity of the point of land bounding the west side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbour, founded for the reception of sick and wounded seamen between 1746 and 1762, and consisting of an extensive front, and 2 wings, each containing 2 distinct ranges of building. These stand within the airing ground, which is almost a mile in circumference, and surrounded by a wall 12 feet high. Here upwards of 2,000 sick or wounded men can be admitted at

the same time; the regular expences of the establishment being upwards of 5,600*l.* annually. The great attention paid to the wants of the brave men whom the chance of war has obliged to seek shelter within this asylum, merits the highest praise. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west from this hospital, is Fort Monkton, a modern and regular fortification, exceedingly strong, and defended by 32 pieces of heavy ordnance: to the west ranges a strong redoubt; which together with the fort, effectually secure this part of the coast. On the shore to the east an high and massive stone wall has been erected, to preserve the land from the ravages of the sea. Still further to the east and near the extremity of the neck of land bounding the entrance of the harbour on this side, is the Block-house, a very strong fort, defended by a tremendous battery. *Fairs*, May 4, Oct. 10, for toys. *Markets*, Thursday and Saturday, which are abundantly supplied with fish.

Goss Hall, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 8 m. S.S.W. from Chesterfield.

Gossams, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. E. from Hemel-Hempstead.

Gossington Hall, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. N.E. from Berkeley.

Gossom End, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. adjoining the N.W. end of Berk Hempstead.

Gostly Hill, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 6 m. E. from Nantwich.

Gostly Hill, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Leominster.

Goswick, Islandshire, Durham; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Berwick. This part of the county is situated at the north-east extremity of Northumberland.

Gotam, Wirksworth hund. Derbysh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Winster.

Gotham, Rushcliffe hund. Nottinghamsh. 7 m. S.W. from Nottingham.

Gotherington, Cleeve hund. Gloucestersh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Tewksbury.

Gotten, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 7 m. S. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Gottom, Dickering, Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. from Great Driffield.

Goudhurst, Scray lathe, Kent; 4 m. W.N.W. from Cranbrook, is a neat small place, though once a considerable market-town. In 1637, the church was set on fire by lightning, and the bells broken and melted, so that the whole building was obliged to be taken down. Here are two free-grammar-schools, one for teaching the Latin classics, and the other for English. Formerly this small town enjoyed a considerable clothing trade, which is now entirely decayed, and its market is discontinued. *Fair*, Aug. 26, for toys and cattle.

Goudhurst Gore, Scray lathe, Kent; 5 m. N.W. from Cranbrook,

Goulds Green, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 3 m. S.E. from Uxbridge.

Goulds Heath, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Dorchester.

Gourkin, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 6½ m. W.S.W. from Newark.

Journal, Lower, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. N.W. from Dudley.

Journal, Over, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. W.N.W. from Dudley.

Gout Hill, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Ledbury.

Gorton, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 2½ m. W. from Abergavenny.

Gow Farm, Canfield hund. Berksh. 5 m. E. from Farringdon.

Gowbarrow Park, Leath ward, Cumberland; 7½ m. S.W. from Penrith, is rendered peculiarly famous by its beautifully romantic situation, on the lake of Ullswater. Near it is a celebrated cascade, called Arey Force.

Gowen's, St., Chapel, Pembroke. 5½ m. S.S.W. from Pembroke.

Gowen's, St., Head, A promontory forming the most south point of land in Pembrokeshire.

Gowens House, Darlington ward, Durham; 3 m. N.E. from Bernards Castle.

Gowton, Loughbrough wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Stokesley.

Goxhill, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. E. from Barton.

Goxhill, Holderness, Yorksh. 2 m. S. S.W. from Hornsea.

Goyte, a river in Derbyshire running into the Mersey.

Goyte, a river in Lancashire, running into the Mersey.

Goyts Bridge, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 3 m. N.W. from Buxton.

Graby Gate, Aveland hund. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. S. from Folkingham.

Graby Hall, Candleshoe wap. Lincolnsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Spilsby.

Gracious Ford, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 3 m. W. from Bampton.

Grade, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 10 m. S.S.E. from Helston.

Graddon, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 6½ m. S.E. from Hartland.

Graffham, Leigntonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 5½ m. W.S.W. from Huntingdon.

Graffham, Chichester rape, Sussex; 4½ m. S.E. from Midhurst.

Grafton, Tibaldstone hund. Gloucestersh. 6½ m. E.N.E. from Tewksbury. Here in Feb. 1764, a large tract of land, containing an area of nearly 16 acres, slipped from the side of Breedon-hill, and entirely covered the adjoining pastures; preserving its own surface almost entirely unbroken. This extraordinary circumstance was attributed to the incessant rains which had previously fallen. It is recorded that a gentleman's servant was

riding that way the preceding day; but as soon as the horse came to the spot from whence the ground afterwards receded, he stopped short, and the man who in vain endeavoured to make him go on, was at length obliged to take another route.

Grafton, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. E.N.E. from Leominster.

Grafton, Rampton hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Bampton-in-the-Bush.

Grafton, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 6 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury.

Grafton, Clarno wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. S. S.E. from Boroughbridge.

Grafton Ardens, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 5½ m. W. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Grafton Court, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. W. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Grafton, East, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Great Bedwin.

Grafton Hall, Broxton hund. Chesh. 2½ m. N.W. from Malpas.

Grafton Hall, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 1½ m. S.W. from Bromesgrove.

Grafton Lodge, Cleley hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Stony Stratford.

Grafton Regis, Cleley hund. Northamptonsh. 8½ m. S. from Northampton. This manor, in the reign of Edward III. was held by a singular service, viz. by the service of keeping one of the kings white beagles, having red ears.

Grafton Temple, Balichway hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. W. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Grafton Underwood, Huxloe hund. Northamptonsh. 5 m. W.S.W. from Thrapston.

Grafton, West, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. S.S.E. from Marlborough.

Grafty Green, Ford lathe, Kent; 8 m. S.E. from Maidstone.

Graigwith House, Uske hund. Monmouthsh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Uske.

Grain, Ford lathe, Kent; 9 m. W.N.W. from Strood.

Grain, Isle of, Ford lathe, Kent, is separated from the hundred of Hoo, by a water called the Scray, which was anciently of sufficient width to admit the passage of small vessels from the Medway to the Thames. This channel is named Yantlet creek, and is said to have been the usual passage to the port of London, even so late as the time of Edward III. At present most of the fishing smacks bringing fish to London, anchor here; whilst one of their boats is dispatched to learn the quantity of fish at market, and the price: they thus honestly contrive to keep up the price without glutting the market! Off the end of this Isle is the Nore-light, which is here stationed to enable the mariner to avoid the long and narrow sand-banks, which lie in parallel ranges in the estuary of the Thames.

The extent of the isle is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from North to South; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from East to West. The whole is very low and flat; the greatest part consisting of marsh and pasture lands: it contains only one parish, called St. James's. On the South-East side, adjacent to the Medway, is a range of salt-pans; and about midway up the channel, on the West side, is a second range. The inhabitants are but few; and most of the houses are irregularly scattered in the neighbourhood of the church. The land is kept from being overwhelmed by the sea, by strong embankments of earth, called sea-walls.

Grahamby, Bradley Haverstoe wap. Lincolnsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Grimsby.

Grainthorpe, South Eake wap. Lincolnshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Saltfleet.

Graithenite, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Ulverston.

Gram End, Staincliffe and Eweross wap. Yorksh. 5 m. W. from Settle.

Grammar Lane, Calne hund. Wilts. 3 m. N.E. from Calne.

Grampound, Powder hund. Cornwall; 255 m. W.S.W. from London, contains 85 houses, 525 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred by 7 Edward VI. and the right of election vested in the mayor, recorder, and inhabitants paying scot and lot, who at present amount to 59. This borough is situated in the parishes of Creed and St. Probers, which is separated from each other by the river Fal; so that the eastern part of this borough is in the former parish, and the western in the latter. The principal street is situated on the declivity of an hill, at whose base the river Fal winds through a fertile but narrow valley. The church is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, in the parish of Creed; but the inhabitants have a small chapel of ease near the middle of the borough. The corporation consists of a mayor, 8 magistrates, a recorder, and town-clerk. The only manufacture is one for gloves. The privilege of holding a market was granted to this small town, by John of Eltham, earl of Cornwall, and brother to Edward III. who, after the death of John, confirmed the first charter, and made the town a borough; but no representatives were returned to parliament till the reign of Edward VI. Borlase imagines it to have been the Volubia of Ptolemy. Fairs, Jan. 18, March 25, June 11, for cattle; Market discontinued.

Grandy, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. S.E. from Bingham.

Granchester, Wetherley hund Cambridge. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Cambridge, was formerly a small city, although in Bede's time nearly desolate.

Grandborough, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Wiselaw.

Grandborough, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Southam.

Grand Junction Canal, see *Junction*. *Grand Surrey*, see *Surrey*. *Grand Western*, see *Western*.

Granter, Coquetdale ward. Northumberland; 5 m. S.E. from Alnwick.

Grange, Faircross hund. Berksh. 7 m. S. from Great Ilsey.

Grange, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Princes Risborough.

Grange, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Olney.

Grange, Broxton hund. Chesh. 6 m. S.S.E. from Chester.

Grange, Wirrall hund. Chesh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Park Gate.

Grange, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 1 m. E.S.E. from Egremont.

Grange, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chesterfield.

Grange, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 5 m. N.W. from Honiton.

Grange, Unsilor hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. S. from Wareham, was anciently the retiring place of the Abbot of Bindon, and part of the possessions of the abbey.

Grange, Chester ward, Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Durham.

Grange, Stockton ward, Durham; 3 m. S.W. from Stockton.

Grange, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Newport.

Grange, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hereford.

Grange, Huntingdon hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Hay.

Grange, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ledbury.

Grange, West Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 7 m. S.W. from Ashley-de-la-Zouch.

Grange, Bradley Haverstoe wap. Lincolnsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Grimsby.

Granger, Louth Eake wap. Lincolnsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Louth.

Grange, Ludborough hund. Lincolnsh. 8 m. N.N.W. from Louth.

Grange, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 7 m. S.W. from Burton-upon-Strather.

Grange, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Barton.

Grange, Balmhrough ward, Northumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Alnwick.

Grange, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Morpeth.

Grange, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. N. from Wallingford.

Grange, Lackford hund. Suffol. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Brandon.

Grange, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. W.S.W. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Grange, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Kenilworth.

Grange, West ward, Westmoreland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Orton.

Grange, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from North Allerton.

Grange, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Pickering.

Grange, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 8 m. E. from New Malton.

Grange, *The*, Buckland Newton hund. Dorsetsh. 10 m. N. from Dorchester.

Grange, *The*, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 10 m. S.W. from Hereford.

Grange, *The*, Gullsborough hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. E.S.E. from Welford.

Grange, *The*, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Stourbridge.

Grange Beck, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Keswick.

Grange Close, Darlington ward, Durham; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Darlington.

Grange Hall, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 4 m. W. from Northwich.

Grange Hall, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Sheffield.

Grange Hill, Chipping Warden hund. Northamptonsh. 10 m. S.S.W. from Daventry.

Grange House Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 1 m. S. from Amptill.

Grange Mill, Wirksworth wap. Derbyshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Winster.

Grange Park, Bountisborough hund. Hampsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Winchester.

Grange Park, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Wakefield.

Gransdon, Great, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from St. Neots.

Gransdon, Little, Long Stow hund. Cambridgesh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from St. Neots.

Gransmoor, Dickering lath, Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bridlington.

Gransmoor Grange, Dickering lath, Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bridlington.

Granta, a river in Cambridgesh. running into the Cam at Cambridge.

Grantham, Grantham with the Soke hund. Lincolnsh. $110\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from London, contains 661 houses, 3,303 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred by Edward IV. and the right of election vested in the freemen of the borough, not receiving alms or charity, who at present consist of 400. It is situated on the river Witham, and is an handsome clean town, containing many elegant modern buildings, particularly the inns, which are not surpassed by any in the kingdom. The church is a most beautiful structure, having a stone spire, one of the loftiest in the island, it being 288 feet high. This borough is governed by an alderman, a recorder, 12 common burgesses, a coroner, an escheator, 12 second men, who are the common council, and 6 constables. Hitherto this town has chiefly depended upon support from the constant influx of travellers; but as its lately projected canal will, without doubt, create many branches of internal commerce, manufactures must inevitably be established.

(See the next article). Here are a free-school, and 2 charity-schools; and here the great Sir Isaac Newton received the first rudiments of his education. In the neighbourhood is a race course, where the races are annually holden, and frequented by the nobility and gentry of this and the neighbouring counties. Grantham was certainly a Roman town, as the ruins of a castle, and other antiquities found here, together with its situation on the Ermine street, clearly indicate. Fairs, fifth Monday in Lent, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; Easter Eve, Holy Thursday, for horses and sheep; July 10, Oct. 26, Dec. 17, for horses and horned cattle. Market, Saturday, which is abundantly supplied with corn and provisions of all kinds, at a reasonable rate.

Grantham Canal, begins on the E. side of Grantham, and passes Harlaxton, the Point at the foot of Woolsthorp hill, Stainwith, Redmile, along Belvoir vale, by Barkestone, Plungar, Harby, Long Clawson, to Hicckling; from thence it passes through Kinmoulton, Coulton Bassett, Cropwell Bishop, and joins the Trent between Holme, Pierrepont and Radcliffe, in Nottinghamshire. There is a branch from Cropwell Bishop to Bingham. From Grantham to the Trent by this canal is 30 miles, and 148 feet fall to the river Trent.

Grantley, High, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3 m. W. from Ripon.

Grantley, Low, Claro wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Ripon.

Graslee, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Rothbury.

Grasmere Mountains, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; are about 2 m. E. from Crommack Water Lake, commanding most beautiful and extensive views; their height being estimated at 1,047 yards.

Grasmere Water, a lake in Kendal ward, Westmoreland, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ambleside. This small lake is, according to Mr. Gray, situated in a peaceful happy vale. The bosom of the mountains, spreading here into a broad basin, discover in the midst Grasmere Water: its margin is hollowed into small bays, with eminences, some of rock, some of soft turf, that half conceal and vary the figure of the little lake they command: from the shore, a low promontory pushes itself far into the water, and on it stands a white village, with a parish church rising in the midst of it; hanging inclosures, corn fields, and meadows green as an emerald, with their trees and hedges, and cattle, fill up the whole space from the edge of the water: just opposite is a large farm house, at the bottom of a steep smooth lawn, embosomed in old woods, which climb half way up the mountains' sides, discovering above a broken line of crags, that crown the scene.

Not a single red tile, no flaring gentleman's house, break in upon the repose of this little unsophisticated paradise; but all is peace, rusticity, and happy poverty, in its least and most becoming attire. This description of the lake by Mr. Gray is not, in the opinion of Mr. West, taken from the most advantageous situation for viewing. In his opinion, the most advantageous station is on the South end of the Western side: in order to arrive at this point, the traveller should proceed from Ambleside by Clappergate, along the banks of the river Brathay, and at Scalewith bridge ascend a steep hill called Loughrig, leading to Grassmere, and a little beyond its summit, is a view of the valley and lake, lying in the sweetest order.

Gransby, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N.W. from Caistor.

Grass Croft, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Chesterfield.

Glass Farm, Osulston hund. Middlesex; 4 m. E.S.E. from Edware.

Grass Hill, Darlington ward, Durham; 8½ m. S.E. from Aldstone Moor.

Grassington, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 10 m. E. from Settle.

Grass Moor, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Chesterfield.

Grasshorpe, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Tuxford.

Grassyrd Hall, Lonsdale hund. Lancashire, 4½ m. N.E. from Lancaster.

Grateley, Andover hund. Hampsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Andover.

Gratton, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. W.N.W. from Winstar.

Gratton, Sherwell hund. Devonsh. 9 m. N.E. from Barnstaple.

Gratwick, Tutmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. W.S.W. from Uttoxeter.

Gravel Hill, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Birmingham.

Graveley, Papworth hund. Cambridgesh. 4½ m. N.W. from Caxton.

Graveley, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. N. from Stevenage.

Graveley Hall, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Stevenage.

Graveney, Scray lath, Kent; 3 m. N.W. from Faversham.

Gravenhurst, Lower, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 5½ m. E.S.E. from Ampthill.

Gravenhurst, Upper, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Ampthill.

Gravenor Cross, Stoddoson hund. Shropshire; 3 m. E. from Bridgenorth.

Gravenor, High, Stoddoson hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. E. from Bridgenorth.

Graves End, Edwinstree hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Standon.

Gravesend, Ford lath, Kent; 22 m. E. S.E. from London, containing 412 houses, and 2483 inhabitants; consists of several narrow streets, built on a declivity leading to the Thames; and is partly situated in the parish of Milton, which adjoins to

that of Gravesend on the E. side. The church was built by an act of parliament between the years 1731, and 1733, which granted 5000*l.* for the purpose, arising from the duties of coals and culm, levied under the acts of 9 and 10 Queen Anne, for building 50 new churches near London. Gravesend has been greatly improved since the year 1764, when a new town hall was erected by the corporation, having an open space beneath, where the poultry market is kept. In 1767 a new wharf, crane, and causeway, were made, the expence of keeping which in repair is reimbursed by small tolls for crannage and wharfage. In 1773, an act passed for paving, cleansing, and lighting the principal streets, &c. under the clauses of which very material improvements have been effected. This town (conjointly with Milton) is governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, and 24 common council men. The increase of the trade, population, and buildings of Gravesend, has been particularly rapid since the middle of the last century. Most of the inhabitants are in some way or other engaged in maritime pursuits or employments. A small manufactory for cables and ropes is carried on here; and about 30 years ago, a yard for ship-building established, at which several men of war, frigates, and smaller vessels, have been built. The cod and haddock fishery furnishes employment to about 18 or 20 smacks belonging to this place; and most of the Dutch turbot vessels lie off the town, and send their cargoes to the London markets, in small boats, &c. All outward-bound ships are obliged to anchor in the reach before Gravesend, till they have been visited by the searchers belonging to the office of the customs established here; besides which, the numbers of shipping usually lying here occasioning a continual influx of seamen and strangers, the inns and public houses are of course numerous. Most of the East and West India trade, and indeed of the outward-bound ships in general, are here supplied with live and dead stock, and vegetables, about 80 acres of ground being under garden culture for that purpose. The corporation of London claims the right of conservancy on the rivers Thames and Medway, within certain limits; and 2 courts of conservancy for Kent are generally holden every year at Gravesend, which is commonly called the extremity of the port of London, although its rights extend to the North Foreland. Its immediate jurisdiction, however, extends to about 1 mile below the town, to the extremity of the parish of Milton; and beyond that coals pay no duty to the city. In the summer season, many visitors are attracted by a new bathing house, erected by the subscription of the principal inhabitants. Henry VIII. erected a strong battery or platform here, to repel any desultory attack from the

French, at the same time erecting a block-house at Tilbury for a similar purpose; the latter is now improved into a commanding and important fortress; but the former has been suffered to run into complete ruin, and even its exact situation is not with certainty known. A small embrasure mounting a few guns seems however to have been kept up for the defence of Gravesend, till about the year 1778, when a new battery of 16 guns was raised on the east side of the town. Since that time another battery of 16 guns has been raised in a situation somewhat nearer to it. The growing prosperity of this town was considerably checked in the reign of Richard II. when the French sailed up the Thames in galleys, and having plundered and burnt many of the houses, carried away a number of the inhabitants prisoners. It was the loss thus occasioned that induced the king to give the town's people a legal claim to the water passage to London, by his grant to the abbey of St. Mary of Grace, the then owners of the manor. By this grant, the town's people undertook to convey passengers at 2d per head, or let the hire of the whole boat at 4s. These continued to be the prices charged till 1737, when the fare was raised to 6d.; and this again to 9d. about the year 1750, when the open tilt-boats formerly in use, were discarded for larger boats built with decks, but retaining the former name. Since 1790, the boats have been made yet larger and more commodious, and the fare advanced to 1s. Besides this, which is called the long ferry, there is a second ferry to Tilbury. In Aug. 1727, the greater part of this town was burnt down by an accidental fire, which was at length stopped by blowing up some inns by gunpowder. Fair, April 23, for toys &c. Oct. 24, for horses, shop goods, cloths, pedlary, and toys. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.

Graves Hill, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Bedford.

Graydon, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 7 m. E. from Holsworthy.

Grayningham, Corriugham hund. Lincolnsh. 9 m. N.E. from Gainsborough.

Grayrigg, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Kendal.

Grayrigg Foot, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Kendal.

Grays, Hemlock hund. Devonsh. $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Tiverton.

Grays, Bisley hund. Gloucestersh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Stroud.

Grays Lays, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 5 m. E.S.E. from York.

Grays Thurrock, see Thurrock.

Grays Wood, Godalming hund. Surrey; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Godalming.

Grayshot, Alton hund. Hampsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. from Alton.

Graysouthen, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Workington.

Graystock, Leath ward, Cumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Penrith.

Graystock Castle, Leath ward, Cumberland. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Penrith.

Graystock Park, Leath ward, Cumberland; adjoining Graystock.

Grayton, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Ross.

Grayton, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bromesgrove.

Greaddon, Ewias Tacey hund. Herefordshire; 15 m. S.W. from Hereford, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Kinderchurch.

Gready, Middle, Powder hund. Cornwall; 3 m. S.W. from Lostwithiel.

Greasbrough, Siraforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Rotherham.

Greasby, Wirral hund. Chesh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. from Parkgate.

Great Lodge, Hinkford hund. Essex; 6 m. S. W. from Sudbury.

Great Lodge, Alton hund. Hampsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Farnham.

Great Rocks, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 4 m. E. from Buxton.

Greatham, Stockton ward, Durham; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Stockton.

Greatham, Alton hund. Hampsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Alton.

Greatham, Alstoe hund. Rutlandsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Stamford.

Greatness, Sutton lathe, Kent; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Sevenoaks.

Greave Hall, Osgoldness, wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Pontefract.

Greaves, Hemlingford hund. Warwickshire; 4 m. N.N.W. from Coleshill.

Gredington, Flintsh. 5 m. N.E. from Ellicsmere, noted for having been the birth-place of the late upright, but inflexible Lord Chief Justice Kenyon.

Green, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S.W. from Exeter.

Green, The, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from St. Neots.

Green, The, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.N.E. from Ashton-under-Line.

Green, The, Normancross hund. Huntingdonsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Peterborough.

Green Acres Moor, Salford hund. Lancash. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Manchester.

Green Arbour, Straforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.E. from Rotherham.

Green Bank, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Whitehaven.

Green Bank, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 3 m. N. from Broughton.
Green Class, Staincliffe and Ewecross wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N.W. from Settle.
Green Cragg, East ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. N.N.E. from Brough.
Green Croft, Chester ward, Durham; 7½ m. N.W. from Durham.
Green Drop, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from Bernards Castle.
Green Dyke, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 9 m. N.W. from Nottingham.
Green End, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 5 m. N.E. from Bedford.
Green End, Clifton hund. Bedfordsh. 6½ m. S. from Biggleswade.
Green End, Stodden hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. S. from Kimbolton.
Green End, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. W.N.W. from High Wycombe.
Green End, Dunmow hund. Essex; 1½ m. S.E. from Dunmow.
Green End, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 5½ m. W.N.W. from Standon.
Green End, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. E.S.E. from Berk Hempstead.
Green End, Oldsey hund. Hertfordsh. 5¼ m. S.S.W. from Royston.
Green End, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 2 m. W.S.W. from Huntingdon.
Green End, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Kimbolton.
Green End, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 8½ m. S.S.E. from Bellingham.
Green End, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. S.E. from Coleshill.
Green End Bank, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Clitheroe, adjoining Sawley Abbey.
Greenfield, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. N. from Winster.
Green Field, Pirton hund. Oxfordsh. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Watlington.
Green Gate, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5½ m. N.E. from Ald-tone Moor.
Green Hall, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.S.W. from Hawes.
Green Hill, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 8½ m. N. from Chesterfield.
Green Hill, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Hertford.
Green Hill, Augustine lathe, Kent; 3½ m. N.N.E. from Canterbury.
Green Hill, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 3½ m. E. from Horby.
Green Hill, Langtree hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. S.W. from Henley.
Green Hill Lane, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 9½ m. E.S.E. from Wirksworth.
Green Hills, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 9½ m. E.N.E. from Longtown.
Green House, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.W. from Atherstone.
Green Lane, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 6 m. S.W. from Nantwich.
Green Lane, High Peak hund. Derbysh. ½ m. S. from Buxton.

Green Lane, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Hemel Hempstead.
Green Lodge, Greens Norton hund. Northamptonsh. 4½ m. W.S.W. from Towcester.
Green Rigg, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5 m. N.N.E. from Broughton.
Green Side, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Huddersfield.
Green Street, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 1 m. N. from High Wycombe.
Green Street, Dunmow hund. Essex; 4½ m. S.W. from Dunmow.
Green Street, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 6½ m. S.S.W. from St. Alban's.
Green Street, Edwinstree hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. W.N.W. from Bishops Stortford.
Green Street, Scray lathe, Kent; 3½ m. W.N.W. from Faversham. *Fair*, Sept. 23, for cattle.
Green Street, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; ½ m. S.S.E. from Enfield Highway.
Green Street, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. S. from: Highgate, adjoining Kentish Town Grove.
Green Street Green, Sutton lathe, Kent; 5¼ m. S.E. from Bromley.
Green Street Green, Bosmere and Claydon hund., Suffolk; 4½ m. S.W. from Needham.
Green Tate, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 6 m. N. from Kendal.
Greens Hut, Beaminster hund. Dorsetsh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Beaminster.
Greens Norton, Greens Norton hund. Northamptonsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Towcester.
Greenfield, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Ampthill.
Greenfield, Flintsh. ½ m. E. from Holywell.
Greenford, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 4 m. N.N.W. from Old Brentford. Here is a charity-school, founded by its then rector the Rev. Edward Beetham, in 1776.
Greenford Green, Gore hund. Middlesex; 7 m. N.E. from Uxbridge.
Greenhaigh, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Kirkham.
Greenham Chapel, Faircross hund. Berksh. 1½ m. E.S.E. from Newbury.
Greenhead, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 1½ m. E. from Altrincham.
Greenhead, Darlington ward, Durham; 4 m. S.E. from Wolsingham.
Greenhill, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 2 m. N.W. from Ellesmere.
Greenhill, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. adjoining the S.E. end of Litchfield.
Greenhill Bank, West ward, Westmoreland; 6½ m. W.N.W. from Appleby.
Greenhill Green, Gore hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. N.N.E. from Harrow.
Greenhithe, Sutton lathe, Kent; 3 m. N.E. from Dartford, is an hamlet in Swanscombe parish, situated on the banks of the Thames, where there is a ferry into

Essex, for horses and cattle. The chalk pits behind Greenhitch are immense; the cliffs where the chalk has been dug, being in many places from 100 to 150 feet in perpendicular height. The chalk forms a very considerable branch of commerce; and along the shore are several wharfs, for the convenience of shipping it off, both in its natural state, and when burnt into lime, for which purpose here are several large lime kilns. The flints pervading the chalk in their strata, are also collected for sale; and vast quantities are exported to China, as supposed for the use of the potteries. Even the potteries in Staffordshire consume several thousand tons annually. In some parts, the chalk works are many feet below the level of the Thamer; and being interspersed with houses, lime kilns, &c. present a very singular aspect.

Greenholm, High, East ward, Westmoreland; 3 m. S.S.W. from Orton.

Greenholm, Low, West ward, Westmoreland; 2½ m. S.W. from Orton.

Greenhow, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. S. from Gishborough.

Greenhow Hill, Claro wap. Yorksh. 9½ m. W.N.W. from Ripley.

Greenland Dock, Brixton hund. Surrey; 3½ m. E.S.E. from London, adjoining Rotherhithe on the north, and Deptford on the south, is famed as being the first extensive wet dock formed in the neighbourhood of London. It was chiefly used by Greenland ships, and had every requisite convenience for boiling the blubber, &c. to the great annoyance of the neighbourhood; but it has recently (June 1809) been opened for the reception of foreign merchantment; and particularly the Baltic trade.

Greenland House, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. W. from Great Marlow, was in the civil wars converted by its owner, Sir John D'Oyley, into a garrison, through his attachment to the royal cause. In this state it sustained a siege of 6 months, when most part of the building having been destroyed, the governor, Colonel Hawkins, capitulated on honourable terms.

Greenley, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. E.N.E. from Haltwhistle.

Greenlow, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. N.E. from Tideswell.

Greenrigg, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. from Hesket Newmarket.

Greenside, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5½ m. N.E. from Stockport.

Greenside, Chester ward, Durham; 6½ m. W. from Gateshead.

Greenstead, Lexden hund. Essex; 1 m. E. from Chelmsford.

Greensted, Ongar hund. Essex; 1 m. S.W. from Chipping-Ongar. The church of this village is considered by some of the

best^d informed antiquaries, as one of the most singular and ancient in Great Britain. It is entirely composed of wood; the sides being formed of the trunks of large chestnut trees, split, or sawn asunder. These are set upright close to each other, and let into a cill and plate; at the top they are fastened with wooden pins. It seems not improbable, that this rough and unpolished fabric was first erected as a sort of shrine for the reception of the corpse of St. Edmund, which in its return from London to Bury, was carried in a chest.

Greensted Hall, Ongar hund. Essex; ¼ m. S.W. from Chipping-Ongar.

Greenway, Haxtor hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. N. from Dartmouth.

Greenwell, Chester ward, Durham; 7 m. N.W. from Durham.

Greenwell Hall, Darlington ward, Durham; 2 m. E.N.E. from Wolsingham.

Greenwich, Sutton lathe, Kent; 5 m. E.S.E. from London, containing 2,121 houses, and 14,339 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, which is here from 320 to 360 yards broad at low water, and proportionably deep. Greenwich, considered as a town, may be reckoned one of the genteeldest, as well as pleasantest in England; its church is a peculiarly handsome and commodious building. The inhabitants are many of them, persons of note and fashion, who have served their country in the fleets or armies, and here pass the remainder of their days in ease and honour: but its chief glory is the magnificent hospital, founded by his majesty King William III. for aged and disabled seamen. This magnificent and extensive structure is principally built with Portland stone, consisting of four distinct quadrangular piles of building, distinguished by the names of the respective monarchs in whose reigns they were founded or built. The grand front opens on a terrace, skirting the south bank of the Thames, and extending to the length of 865 feet, in the centre of which is a descent to the river, by a double flight of steps. The ground plot of the whole edifice forms nearly a square, of which King Charles's building, (built by that monarch at an expence of 36,000*l.* for his occasional residence, and given together with the whole of the ground to the foundation by King William III.) occupied the north-west angle; Queen Anne's the north-east; King William's the south-west; and Queen Mary's the south-east. King Charles's building contains the apartments of the governor and lieutenant governor, the council-room, 15 wards for the pensioners, and other chambers differently appropriated. King William's and Queen Mary's buildings, besides other useful offices, contain the great hall and chapel. The former of which is 106 feet in length, 58 feet

wide, and 50 feet high. This hall was painted by Sir James Thornhill, who was six years in completing it, and was paid 6,685*l.* for his labour. The chapel is one of the most elegant specimens of Grecian architecture in this county; erected from the classical designs of the late James Stuart, Esq. The interior of the chapel is fitted up with great taste and elegance: even the most subordinate parts are regulated by a characteristic propriety in respect to the grand design, which commands admiration. Many of the ornaments are naval; the very pavement is made subservient to remind the spectator of the destination of the building, the stones being so disposed, as to represent the anchor, the compass, &c. and in fact, every part throughout bears marks of the same judicious disposition. But the finest work of art which decorates this superb structure, is the altar-piece, representing the preservation of St. Paul from Shipwreck on the Island of Melita; executed by West. The funds of this hospital arise from 6*d.* per month, paid out of the wages of every mariner in the king's and merchants' services. In 1699, King William III. made a grant of 19,500*l.* and in the same year 600*l.* was obtained by a lottery. In 1700, Henry, Earl of Romney, made over his tolls of Greenwich market. In 1705, Queen Anne made a grant of 6,172*l.* 1*s.* In 1707, the moiety of an estate, valued at 40,000*l.* was bequeathed to the hospital by Robert Osbaldeston, Esq. together with the profits of his unexpired grant of the North and South Foreland Lighthouses, and which grant has been since renewed for 99 years. In the following year, all unclaimed and forfeited shares of prize and bounty money, were given to the hospital by act of Parliament, and confirmed by several subsequent acts. In 1710, 6,000*l.* per annum was granted towards the building of the chapel, &c. out of the new duty on coals and culm; this was continued for a longer term, by George I.; and in 1728, on a recommendation from the same sovereign, the Commons voted 10,000*l.* in aid of the funds of the hospital; and a similar sum was granted annually for the same purpose, during many subsequent years. In 1735, the Commons resolved, that the rents and profits of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Derwentwater, should be applied towards the completion of the hospital; and afterwards to the maintenance of the pensioners. These estates produced in the years 1766-7 and 8, upwards of the vast sum of 170,000*l.* The other revenues of the hospital arise from such of the grants above-mentioned, as were of a permanent nature; from fines for fishing with unlawful nets, and for other offences committed on the Thames; from the half pay of those of its officers

who have regular salaries, and from other sources of minor consideration. The government of this hospital was originally vested in the commissioners appointed by the crown, but in the year 1775, by a charter from his present majesty, they became a body corporate. This charter was followed by an act of Parliament, which vested in the commissioners thus incorporated, all the estates held in trust for the benefit of the hospital. The commissioners under this charter and act, are, the archbishops, the lord chancellor, the lords of the privy-council, all the great officers of state, the 12 judges, the flag officers, and commissioners of the navy; the master and 5 senior elder brethren of the Trinity-house; the lord mayor, and 3 senior aldermen of London; the governor, the deputy governor, the director, and other officers of the hospital, all for the time being. The principal officers, and their respective salaries, are, a governor 1,000*l.* lieutenant-governor 400*l.* 4 captains 230*l.* each, 8 lieutenants 115*l.* each, treasurer 200*l.* secretary 160*l.* auditor 100*l.* surveyor 260*l.* clerk of the works 91*l.* 5*s.* clerk of the cheque 160*l.*, 2 chaplains 130*l.* each, a physician 182*l.* 10*s.* steward 160*l.* surgeon, and various assistants and inferior servants. The officers are allowed a certain quantity of coals and candles, in addition to their salaries, and 14*d.* per day in lieu of diet. The pensioners, who are the principal objects of this noble institution, have from time to time, been increased in proportion as the extension of the funds proved sufficient for the maintenance of a greater number. When the hospital was first opened for their reception, in January 1703, 52 were admitted; in the 3 following years, they were increased to 300; and from that time to the year 1738, to 1000. Since then, their number has been progressively augmented to 2,410, the present complement. At first, only the maimed and aged seamen belonging to the royal navy were admitted into the hospital; but those disabled in the merchant service had the same privilege given them by Queen Anne in 1710; three years before that, all foreigners who had served in the British navy 2 years were invested with the same rights, in respect to this charity, as natives; marines are considered in the same light as seamen. Every pensioner has an allowance of 7 loaves, weighing 16*ozs.* each; 3*lbs.* of beef, 2*lbs.* of mutton, a pint of peas, a pound and a quarter of cheese, 20*zs.* of butter, 14 quarts of beer, and 1*s.* for pocket money; the latter sum is increased to 1*s.* 6*d.* for the boatswain's mate, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for the boatswain. The cloathing allowed to every pensioner is a blue suit, a hat, 3 pair of blue yarn stockings, 3 pair of shoes, and 4 shirt, 5 neckcloths, and 2

night caps, every 2 years; besides bedding, great coats for the aged and infirm, and watch coats for those on guard. The bread and beer are both made by proper persons belonging to the establishment, for which purposes a large brewery, bakehouse, &c. have been erected just without the hospital. The widows of seamen, who in pursuance of the original design, are provided for in this charity, have the exclusive privilege of being appointed nurses in the hospital. At the time of their admission, they must be under 45 years of age, they are provided with clothing, diet, and lodging, and allowed 8*l.* annually as wages. The whole number of pensioners admitted into the hospital, since its foundation, is upwards of 19,000, that of nurses about 750. In 1763, an act passed, for granting pensions to such worthy objects as could not for want of room, be received into the hospital; and in pursuance of this act, 1,400 pensioners were appointed to receive 7*l.* per annum. In 1782, 500 additional ones were appointed, and they are now increased to 3,000. The magnificence of this structure attracts a great number of visitors, and the money given by them for viewing the hall, is devoted to the support of the school, in which 200 boys are clothed, maintained, and educated for 3 years, and then bound out for 7 years to the sea service. Upwards of 3,560 have been here educated. Annexed to the hospital is the infirmary, appropriated respectively to those whose cases require surgical aid, and to those who are in need only of physical assistance. From the year 1447, when the manor and royalty of Greenwich reverted to the crown, it has generally been a favourite residence of our sovereigns, particularly in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. Edward VI. Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. and II. Among the smaller charitable foundations at Greenwich, are 2 hospitals or colleges for poor people, viz. Lambard's, and Norfolk College; and several charity-schools. In 1557, 2 burgesses were returned to Parliament by the inhabitants of this town, but this was the only time of exercising that right: the assizes were also holden here in the 1st, 4th, and 5th years of Elizabeth. On the river side is the spacious iron wharf of Millington and Company, to which the various articles manufactured at their immense iron works at Swallow, Winstan, Winstan Mill, and other places on the banks of the Derwent, are forwarded for the convenience of the home trade. Greenwich was the landing-place of the princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, the mother of his present majesty. Her royal Highness, the present princess of Wales, also landed here, previous to her marriage. But the most memorable event of this de-

scription, was the landing of the remains of the ever-to-be-lamented Nelson, who greatly fell in the battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st of Oct. 1805. His body was brought to England, and being decreed a public funeral, was ordered to be laid in state in the hall at Greenwich Hospital, where during 3 days, the 5th, 6th, and 7th, of January, 1806, the view of his honoured bier drew forth the heartfelt sigh from an immense multitude of his countrymen. On the 8th of January, the body was conveyed in a solemn procession by water to the Admiralty, preparatory to its interment in St. Paul's Cathedral. (See *London, St. Paul's*.) The splendid funeral car used on this occasion was presented by the Lord Chamberlain to Greenwich Hospital, in the upper part of the hall of which it is now placed. *Fairs*, Easter-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; Whit-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; for predatory and toys. *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday.

Greenwich Park, Sutton lathe, Kent; adjoining Greenwich, was disjoined from the palace when the latter was converted into an hospital, and still continues to be vested in the crown. It contains 188 acres, and was walled round with brick by James I. The Ranger's house, begun by Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I. was finished by Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. who employed Inigo Jones as the architect. This building is by Walpole characterized as one of the most beautiful of the works of that great architect. The tower in Greenwich Park, which had been erected by Duke Humphrey, was rebuilt or repaired by Henry VIII. who alternately made it the residence of some of the younger branches of the royal family, and his mistresses. At the commencement of the civil war, it was secured for the Parliament; but in 1675, pulled down by order of Charles II. and on its site the present Royal Observatory founded. This spot was chosen by Sir Christopher Wren, and the celebrated Flamsteed appointed the first astronomer royal. Within the building is a deep dry well, for making observations on the stars in day-time. This building is furnished with the best astronomical and mathematical instruments in the world, and from the meridian of Greenwich all English astronomers make their calculations. The prospects from hence, and from One Tree Hill, are uncommonly fine, particularly of the metropolis, the county of Essex, and the serpentine windings of the Thames, animated by the crowds of shipping continually navigating its busy stream. The park itself affords much rich scenery: it was laid out by Le Notre, in the time of Charles II. and is planted chiefly with elm, and Spanish chestnut; of this park,

the present Princess of Wales was appointed Ranger in the year 1806.

Greenwood Hall, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. N.E. from Newcastle-under-line.

Greet, Overs hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. (S.E. from Ludlow.

Greetland, Morley wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.W. from Huddersfield.

Greetwell, Lawress wap. Lincolnsh. 2 m. E. from Lincoln.

Greety Gate, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 1 m. S. from Broughton.

Gregory Mouse, East Gillling wap. Yorksh. 10 m. N.N.W. from North Allerton.

Gregory's, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. ½ m. N.W. from Beaconsfield.

Greinton, Whitley hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. E. from Bridgewater.

Grendon, Wymersley hund. Northamptonsh. 7½ m. S.W. from Higham Ferrers.

Grendon, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N.W. from Atherstone.

Grendon Bishop, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Bromyard.

Grendon Underwood, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 7½ m. S.W. from Winslow.

Grendon Warren, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. W. from Bromyard.

Grinstead Green, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 5½ m. W.N.W. from Dunmow.

Gresford, Denbighsh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Wrexham, is beautifully situated on an eminence, at the opening of the vale of Cheshire. *Fairs*, second Monday in April, last Monday in August, first Monday in December, for cattle and pedlary.

Gresham, North Eppingham hund. Norfolk; 6 m. E.S.E. from Holt.

Gresholm, *Isle of*, lying at the south-west entrance of St. Bride's Bay, on the Pembroke-shire coast.

Gresley Castle, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Burton-on-Trent.

Gresley Church, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 4 m. S.E. from Burton-on-Trent.

Gressenhall, Launditch hund. Norfolk; 2 m. N.W. from East Dereham. Here was a collegiate chapel, all of which is demolished, except the nave, now converted into an infirmary belonging to the poor-house erected for the hundreds of Milford and Launditch. *Fair*, Dec. 6, for toys and pedlary.

Gressingham, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 1½ m. N.N.W. from Hornby.

Greta, a river in Yorksh. running into the Tees near Norton.

Greta Bridge, West Gillling wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.E. from Bernards Castle.

Greta, a river in Lancash. running into the Lune.

Greta, a river in Westmoreland, running into the Lune below Thurland Castle.

Gretford, Ness hund. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Market Deeping.

Gretford House, Ness hund. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Market Deeping.

Grettham, Hill hund. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Horncastle.

Gretton, Kiftsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 9½ m. N.N.W. from Wiuchcombe.

Gretton, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 10 m. W.N.W. from Oundle.

Gretton, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. E.N.E. from Church Stretton.

Gretworth, Chipping Warden hund. Northamptonsh. 7 m. E.N.E. from Banbury.

Greville Mount, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. S.W. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Grewell, Odiham hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. W. from Odiham.

Grewelthorpe, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Masham.

Grewsers Green, Freshwell hund. Essex; 5½ m. E.S.E. from Saffron Walden.

Grey Friar, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 7 m. W.N.W. from Hawkshead.

Grey Marc, West hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. S.E. from Bodmin.

Grey Stone, Tundale ward, Northumberland; 6½ m. N.E. from Aldstone Moor.

Grey's Court, Bentfield hund. Oxfordsh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Henley.

Greystone Hall, Darlington ward, Durham; 7½ m. N.W. from Darlington.

Gribbes, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 9 m. S.W. from Fruro.

Gribthorpe, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N. from Howden.

Gridiron Hall, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Buckingham.

Gristly, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Buckingham.

Griff, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. S. from Nuneaton.

Grigg, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 4½ m. W.S.W. from Kendal.

Grimblethorpe, Louth Eske wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. W. from Louth.

Grimchard, East Kingsbury hund. Somersetsh. adjoining the N.N.W. end of Chard.

Grime Hills, Salford hund. Lancash. 4½ m. S.W. from Haslingden.

Grimes Ditch, Cranbourne hund. Dorsetshire, adjoining Woodyate Inn on the north-east, is supposed by Dr. Stukeley to have been thrown up before Caesar's time, and serves at present to divide the counties of Wilts and Dorset.

Grimsley, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 4½ m. N. from Worcester.

Grimoldby, Louth Eske wap. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. E. from Louth.

Grims Dike, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.E. from Leeds.

Grimsaigh, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 4½ m. N.E. from Preston.

Grimsal Green, Hinckford hund. Essex; 4½ m. E. from Dunmow.

Grimsby, Bradley Haverstoe wap. Lincolnsh. 163½ m. N.E. from London, contains 265 houses, 1,584 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. The

right of election is vested in the freemen, who at present consist of 150. The streets are clean, the houses in general well built; and the church is large and handsome. It is a very ancient borough, governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, 11 aldermen, 12 common council men, 2 coroners, 2 bailiffs, 2 chamberlains, a town-clerk, and 3 serjeants at mace. The mayor and 2 senior aldermen are justices of the peace; and the mayor and bailiff hold courts every Tuesday and Friday. By its situation at the mouth of the Humber, it formerly possessed a very considerable trade; but its harbour choking, and a dangerous sand-bank drifting near its mouth, it no longer became a safe roadstead for large vessels, and consequently much of its trade was transferred to Hull. It still however carries on a small coasting trade in sloops; salt and coals being the articles chiefly imported. It had formerly a castle, which is entirely decayed. Here Archbishop Whitgift was born. Near the town are some very extraordinary fountains, termed Blow Wells, which although always full, never overflow. *Fairs*, June 17, for sheep; Sept. 15, for horses. *Market*, Wednesday.

Grimshy, Little, Ludborough hund. Lincolnsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Louth.

Grimscote, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Shipston-on-Stour.

Grimscott, Stratton hund. Cornwall; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Stratton.

Grimscott, Towcester hund. Northamptonsh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Towcester.

Grimshaw Park, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 1 m. S.E. from Blackburn.

Grimshill, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Wem.

Grimsthorpe, Strathforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Sheffield.

Grimsthorpe Castle, Belfisloe wap. Lincolnsh. 3 m. E.S.E. from Corby, was, according to Fuller, built on a sudden by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, to entertain King Henry in his progress through these parts.

Grimstick, Uttlesford hund. Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Saffron Walden.

Grimston, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Melton Mowbray.

Grimston, Holderness, Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Hedon.

Grimston, Hanging, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.S.E. from New Malton.

Grimston, North, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from New Malton.

Grimstone, St. George hund. Dorsetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Dorchester.

Grimston, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; 7 m. E.N.E. from Lynn Regis.

Grimstone, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from York.

Grimstone, Rydale wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Helmsley.

Grimstone Hall, Barkstone Ash wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Tadcaster.

Grimthorp, Harthill wap. Yorksh. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from New Malton.

Grimthorp, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Barnsley.

Grina Sidr, Strathforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Sheffield.

Grindale, Dickering lathr. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bridlington.

Grindle, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 4 m. S from Shifnall.

Grindleford Bridge, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Bakewell.

Grindleton, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Clitheroe.

Grindley, Pirchill hund. Staffordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Uttoxeter.

Grindley Brook, Broxton hund. Chesh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Malpas.

Grindley Marsh, Salford hund. Lancash. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Manchester.

Grindon, Northaksh. Durham; 8 m. S.W. from Berwick. This part of the county is situated at the north extremity of Northumberland;

Grindon, Stockton ward, Durham; 3 m. S.E. from Sedgfield.

Grindon, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 10 m. S.W. from Bellingham.

Grindon, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. E.S.E. from Leek. Here, according to Dr. Plot, are quarries of variegated marble, of a good quality, and taking an excellent polish.

Grindon Rigg, Northamsh. Durham; 8 m. S.W. from Berwick. This part of the county is situated at the extremity of Northumberland. Here a great victory was gained over the Scots in 1556, by the Earl of Northumberland and his brother. The chiefs slain in the battle were interred on the spot, and four upright rude stone pillars erected as a funeral memorial.

Grindstone Quarries, Chester ward, Durham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Gateshead. Near the few houses erected here, the grindstones sent to all quarters of the globe, under the name of Newcastle grindstones, are quarried, and constitute a great branch of the trades of Newcastle and Gateshead.

Gringley, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from East Retford. *Fair*, Dec. 12, for cattle and merchandise.

Gringley-on-the-Hill, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 6 m. E.S.E. from Bawtry. Here is a considerable trade in boots and shoes.

Gringley, Little, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Retford.

Gringling Gate, Chester ward, Durham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Gateshead.

Grisham, East, Milverton hund. Somersetsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Wellington.

Grisham, West, Milverton hund. Somersetsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Wiveliscombe.

Grinkel Bank, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 7 m. E.N.E. from Gishborough.

Grinter, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 9 m. E.S.E. from Helston.

Grinslade, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 2 m. N.W. from Carlisle.

Grinstead, East, Alderbury hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. S.E. from Salisbury.

Grinstead, West, Alderbury hund. Wiltsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Salisbury.

Grinstead Green, Alderbury hund. Wiltsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Salisbury.

Grinstead, East, Pevensy rape, Sussex; $34\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from London, contains 389 houses, 2,650 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This privilege was conferred in 1 Edward II. and the right of election vested in the burgage holders only, who amount to 36. This is a neat handsome town, containing many modern-built houses, and an elegant church, and town-hall, where the Lent assizes for the county are holden. It is pleasantly situated on a hill, near the borders of Surrey, commanding beautiful prospects. The government is vested in a bailiff, who is the returning officer. At the east end of the town is a large handsome stone building, erected in the form of a square, called Sackville College; founded by James Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and endowed with an income of 330*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of 24 aged persons of both sexes. This college is governed by a warden and 2 gentlemen assistants. Here the Duke of Dorset has a suite of rooms, but as they are seldom occupied by his Grace, the judges of the circuit are accommodated with them during the assizes. The spire of the ancient church was destroyed by lightning in 1685, and rebuilt; but owing to the badness of the materials, fell down in Nov. 1785, destroying the body of the church, which occasioned the erection of the present structure. *Fairs*, April 21, July 13, for horned cattle; Dec. 11, for cattle and pedlary. *Market*, Thursday.

Grinstead, West, Bramber rape, Sussex; 7 m. S. from Hershamb.

Grinstead Park, Bramber rape, Sussex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Horsham.

Grinton, West Ham wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.W. from Richmond. *Fairs*, Good-Friday, Dec. 21, for cloth, brass, pewter, tin, and millinery.

Gripson, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Totness.

Gristhorpe, Pickering lath, Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Hunmanby.

Griston, Wayland hund. Norfolk; 2 m. S.E. from Wotton.

Gritham, Arundel rape, Sussex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Petworth.

Grittenham, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Wotton Bassett.

Grittleton, North Damerham hund. Wiltsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chippenham.

Grittleton House, North Damerham hund. Wiltsh. 7 m. S.W. from Malmesbury.

Grizedale, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 3 m. S.S.W. from Hawkshead.

Gronant, Anglesey; 8 m. W. from Llanerch-y-Medd.

Gronant, Flintsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Abergeley.

Groncy, a river in Brecknockshire, running into the Uske.

Grooby, Spokenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 4 m. N.W. from Leicester.

Groom Bridge, Sutton lath, Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Tunbridge Wells. Here was an ancient mansion, said to have been rebuilt at the expence of the Duke of Orleans, who was taken prisoner by the French owner of the estate, Sir William Waller; in which the Duke was confined during 35 years. *Fairs*, May 17, Sept. 2, for cattle and pedlary.

Groppehall, Bucklow hund. Chesh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Warrington.

Gross Green, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 7 m. S. from Bury St. Edmund's.

Grossmount, Skenfreth hund. Monmouthsh. $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Abergavenny.

Grafton, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 5 m. W.S.W. from Hadleigh.

Grafton, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Leek.

Grove, Wantage hund. Berksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Wantage.

Grove, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. N. from Ivinghoe.

Grove, Stratton hund. Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Stratton.

Grove, Augustine lath, Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Sandwich.

Grove, Scray lath, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Queenborough.

Grove, Bassellaw hund. Nottinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from East Retford.

Grove, The, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Beaconsfield.

Grove, The, Bisley hund. Gloucestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Stroud.

Grove, The, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Watford.

Grove, The, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Hemel Hempstead.

Grove, The, Gore hund. Middlesex; adjoining Hendon.

Grove, The, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Fulham.

Grove, The, Bloxham hund. Oxfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Baubury.

Grove, The, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 7 m. S. from Church Stretton.
Grove, The, Wootton hund. Surrey; 1½ m. N. from Dorking.
Grove, The, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. W.N.W. from Highworth.
Grove Ash, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 7 m. N.E. from Chipping Norton.
Grove Hall, Corringham hund. Lincolnsh. 10 m. W.S.W. from Brigg.
Grove Hall, Radnorsh. 3½ m. W. from Presteign.
Grove Hill, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 3½ m. N. from Hailsham.
Grove Hill, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 1 m. E. from Beverley.
Grove House, Buddlesgate hund. Hampsh. 3 m. S. from Romsey.
Grove House, Brixton hund. Surrey; ½ m. S.S.E. from Camberwell, is remarkably beautifully situated, commanding an extensive and charming prospect over the Thames and metropolis.
Grove House, Brixton hund. Surrey; 6½ m. S.S.W. from London, adjoining the west side of Tooting.
Grove House Lodge, Brixton hund. Surrey; 7 m. S.S.W. from London, and ½ m. N.N.E. from Merton.
Grove Land, Alton hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Farnham.
Grove Lane, Reading hund. Berksh. 1½ m. W.N.W. from Reading.
Grove, Little, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Chesham.
Grove Moor House, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. E. from East Retford.
Grove Park, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. N.W. from Watford.
Grove Park, Barlchway hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. W. from Warwick.
Grove Street, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. N.E. from London, adjoining Hackney, of which it is considered a part.
Grove Way, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. W.N.W. from Princes Risborough.
Groveley Castle, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. 8 m. E.N.E. from Hindon.
Groveley Lodge, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. 6½ m. W.N.W. from Salisbury.
Grove, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Standon.
Groves, Ford lath, Kent; 5 m. S.S.W. from Chatham, adjoining Snodland.
Groves, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 9 m. S.W. from Wolverhampton.
Groves, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 1½ m. N.N.E. from Ambleside.
Gromgrave Fold, Salford hund. Lancash. 4 m. E. from Bolton.
Grub Street, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 2½ m. W. from Westerham.
Grubs Barn, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Hatfield.

Grubs Bushes, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Hatfield.
Grubhill, Lawress wap. Lincolnsh. 8 m. E. from Lincoln.
Grundisburgh, Carlford hund. Suffol. 3½ m. N.W. from Woodbridge.
Grundridge, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. S.W. from Hexham.
Gruston, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. E.S.E. from Kington.
Guanock, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. S. from Holbeach.
Guard House, Leathward, Cumberland; 5 m. N.E. from Keswick.
Guards, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. S.W. from Longtown.
Gubbins, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Chipping Barnet, was once the property of the eminent Sir Thomas More, after whose attainder it reverted to the crown.
Gubble Geat, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Tring.
Gubin, Castle ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. S.W. from Morpeth.
Gudgeon Hall, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. S.S.W. from Wooler.
Guedall, a river in Montgomeryshire, running into the Dorvy.
Guernsey Island, lies 20 leagues S.W. from Weymouth in Dorsetshire, between 8 and 9 leagues W. from the coast of Normandy, 13 leagues S. of Bretagne, 7 leagues N.W. from Jersey, 5 leagues S.W. from Alderney, and 2 leagues W. from Sarke. In length from north-east to south-west about 12 miles; in breadth from north to south about 9; in circumference upwards of 80, containing 50 square miles, or 32,000 acres. The climate is mild and temperate, not subject to excessive heats, much less to severe cold; somewhat windy, but equally healthy and pleasant. The soil is, generally speaking, rich and fertile; the country, though sufficiently inclosed with stone fences, is more open than the Island of Jersey, and as capable of cultivation of every kind. On the north side, the coast is commonly low and flat, rising gradually, so that on the south the cliffs are of a prodigious height. The face of the country is variegated with hills and little eminence, and tolerably well watered with springs and sharp gravelly streams. There was formerly a fine lake, about ½ a league in extent, now filled up and turned into a meadow; but many of the opulent inhabitants have still very beautiful and convenient fish ponds. Fish is caught in great plenty all round the island, especially red and grey mullets, mackerel, conger eels, and lobsters. The agriculture of the island is but indifferent, although their land might be increased to any degree of fertility, by means of the seaweed constantly washed on shore. Al-

though coals are imported, yet the chief fuel of the poorer inhabitants is the seaweed, the ashes of which are reserved for the use of the farmers. There are in this island 10 parishes, each of which is divided into several vintons, for the more easy management of affairs, civil, ecclesiastical, and military, and the choice of their respective magistrates. The convention of the states consists of the governor (having under him a military force sufficient for the protection of the island), coroners, jurats, clergy, and constable: one of the clergy is commissary to the Bishop of Winchester, in whose diocese the island lies, and is called Dean. Though the country is very fully peopled, yet the houses are scattered up and down, according to the humour or convenience of the inhabitants; so that there is, properly speaking, but one town in the island, called St. Peter; which is seated on the east side, where the land bends in, and makes a safe and capacious bay. This town makes an handsome appearance from the sea, consisting of about 800 houses, which are strong stone edifices, but in general neither spacious or convenient. The harbour, which is called Port St. Pierre, affords sufficient shelter and security to shipping, by means of the pier erected here. On the north and west sides of the island are the small creeks of Bazon, L'Accousse, Ferrière, St. Sampson, and the West passage, which serve as harbours to vessels of light tonnage. The inhabitants are generally industrious, employing themselves chiefly in grazing, and the culture of their orchards and gardens; the former of which produce great quantities of excellent cyder. Woollen is their principal manufacture, for the carrying on of which they are allowed to import 2,000 tons annually from England, which is wrought up into stockings, waistcoats, and breeches. Lobsters are the only fish sent to a foreign market, although their fisheries might be rendered extremely profitable. Guernsey, till very lately, was the grand depot of all the foreign wines and brandies imported to London and many other parts in the kingdom; but since the establishment of the London docks, where the merchant is allowed to land his wine, &c. for a limited time, this lucrative system of warehousing is entirely lost. This island has ever been noted for its numerous hordes of smugglers, to the great prejudice both of the fair trader and government; but by the late legislative regulations, introduced by the great Mr. Pitt, this infamous traffick is almost entirely at an end; and it is presumed that the capital formerly employed in robbing the mother country, and in enriching our enemies, will be employed in lawful and

extensive commerce. The several islets and vast chains of rocks surrounding this country on every side, cause such a variety of tides and currents, as add much to its security; by rendering it equally difficult and dangerous for ships to approach it, unless they have pilots aboard extremely well acquainted with the coast.

Guest Ford, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Kendal.

Guestling, Hastings rape, Sussex; 5 m. N.E. from Hastings. Fair, May 23, for cattle and pedlary.

Guides House, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Cartmel. From hence to the neighbourhood of Lancaster, the sands are fordable at low water; the traveller taking the precaution of engaging the guide, without whose assistance it is a journey of very great danger. By pursuing this route between Ulverston and Lancaster, 17 miles of ground are saved.

Guides House, Anounderness hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Kirkham. Here the river Ribblesdale is fordable at low water, and here also the traveller must take guide; and by pursuing this route to Liverpool, instead of going round by Preston, he will save at least 14 miles of ground.

Guids Hall, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Framlingham.

Guids n Sutton, Broxtou hund. Chesh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Chester.

Guildford, Woking hund. Surrey; $27\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from London, contains 484 houses, 3,405 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was granted in 23 Edward I. and the right of election vested in the freemen and freeholders paying scot and lot, resident in the town, who amount to 170. This town is delightfully situated on the side of a chalk hill, adjoining the river Wey, which is here navigable for large barges. It chiefly consists of one long handsome street, intersected at right angles by 9 smaller ones. The buildings are in general respectable; the inns are particularly commodious; the churches, of which there are three, are handsome; and the town-hall, in which the assizes for the county are holden, is an elegant structure, built entirely of stone, at the joint expense of Lords Onslow and Grantley. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common-council. Guildford formerly enjoyed a considerable share of the clothing trade, a small part of which still remains. Its principal trade consists in sending timber and corn, purchased in the neighbouring counties, by means of its navigable river, to London, and in supplying the surrounding villages with their requisite merchandize. For the amusement of the inhabitants, a convenient theatre and assembly-room

have been erected; and the races holden annually in Whitsun-week in the neighbourhood of the town, are extremely well attended by all the nobility and gentry in the vicinage, to the great emolument of the townsmen. Here are the ruins of an old castle, which in Saxon times was a royal villa, where many of our kings passed their festivals. The charities are numerous: amongst the most conspicuous are the free-school, and charity-school, and a magnificent hospital founded in 1621 by Archbishop Abbot, a native of this place. *Fairs*, May 4, Nov. 22, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. *Market*, Thursday.

Guildford, East, Hastings rape, Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Rye.

Guildated Street, Ford lathe, Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Maidstone.

Guiltherwaite, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 5 m. E.S.E. from Ennerdale.

Gulford, Penwith hund. Cornwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Redruth.

Guliborough, Guliborough hund. Northamptonsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Northampton.

Guilt Lane, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Nottingham.

Guis-ance, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. S. from Alnwick.

Guiseley, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Otley.

Guist, Kynesford hund. Norfolk; 7 m. N.W. from Reepham.

Guiting, Lower, Kiftsgate hund. Gloucestersh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Winchcomb.

Guiting, Upper, Kiftsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. E. from Winchcomb.

Guiting Park, Kiftsgate hund. Gloucestersh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Stow-on-the-Wold.

Guldford, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S.E. from Topsham.

Gullyford, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from South Molton.

Gulwall, Penwith hund. Cornwall; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Merazion.

Gumley, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Market Harborough.

Gump, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 4 m. N.N.E. from Redruth.

Ganaley, Bradley Haverstoe wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. E.S.E. from Caistor.

Gunby, Bettisloe wap. Lincolnsh. 10 m. S. from Grantham.

Gunby, Harthill wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Howden.

Gunby, Candleshoe wap. Lincolnsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Spilsby.

Gunby Hall, Candleshoe wap. Lincolnsh. 4 m. E. from Spilsby.

Gunfreston, Pembrokeh. 2 m. W.N.W. from Tenby.

Gun Hill, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 8 m. N.W. from Coventry.

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Gunnarby, Grantham with the soke, Lincolnsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Grantham.

Gunnerby, Little, Grantham with the soke, Lincolnsh. adjoining the N. end of Grantham.

Gunner Side, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Askrigg.

Gunnerton, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Bellinham.

Gunoak, East hund. Coruwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Callington.

Gunpowder Works, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4 m. N. from Cartmel.

Gunride, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Leek.

Guastone, Crediton hund. Devonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Crediton.

Gunters Bridge, Arundel rape, Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Petworth.

Guntham Farm, Godalming hund. Surrey; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Godalming, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Chiddingfold.

Gunthorpe, Nasaburgh hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Peterborough.

Gunthorpe, Holt hund. Norfolk; 5 m. S.E. from Great Walsingham.

Gunthorpe, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Bingham.

Gunthorpe, Oakhamsoke hund. Rutlandsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Oakham.

Gunthorpe Hall, Holt hund. Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Great Walsingham.

Gunthwaite Hall, Staincross wap. Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Barnsley.

Gunton, Mutford and Lothingland hund. Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Lowestoft.

Gunton Hall, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from North Walsham.

Gunton Hall, Mutford and Lothingland hund. Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Lowestoft.

Gunton Park, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 4 m. N.W. from North Walsham.

Gunwade Ferry, Nasaburgh hund. Northamptonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Peterborough.

Gunwallor, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 5 m. S. from Helston.

Gurney Slade, Wells Forum hund. Somersetsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Wells.

Gurry, Caermarthensh. 1 m. N. from Llandillovawr.

Gussage All Saints, Knowlton hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. S.W. from Cranbourne.

Gussage St. Andrew, Sixpenny Hanley hund. Dorsetsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Blandford Forum.

Gussage St. Michael, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Blandford Forum.

Gusterd's Hall, Rochford hund. Essex; 3 m. W.S.W. from Rochford.

Guthreen, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. W. from Spalding.

Gutter Dean, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 2 m. S. from Rickmansworth.

3 B

Gutters Hedge, Gore hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. S.W. from Hendon.

Gultridge Hall, Tending hund. Essex; 8½ m. S.E. from Colchester.

Guy's Ciffe House, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 1½ m. N. from Warwick. Fame reports that the celebrated hero, Guy, Earl of Warwick, here built a chapel, where he led the life of an hermit. But it is more probable that the chapel was erected by Robert de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who erected a gigantic figure of the famous Guy. See *Warwick Castle*.

Gwacmunag, Denbighsh. 1 m. W. from Denbigh.

Gwana, a river in Pembrokesh. running into the Gwyn near Llanchaeth.

Gwanas, Merionethsh. 2 m. S.E. from Dolgellau.

Gwas Lake, Cornwall, S. from Penzance, affords an excellent roadstead for frigates and sloops of war; and owing to an underset of the current, although a very strong tide sets round the lake, ships are enabled to moor with a very small cable and anchor.

Gweek, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 3 m. E.S.E. from Helston.

Gweger, a river in Anglesey, running into the Irish Sea, below Llanbadrick.

Gwelly, a river in Caernarvonsh. running into the Irish Sea at Dinas Dynlle.

Gwempa, Caernarthonsh. 3¼ m. N.N.E. from Kidwelly.

Gwenddwr, Brecknocksh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Buallt.

Gwendra, Powder hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. S. from St. Austle.

Gwendrathuau, a river in Caernarthonsh.

shire, running into the Bristol Channel near Kidwelly.

Gwendrathrag, a river in Caernarthonsh.

shire, running into the Bristol Channel.

Gwennap, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. S.E. from Redruth. The mines in this neighbourhood, are considered as the most profitable in the whole county, particularly those denominated the Gwennap mines. These mines employ 578 men, and have produced the adventurers from 12,000*l.* to 16,000*l.* annually. See *Redruth*.

Gwenrow, a river in Denbighsh. running into the Dee below Wrexham.

Gwernagenny, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 10 m. S.S.W. from Hereford.

Gwernall Lodge, Brecknocksh. 5 m. S.W. from Hay.

Gwernresney, Uske hund. Monmouthsh. 2½ m. F.N.E. from Uske.

Gwernvale, Brecknocksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Abergavenny.

Gwestwick, Eynesford hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. N.W. from Reepham.

Gwilly, a river in Caernarthonshire, running into the Towy at Abergwilly.

Gwindy, Anglesey; 12½ m. E.S.E. from Holyhead.

Gwindy, Pembrokesh. 5½ m. E.N.E. from Narberth.

Gwirgrig, Caernarthonsh. 11½ m. N.N.E. from Caernarthen.

Gwissawey, Flintsh. 1 m. N.N.E. from Mold.

Gwithian, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 8 m. W.S.W. from Redruth.

Gwrych, Denbighsh. 1½ m. W. from Abergelwy.

Gwstad, Montgomerysh. 6½ m. N.N.E. from Machynllaith.

Gwiddelchoern, Merionethsh. 10 m. S.S.W. from Ruthyn.

Near this place, Reginald de Grey and 7 knights were surprised by Owen Gwynedd.

Gwydir, Caernarvonsh. 1 m. S.S.W. from Llanwrst.

Gwyn, a river in Pembrokesh. running into the Irish Sea, near Llanlawyn.

Gwynear, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 7½ m. S.W. from Redruth.

Gwynnys, a river in Anglesey, running into the Cevenny.

Gwythel, a river in Radnorsh. running into the Arrow near Kington.

Gwytherin, Denbighsh. 5 m. E.S.E. from Llanwrst. Here St. Winifred is said to have been buried, in a chapel long since destroyed. *Fairs*, May 14, July 18, Sept. 25, for cattle and pedlary.

Gydlor, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. N.E. from Leek.

Gyhurn, Isle of Ely, Cambridgesh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Wisbeach.

Gypsy Hall, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 9½ m. N.W. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Gwyrron, a river in Denbighsh. running into the Alwen below Bettws.

Gyskbern, Scray lathes, Kent; 3½ m. S.E. from Faversham.

H.

HAB LANE, Salford hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.S.W. from Haillingden.

Harberley, Ford hund. Shropsh. 8½ m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Harberley Office, Ford hund. Shropsh. 9½ m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Habbleshorpe, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 6 m. E. from East Retford.

Halbergham Eaves, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 2½ m. S.S.W. from Burnley.

Halvingbridge, Chichester rape, Sussex; 5½ m. W. from Midhurst.

Habitandum, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. E.N.E. from Bellingham.

Haborow, Ford lathe, Kent; 5 m. S.W. from Rochester.

Habrough, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 8 m. N.W. from Great Grimsby.

Hahton, Great, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.S.W. from Pickering.

Hahton, Little, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.E. from Kirkby Moorside.

Harcomb Chapel, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. E.S.E. from Newton Abbot.

Hacham House, Brixton hund. Surrey; 3 m. S.E. from London, and 1½ m. E. from Camberwell.

Hacheston, Loes hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S.S.E. from Framlingham. Fair, Nov. 12. for pedlary, &c.

Hack Green, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 3½ m. S. from Nantwich.

Hackeridge, Westbury hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. N.W. from Westbury.

Hackersall, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 7½ m. W.N.W. from Garstang.

Hacket-Bere, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. S.W. from Sherborne.

Hackfall, Claro wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.S.W. from Masham.

Hackford, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. W. from Wymondham.

Hackforth, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Bedale.

Hackinthorpe, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 5 m. S.E. from Sheffield.

Hackithorp, West ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. S. from Penrith.

Hackleton, Wymersley hund. Northamptonsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Northampton.

Hackman's Gate, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 4½ m. E. from Kidderminster.

Hackness, Whitby Strand wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Scarborough.

Hackness Hall, Whitby Strand wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.W. from Scarborough.

Hackney, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 2 m. N.N.E. from London, is a large, populous, and opulent village, containing many handsome villas of the merchants and traders of London. The ancient parish church was a fine old gothic structure, but every part of it, except the steeple, was pulled down on the building of the lately erected new one. The present church has never had its steeple completed, so that this village possesses a steeple without a church, and a church without a steeple. This parish has several hamlets,

among which are Upper and Lower Clapton, on the north, Dalston, Shacklewell, and part of Kingsland on the west and north-west; and Homerton on the east. Hackney was formerly noted for the number of opulent Jews settled in it, as it is at present for the number of respectable dissenters inhabiting it. They have here several meeting-houses, and have founded a college for the education of the youth of the same persuasion. This was the first village near London accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; and hence the origin of the name of hackney coaches, now in common use in every large town in England.

Hackney Lane, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. N.W. from Matlock.

Hackney Over, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. N.W. from Matlock.

Hackstead Farm, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 4½ m. N.E. from Lingfield.

Hacksters End, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Berkhamstead.

Hackthorn, Aslacre hund. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. N.N.E. from Lincoln.

Hackton Hill, Chafford hund. Essex; 4 m. S.W. from Romford.

Hackwell, Rochford hund. Essex; 1½ m. N.W. from Rochford.

Hackwell Common, Rochford hund. Essex; 2½ m. N.W. from Rochford.

Hackwood Park, Basingstoke hund. Hampsh. 1 m. S. from Basingstoke.

Hacomb Hill, Gore hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. N.E. from Edgware.

Haddenham, Isle of Ely, Cambridgesh. 5½ m. S.W. from Ely.

Haddenham, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.E. from Thame.

Haddington, Boothby Graffo hund. Lincolnsh. 8½ m. S.W. from Lincoln.

Haddlesey, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Selby.

Haddlesey, East, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S. from Selby.

Haddlesey, Middle, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Selby.

Haddon, Normancross hund. Huntingdonsh. 5 m. W.S.W. from Peterborough.

Haddon Court, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Crediton.

Haddon, East, Nobottle Grove hund. Northamptonsh. 7½ m. N.N.W. from Northampton.

Haddon Hall, Wirrall hund. Chesh. 9 m. N.W. from Chester.

Haddon Hall, High Peak hund. Derbyshire; 1½ m. S.E. from Bakewell.

Haddon Over, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 2 m. S.W. from Bakewell.

Haddon, West, Gillsborough hund. Northamptonsh. 10 m. N.W. from Northampton.

Hadfield, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 10½ m. N.N.W. from Chapel-in-le Frith.

Hadfoldhorns, Arundel rape, Sussex; 12 m. N.N.E. from Arundel.

Hadham on Ash, Edwinstree hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Bishops Stortford. Here is a charity-school, and here formerly was a palace belonging to the Bishops of London. Fair, July 15, for toys.

Hadham Cross, Edwinstree hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. N.E. from Ware.

Hadham Ford, Edwinstree hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. E. from Standon.

Hadham, Great, Edwinstree hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S.E. from Standon. Fair, Wednesday before June 29, for toys.

Hadham Hall, Edwinstree hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Bishops Stortford.

Hadham Lodge, Edwinstree hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Bishops Stortford.

Hadham Lordship, Edwinstree hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S.E. from Standon.

Hadingley, Aghrigg wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Huddersfield.

Hadiscoe, Clavering hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. N.N.E. from Beccles.

Hadleigh, Cosford hund. Suffolk; 8½ m. W. from Ipswich, is a large neat town situated on the river Breton, with an handsome church standing near the centre of it. This town lost its charter of incorporation during the reign of James II. The woollen manufacture, which once flourished here, is now reduced to spinning yarn for the manufacturers of Norwich, of which, however, a considerable quantity is annually wrought. Here are 12 almshouses for aged poor people. Near this place, Dr. Rowland Taylor was burned for his adherence to the protestant religion, in 1555; and a monastery was founded here in the time of the Saxons. Fair, Whit Monday, for toys; Oct. 18, for butter, cheese, and toys. Market, Saturday.

Hadley, Rochford hund. Essex; 5½ m. S.W. from Rochford. Fair, June 24, for toys.

Hadley, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; ¾ m. N.N.E. from Chipping Barnet. The situation of this village is much higher than any other in the vicinity of London; on which account, the steeple of its ancient church was formerly used for making signals by means of a fire-beacon; and the identical fire pot, used many centuries ago, is still, by the care of one of its most respectable inhabitants, preserved on the top of the tower. The views from hence over Enfield Chase, the Thames, and the county of Kent, are uncommonly beautiful; and the air, though keen, remarkably salubrious.

Hadley, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Newport.

Hadley End, Olfow hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Litchfield.

Hadley Green, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; ¾ m. N. from Chipping Barnet.

Hadley Lordship, Rochford hund. Essex; 5½ m. S.W. from Rochford.

Hadlow, Ford lathe, Kent; 3½ m. N.E. from Tunbridge. Fair, Whit Monday, for cutlery.

Hadlow Down, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 10½ m. N. from Hailsham.

Hadlow Stairs, Ford lathe, Kent; 2 m. E.N.E. from Tunbridge.

Hadmor, Langtree hund. Oxfordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Caversfield.

Hadnall, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropshire; 5 m. N.N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Hadnork, Scenfreth hund. Monmouthshire; 1½ m. N.N.E. from Monmouth.

Hadon Abbey, Willow hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Bath.

Hadstock, Passetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Blyth.

Hadzor, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 1½ m. S.S.E. from Droitwich.

Hadspen, Bruton hund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Castle Cary.

Hadspen House, Bruton hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. E. from Castle Cary.

Hadstock, Freshwell hund. Essex; 1½ m. S. from Linton, though now a small mean village, had formerly the privilege of a market, procured through the interest of the Bishop of Ely, who held the manor of the king, in capite, as part of his barony. Fair, June 28, for horses and pedlary.

Hadstone, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 10 m. N.N.E. from Morpeth.

Hadly, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. ½ m. S. from Chesterfield.

Haespool Grange, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 7½ m. N.W. from Leicester.

Hafield Green, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. S. from Solihull.

Hafod, Cardigansh; 17 m. W. from Rhayader; was till lately famed for its elegant mansion, and beautiful grounds; but the former has within these few months, been unfortunately burnt down.

Hafod Arms, Cardigansh. 18 m. W. from Rhayader. This little place of entertainment was erected by Mr. Johnes, the proprietor of Hafod, for the convenience of those travellers whom curiosity might induce to visit the Devil's Bridge, and the falls of the Mynach. See *Hafod*.

Hag House, Chester ward, Durham; 3½ m. W. from Durham.

Hag House, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 3½ m. S.W. from York.

Hagborn, East, Moreton hund. Berksh. 5 m. W. from Wallingford.

Hagborn, Wat, Moreton hund. Berksh. 5½ m. W.S.W. from Wallingford.

Hagdon Elm, Knowlton hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. S.W. from Cranbourne.

Hagfield Heath, Banning hund. Berks. 2 m. S.S.W. from Oakingham.

Hagg House, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 1½ m. S.S.W. from Spaith.

Hagg House, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. ¼ m. E. from Pickering.

Haggerston, Islandshire, Durham; 8 m. N.N.W. from Beiford. This part of the county is situated at the N.E. extremity of Northumberland.

Hagfish Hall, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 9½ m. N.W. from Wooler.

Haghill Green, Scray lathe, Kent; 1 m. N. from Snarden.

Hagish Hall, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 5½ m. S.E. from Wooler.

Hagley, Cottleston hund. Staffordsh. ¼ m. W. from Rudgley.

Hagley, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 6 m. E.N.E. from Kidderminster.

Haglow, Blidestoe hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. S. from Newnham.

Hagman Abbey, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Hagmoor Green, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 5½ m. E.S.E. from Sudbury.

Hagnaby, Bolingbroke soke, Lincolnsh. 4 m. S.W. from Spilby.

Hagnaby, Calceworth hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. N.E. from Alford.

Hagnaston, Wirksworth hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. S.W. from Wirksworth.

Hague End, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Selby.

Hague Hall, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 7½ m. S.E. from Wakefield.

Hague Hall, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Barnsley.

Hague Head, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Wakefield.

Hague Moor, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.W. from Wakefield.

Hagworthingham, Hill hund. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. E. from Horncastle.

Haigh, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N. from Wigan.

Haigh Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Wigan.

From an eminence in the park is one of the most beautiful and extensive prospects in the North of England; from hence 13 counties may be clearly distinguished, as may also the Isle of Man.

Hail, Ford lathe, Kent; 5½ m. S.W. from Maidstone.

Hail, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 2½ m. N.W. from Burton-in-Kendal.

Hail Witton, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. S.E. from Egremont.

Hail Hall, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. S.E. from Egremont.

Hail's Hill, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 5½ m. S. from York.

Hailey Chapel, Bampton hund. Oxfordshire; 2 m. N. from Witney.

Hailsham, Revensey rape, Sussex; 58½ m. S. from London, containing 135 houses, and 897 inhabitants, is a neat clean town, situated on a gentle eminence. The houses are chiefly ranged in three streets, containing some good modern houses and inns. But the buildings are not any ways particularly remarkable. Situated on the high road to East Bourne, and other small watering places, the inhabitants derive their chief support from travellers passing through it in the summer season. *Market*, Wednesday.

Hainault Forest, Becontree hund. Essex; 2½ m. N.E. Woodford, is chiefly remarkable for containing one of the largest oaks in the kingdom, under whose branches a fair is annually holden on the first Friday in July. See *Fairlop*.

Haine, Liffon hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. N. E. from Launceston.

Hainton, Wrangoe wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.E. from Wraghy.

Hainworth, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S. from Keighley.

Hainworth Shaw, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 1 m. S. from Keighley.

Hairfield, Scray lathe, Kent; 7 m. W.S.W. from Canterbury.

Hairn, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Woburn.

Hairn Fostal, Shepway lathe, Kent; 3 m. N.N.W. from Folkstone.

Hakin, Pembrokesh. 4 m. W. from Milford.

Halam, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 1½ m. W. from Southwell.

Halberton, Halberton hund. Devonsh. 4 m. E. from Tiverton.

Halcomb, Ottery St. Mary, Devonsh. 1½ m. E. from Ottery St. Mary.

Halcomb Court, Bampton hund. Devonshire; 6½ m. N.E. from Tiverton.

Halcomb Rogus, Bampton hund. Devonshire; 7 m. S.E. from Bampton.

Halden, High, Scray lathe, Kent; 3 m. N.E. from Tenterden.

Halden Price Priory, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Kingston-upon-Hull.

Halden Way, Earlichway hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Alcester.

Haldenby, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 2½ m. W. from Burton-upon-Strather.

Haldonby Park, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 3½ m. W.S.W. from Burton-upon-Strather.

Haldon House, Exminster hund. Devonshire; 4 m. S.S.W. from Exeter.

Near this house is the commencement of the mountainous ridge round Haldon, or Haldons-Hill, extending in a direction from N.W. to S.E. to the length of nearly 7 miles; and being about 2½ miles in breadth. The prospect from the summit, Mr. Gilpin observes, is grand and exten-

sive, displaying in many parts a picturesque distance.

Hale, Bucklow hund. Chesh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Chester.

Hale, a river in Cornwall, running into the Irish Sea near St. Ives, where it forms an harbour. See *Heyl*.

Hale, West hund. Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Leskenard.

Hole, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Fordingbridge.

Hale, West Derby hund. Lancash. 10 m. S.E. from Liverpool.

Hale, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; adjoining Tottenham High Cross.

Hale, Reigate hund. Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Reigate.

Hale, see *Heyl*.

Hale, Great, Aswardhun hund. Lincolnshire; 7 m. S.E. from Sleaford.

Hale Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Liverpool.

Hale, Little, Aswardhun hund. Lincolnshire; 8 m. S.E. from Sleaford.

Hale Nook, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 7 m. W.S.W. from Garstang.

Hale Orange, East ward, Westmoreland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Appleby.

Haleborough, Ford lathe, Kent; 8 m. W. from Maidstone.

Hales, Clavering hund. Norfolk; 5 m. N.E. from Bungay.

Hales, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Drayton.

Hales Bridge, Reigate hund. Surrey; 5 m. S.S.E. from Dorking.

Hales Green, Charlton hund. Berksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Reading.

Hales Green, Appletree hund. Derbysh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Ashborn.

Hales Grove, Samford hund. Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Ipswich.

Hales Hall, Totmonslow hund. Staffordshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Cheadle.

Hales, Lower, Augustine lathe, Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Margate.

Hales Owen, North Bradford hund. Shropshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Dudley; is a small town, not particularly remarkable for any public building, except the church, founded on the site of an ancient monastery, in the church yard of which the poet Shenstone was buried. Its only manufacture consists of nails. This parish is separated from the rest of the county, being inclosed between the counties of Stafford and Worcester. The Dudley extension canal, runs within the distance of a mile, and here runs through a tunnel 3776 yards in length. About 3 miles E.N.E. from Hales Owen, is the Leasowes, formerly the property and residence of Shenstone, rendered one of the most beautiful specimens of landscape gardening in the kingdom, by the exquisite taste of the poet. *Fairs*, Easter Monday, for horses, pedlary, and tops; Whit Monday, for horses, cattle, sheep, and

cheese. *Market*, Monday; a very poor one.

Hales Sheriff, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Newport.

Halesworth, Blything hund. Suffolk; $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from London, containing 262 houses, and 1676 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the river Blyth, which is navigable from hence to its mouth at Southwold. It is an ancient but neat town, having a good church and charity-school. The chief manufacture consists in spinning yarn, and in its neighbourhood considerable quantities of hemp are grown. Near this town is a mineral spring, successfully employed in topical inflammations, particularly those of the eye. *Fair*, Oct. 18, for Scotch beasts. *Market*, Thursday.

Halewood, West Deiby hund. Lancash. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Prescott.

Haleworthy, or *Hall Drunkard*, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; 9 m. W.N.W. from Launceston.

Half Lot, 7 adale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. W. from Hexham.

Half Moon, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Chumleigh.

Halfhead, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Eccleshall.

Halfeld Gate, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Chesterfield.

Halford, Munslow hund. Shropsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ludlow.

Halford, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. N. from Shipston-on-Stour.

Halford Street, Bucklow hund. Chesh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Knutsford.

Halfpenny Green, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. N.W. from Stourbridge.

Halfpenny House, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Richmond.

Halfway House, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 6 m. S.E. from Longtown.

Halfway House, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 7 m. N.N.W. from St. Albans.

Halfway House, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 1 m. S. from Uxbridge.

Halfway Street, Sutton lathe, Kent; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Footscray.

Halgarach, Penwith hund. Cornwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Redruth.

Halgaver Moor, Trigg hund. Cornwall; adjoining Bodmin, is famous for an annual carnival, holden about the middle of July, which is visited by multitudes. King Charles II. was so pleased with the diversions of this festival, that he became a brother of the jovial society, which is said to be as ancient as the time of the Saxons. Certain offenders are tried here, before one whom they style the mayor of Halgaver, and generally punished in a harmless but ridiculous manner; hence slovens are threatened to be sent to Halgaver Court.

Halifax, Morley wap. Yorksh. 197 m. N. from London, containing 1,975 houses, and 8,886 inhabitants, is surrounded by a bleak country, whose population, notwithstanding the natural sterility of soil, is almost incalculable. This town is in a low situation standing on the declivity of an hill, the foot of which is washed by a branch of the river Calder, which is rendered navigable to the Aire and Ouse. The streets of Halifax are narrow, but have flagged walks on each side. It is well built of white stone, and is daily increasing. The principal buildings are the church, and piece-hall. The former church having been found too small for the congregation, an act of parliament has lately been obtained for building a new one, which when complete, will be a most elegant and spacious structure. The piece-hall, built entirely of freestone, is nearly 100 yards square, containing 315 different rooms or apartments, for the reception and sale of manufactured stuffs, of which not less than 50,000*l.* worth are exposed for sale at a time. This town is governed by a bailiff chosen at the court of the lord of the manor, and the parish is reckoned the largest in England, covering about 150 square miles, and containing 13 chapels of ease. The principal manufactures of this parish, are shalloons, of which considerable quantities are sent to Turkey and the Levant; tammies, duroys, calamancocs, everlasting, russels, figured and flowered armines, denims, says, moreens, and shags; also kerseys, half-thicks, serges, boullies, baize, narrow and broad cloths, coatings, and carpets. Here are also lately erected many mills for the cotton manufactory, which is rapidly increasing. Halifax enjoys the benefit of a water carriage, from Sowerby Bridge in its vicinity, along the Calder to Hull. Its communications by water will be much increased and extended by the Rochdale Canal, connecting the Calder at Sowerby Bridge, with the Bridgewater Canal at Manchester. Coals are found in various parts of its neighbourhood, as is excellent white freestone, large quantities of which are sent to London; and in the township and parish are many rivulets favourable to trade, affording innumerable situations for mills, either for woollen or other manufactories. The woollen manufacture was principally established here in the reign of Henry VII. and was peculiarly fostered and protected by that monarch, having the grant of a criminal jurisdiction within itself, called Halifax Gibbet Law. By this law it was enacted, that if any felon be taken within the liberty of the Forest of Hardwick, (of which this parish constituted a principal part,) with goods stolen within the said precincts, either hand-habend, back-berand, or confessioned, to the value of

thirteen-pence halfpenny, he shall, after three market days, or meeting days within the town of Halifax, next after such his apprehension, trial, and conviction, be taken to the gibbet, and there have his head cut from his body. The gibbet was an instrument similar in construction to the modern guillotine, and was freely used against robbers of tenter grounds. The last executions were in 1650; the practice was then put a stop to, the bailiff being threatened with a prosecution if he should repeat it: it is but justice however, to the inhabitants, to say, that the culprits always had a fair trial. The meeting-houses of every description, and charities, are numerous. *Fair*, June 24, for horses. *Market*, Saturday.

Haling House, Wallington hund. Surrey; 1 m. S. from Croydon.

Halkin, Flintshire; 1½ m. S. from Holywell.

Halkin Hall, Flintshire; 3 m. S. from Holywell.

Hall, The, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 6 m. N. from Bedford, and 2 m. N.E. from Bletsoe.

Hall, The, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Wendover.

Hall, The Old, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 9½ m. N.N.W. from Monmouth, and 2½ m. N.W. from St. Weonards.

Hall Barn, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. ½ m. S. from Beaconsfield.

Hall-cliffe, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. W. from Chesterfield.

Hall Court, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. W.S.W. from Ledbury.

Hall Cross, Stodden hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Bedford.

Hall End, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Bedford.

Hall End, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Wendover.

Hall End, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Atherstone.

Hall's Eyde, Shegbeck hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. S.W. from Wainfleet.

Hall Garth, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. W.N.W. from Keswick.

Hall Garth, Stockton ward, Durham; 4½ m. N. from Darlington.

Hall Garth, East ward, Westmoreland; 2 m. S.W. from Brough.

Hall Gate, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 6 m. W.N.W. from Richmond.

Hall Green, Northwich hund. Chesh. 5½ m. S.S.W. from Congleton.

Hall Green, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Stevenage.

Hall Green, Leyland hund. Lancash. 6 m. S.W. from Preston.

Hall Green, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N.E. from Ixworth.

Hall Green, Coventry county, Warwicksh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Coventry.

Hall Green, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 2½ m. S. from Birmingham.

Hall Green, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S. from Wakefield.

Hall Grove, Godly hund. Surrey; 8½ m. S.W. from Egham.

Hall Gut, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from Sheffield.

Hall Heath, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. W. from Hatfield, 1½ m. E. from St. Peter's.

Hall Hill, Coventry county, Warwicksh. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Coventry.

Hall Hill, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Atherstone.

Hall House, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 1½ m. W.S.W. from Ledbury.

Hall House, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N. from Broughton.

Hall House, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 5½ m. S.W. from Worcester, and 1 m. S.W. from Bransford.

Hall Lodge, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 6 m. W.S.W. from Newbury, and 2 m. S.W. from Hampsted Marshal.

Hall Pasture House, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Derby.

Hall Place, Beynhurst hund. Berksh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Maidenhead, adjoining Birch's Green.

Hall Place, Chuteley hund. Hampsh. 5 m. W. from Basingstoke.

Hall Place, Augustine lathe, Kent; 1½ m. S.W. from Canterbury, adjoining Harbledown.

Hall Place, Sutton lathe, Kent; 3 m. W. from Tunbridge.

Hall Place, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 8½ m. S.S.E. from Guildford.

Hall Place, Woking hund. Surrey; 1 m. E. from Woking, and 1½ m. E.N.E. from Ripley.

Hall Tower, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 1 m. N.N.E. from Cartmel.

Hall, Upper, Gore hund. Middlesex; 1 m. E. from Edgware.

Hall Wood, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 9 m. W.N.W. from Northwich.

Hall's Green, Sutton lathe, Kent; 4½ m. S. from Sevenoaks.

Hall's Way, Blything hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S. from Halesworth.

Hallaforde, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Oakhampton.

Hallam Green, Branghin hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Ware.

Hallam Kirk, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 8 m. E.N.E. from Derby.

Hallam, Little, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 8½ m. E.N.E. from Derby.

Hallam, West, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 6½ m. N.E. from Derby.

Hallaton, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 7 m. N.N.E. from Market Harborough, is situated in a valley, and has been lately much improved in the appearance of its houses,

and the renewal of its ancient market. A school w^{as} established here in 1707, by the benefaction of a lady. Hallaton is distinguished by a singular and ridiculous (if not brutal) ancient custom. A piece of land was bequeathed to the use and advantage of the rector, on condition of providing two hare pies, a quantity of ale, and 2 dozen of penny loaves, to be scrambled for on Easter-Monday annually. Confusion generally ensues, and what begins in puerile sport, occasionally terminates in a battle. *Fairs*, Holy-Thursday, and Thursday three weeks after, for horses, horned cattle, cloths, pewter, and brass.

Hallaton, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Colehill, adjoining Whitacre.

Hallatrow, Chewton hund. Somersetsh. 9 m. S.W. from Bath.

Hallbush Green, Thingoe hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. S.S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Hallbut Street, Becontree hund. Essex; 3½ m. S.S.W. from Romford.

Hallcourt, Bishops Waltham hund. Hampsh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Fareham.

Hallerson, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 11 m. S.W. from Leominster, and 1 m. S.W. from Sarnsfield.

Hallhurst, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 7½ m. S.W. from Nantwich.

Hallin, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2 m. S.E. from Whitehaven.

Hallinbury Place, Harlow hund. Essex; 2½ m. S.E. from Bishops Stortford.

Hallingbury, Great, Harlow hund. Essex; 2½ m. S.E. from Bishops Stortford.

Hallingbury, Little, Harlow hund. Essex; 3½ m. S.S.E. from Bishops Stortford.

Halling, Lower, Ford lathe, Kent; 4½ m. S.W. from Rochester.

Halling, Upper, Ford lathe, Kent; 3½ m. S.W. from Rochester.

Hallington Hall, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. N. from Corbridge.

Hallitwell, Salford hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N.W. from Bolton.

Hallober, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 6 m. N.N.E. from Stratton.

Halloughton, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 1½ m. S. from Southwell.

Hallow, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Worcester.

Hallow Green, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Worcester.

Hallow Meadow, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Halloway House, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. ½ m. S. from St. Alban's.

Hallowes Hall, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S. from Keighley.

Hallpectmoss, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 2½ m. N.E. from Baltwhistle.

Hallsford, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 6 m. N.E. from Longtown.

Halum Hall, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 6½ m. N.W. from Northwich.

Halveston, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 2 m. N.W. from St. Neots. Near this place are two fine mineral springs, one of which possesses medicinal properties similar to the Harrogate Waters.

Hallwood Lane, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Kintbury; 4½ m. S.W. from Newbury.

Halnaby Grange, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S. from Darlington.

Halnaby Hall, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Darlington.

Halnake, Chichester rape, Sussex; 6 m. N.E. from Chichester.

Halnaker House, Chichester rape, Sussex; 4 m. N.N.E. from Chichester.

Halne, Trignbridge hund. Devonsh. 1 m. S.E. from Moreton Hampstead.

Halnoud, West hund. Cornwall; 5 m. S.E. from Bodmin.

Halsall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N.W. from Ormskirk. At this place is a bituminous turf, which emits a smell like the oil of amber, and from which an oil is prepared not easily distinguishable from it. The country people use pieces of it, instead of candles.

Halsall Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N.W. from Ormskirk.

Halbury, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 5 m. S.S.W. from Bideford.

Halse, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. N.W. from Brackley.

Halse, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 6½ m. W.N.W. from Taunton.

Halsewell Park, Taunton and Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. S.W. from Bridgewater.

Halsey Cross, Cannington hund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Nether Stowey.

Halham, Holderness, Yorksh. 4 m. N.W. from Patrington.

Halstead, Hinkford hund. Essex; 46½ m. E. from London, containing 784 houses, and 2,821 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated near the river Colne, on a gravelly eminence. The streets are broad and airy, but many of the houses old, and unsightly. The principal piece of antiquity is the grammar-school, founded in 1594, for 40 poor children. The church is likewise an old building, having a spire of wood, which is the third that has been erected on the present tower, the two former having been struck by lightning, and destroyed. The only manufacture consists of baize and says, the annual returns for which have been very considerable, but the trade is rather on the decline in this and the neighbouring towns. A chantry for 8 priests, which is yet standing, was founded in 1340. At a house in this parish is a Greek inscription, brought

from a village near Smyrna, where it was erected 150 years before Christ, to the honour of Crato, a musician. *Fairs*, May 6, Oct. 29, for cattle. *Market*, Friday.

Halstead, East Go cote hund. Leicestersh. 11½ m. E. from Leicester; ½ m. from Tilton-on-the-Hill.

Halstead, Gartree wap. Lincolnsh. 5 m. S.W. from Horncastle.

Halstead, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. E.N.E. from Black Burton.

Halsted, Sutton lathe, Kent; 4 m. N.W. from Sevenoaks.

Halsted Place, Sutton lathe, Kent; 5 m. N.W. from Sevenoaks.

Halstock, Halstock liberty, Dorsetsh. 8 m. E.S.E. from Crewkerne.

Halston, Cheltenham hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. W. from Cheltenham.

Halston, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 3 m. N.W. from Oswestry.

Halstow, Scray lathe, Kent; 4½ m. N.W. from Milton.

Halstow, High, Ford lathe, Kent; 4½ m. N.N.E. from Rochester.

Haltriff Hall, Allderdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2 m. S.E. from Hesketh-Newmarket.

Haltham-on-Bain, Horncastle soke, Lincolnsh. 5½ m. S.S.W. from Horncastle.

Halthorpe, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. N.E. from Selby.

Halthwaite Chapel, Allderdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 9 m. S.E. from Ravenglass.

Halton, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. N. from Wendover.

Halton, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 9½ m. N.W. from Northwich, is situated on a steep eminence, and is an ancient but clean little town. It is a member of the Duchy of Lancaster, which maintains an extensive jurisdiction in the surrounding country, by the name of Halton fee, or the honour of Halton, having a court of record, prison, &c. within themselves. About Michaelmas every year, the king's officers of the Duchy keep a low day at the ancient castle erected here in 1071, which still remains a stately building, and in which a court is holden also every fortnight, to determine all matters within the jurisdiction, except felony, which is tried at the assizes at Chester. By the late inland navigation, this place has a general communication with every part of the kingdom. *Fair*, April 5, for pedlary, *Market*, Saturday.

Halton, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Lancaster. Here is a salmon fishery on the river Lowne, and an extensive common, in which is a promising prospect of lead and coal.

Halton, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Burton-upon-Strather.
Halton, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N.E. from Hexham.
Halton, Munslow hund. Shropsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Church Stretton.
Halton, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Leeds.
Halton Dal, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 2 m. E.N.E. from Leeds.
Halton, East, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 9 m. E.S.E. from Barton.
Halton, East, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Skipton.
Halton Gill, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N.E. from Settle.
Halton Hill, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 3 m. W. from Ludlow.
Halton Holgate, Bolingbroke soke, Lincolnsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Spilsby.
Halton House, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Wendover.
Halton House, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2 m. N.N.E. from Lancaster.
Halton Lady, Munslow hund. Shropsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Ludlow.
Halton Moor, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Lancaster.
Halton Moss, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 4 m. S.W. from Warrington.
Halton Park, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5 m. N.E. from Lancaster.
Halton Place, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. E.N.E. from Wendover.
Halton Place, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Gisburn.
Halton Priors, Munslow hund. Shropsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Ludlow.
Halton Shields, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Corbridge.
Halton, West, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Gisburn.
Haltonstall, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $314\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from London, containing 104 houses, and 453 inhabitants, is situated on the side of the South Tyne, and is a well-built little town, with good accommodations for travellers. The chief manufactures consist of baize, and coarse linen. Near this place is the Picts Wall (which see); and the remains of Thirlwall Castle, a small fortress built for the protection of the wall. *Fairs*, May 14, Nov. 22, for horned cattle, woollen, linen, and Scotch cloth. *Market*, Thursday.
Halver Gate, Walsham hund. Norfolk; 12 m. E.S.E. from Norwich.
Halwell, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hatherleigh.
Halwidden, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 6 m. W. from Penryn.
Haly, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Hoddesdon.
Haly Bury, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hoddesdon.

Haly Green, Cookham hund. Berks. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Windsor, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Winkfield.
Haly Wall, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Hoddesdon.
Ham, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berks. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Wantage.
Ham, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Chumleigh.
Ham, Augustine lathe, Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Deal.
Ham, Ford lathe, Kent; 9 m. E.S.E. from Maldstour.
Ham, Glaston hund. Somersetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Glastonbury.
Ham, North Petherton hund. Somersetsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bridgewater.
Ham, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Ashborn.
Ham, Arundel rape, Sussex; 4 m. S.E. from Arundel.
Ham, Kingston hund. Surrey; 2 m. N.N.W. from Kingston. *Fair*, May 29, for pedlary and toys.
Ham, Frib and Everley hund. Wilts. 4 m. S.S. from Hungerford.
Ham Bridge, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Worcester.
Ham Castle, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Worcester.
Ham Common, Kingston hund. Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Kingston.
Ham Court, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Upton.
Ham, East, Becontree hund. Essex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Barking. This village is peculiarly noted for the vast quantities of cabbages and potatoes grown here for the London markets, and for being the residence of the poorer class of Irish, who are employed in cultivating the crops.
Ham, East, Church, Becontree hund. Essex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Barking.
Ham Farm, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. W.N.W. from High Wycombe.
Ham Gate, Kingston hund. Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Kingston.
Ham Green, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Aylesbury.
Ham Green, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Ross.
Ham Green, Scray lathe, Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Chatham.
Ham Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Colehill.
Ham, High, Whitley hund. Somersetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Somerton.
Ham House, Godly hund. Surrey; 1 m. N.W. from Weybridge.
Ham House, Kingston hund. Surrey; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Kingston.
Ham House, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Kenilworth.
Ham, Low, Whitley hund. Somersetsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Somerton.

Ham Mill, Faircross hund. Berks. 1½ m. E. from Speenham Land.

Ham Park, Duddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 8½ m. N.W. from Worcester.

Ham Street, Shepway lathe, Kent; 8 m. E. from Tentarden. *Fair*, May 14, for horses, cattle, and pedlary.

Ham, West, Becontree hund. Essex; 1½ m. W. from Stratford-le-Bow. In this parish are 12 acres of marsh land, the profits of which are appropriated to the binding out poor boys apprentices.

Ham Worthy, Cogdean hund. Dorsetsh. is situated on the west side of Poole Harbour, directly opposite to the town of the same name; which see.

Hamble, Matabridge hund. Hampsh. 5 m. S.E. from Southampton.

Hambledon, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. W. from Great Marlow. Here King Charles I. is said to have taken refuge in the Manohouse, in 1646, on his road from Oxford to St. Alban's; and to have escaped hence by the connivance of Whitelock.

Hambledon, Hambledon hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Bishop's Waltham, is a small neat town, much frequented by the gentlemen and others of the neighbouring counties, who annually meet here every week from May to September, for the purpose of playing grand matches of Cricket, on the adjoining downs. The inns of course, abound with every accommodation. The chief antiquity and curiosity of this part of the country, are Russell's delightful walks, which induce many visitors to resort here for amusement and pleasure. *Faire*, Feb. 13, for horses; first Tue-day in May, for toys; Oct. 2, for horses.

Hambledon, Godalming hund. Surrey; 3½ m. S. from Godalming.

Hambledon Hill, Redlane hund. Dorsetsh. 6 m. E.S.E. from Sturminster Newton, is remarkable for the remains of an extensive Roman fortification, extending in length east and west about three quarters of a mile; its breadth is inconsiderable, and its form very irregular, as is the shape of the hill.

Hambledon Wood End, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. N. from Henley.

Hamblethorp Hall, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S. from Skipton.

Hamblethorp Park, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S. from Skipton.

Hambleton, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 7½ m. W.S.W. from Garstang.

Hambleton, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 4 m. N.E. from Leicester.

Hambleton, Martinley hund. Rutlandsh. 4 m. E.S.E. from Oakham.

Hambleton, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 4 m. W.S.W. from Selby.

Hambledon House, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N.E. from Thirsk.

Hambledon House, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W. from Gisborough.

Hambridge, Broxton hund. Chesh. ½ m. S.S.W. from Chester.

Hambridge, Abdiek hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Langport.

Hambrook, Henbury hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Bristol.

Hamden Green, Ford lathe, Kent; 7 m. S.S.E. from Maidstone.

Hamells, Braughia hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Standon.

Hamers Common, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Calne.

Hamers, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 7½ m. N.N.E. from Kirkby Moorside.

Hamerton, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 10 m. N.N.E. from Kimbolton.

Hamet, Salford hund. Lancash. 1½ m. N.E. from Rochdale.

Hametleth, Trigg hund. Cornwall; 5 m. S.S.W. from Camelford.

Hamilton, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 9½ m. N.N.E. from Hexham.

Hammer Green, Hinkford hund. Essex; 5 m. N.W. from Halstead.

Hammeringham, Hill hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. S.E. from Horncastle.

Hammermith, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. W.S.W. from London, contains many very beautiful villas, especially towards the Thames. *Fair*, May 1, for pedlary and toys.

Hamerton Kirk, Claro wap. Yorksh. 7 m. E. from Knaresborough.

Hamerton Green, Claro wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.E. from Boroughbridge.

Hammerwich, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Litchfield.

Hammerwood Lodge, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 3½ m. E.N.E. from East Grinstead.

Hammet, East hund. Cornwall; 5 m. E. from Leskeard.

Hammon, Pimperne hund. Dorsetsh. 2½ m. E. from Sturminster Newton.

Hammonds Farm, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; 1 m. N. from Staines.

Hamoads, Devonshire; lying to the south of Plymouth Dock. Here in time of peace, a very considerable part of the English Navy is laid up in ordinary, being fitted out with moorings for upwards of 100 sail, and having anchorage for many more. This bay is about 4 miles in length, and in general about half a mile broad, with a bottom of mud; its greatest depth at high water, is between 18 and 20 fathoms; at low water about 15 fathoms.

Hamon Street, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Waltham Abbey.

Hampden, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. E.S.E. from Princes Risborough.

Hampden House, Aylesbury hund. Buck-

inghamsh. 3 m. E.S.E. from Princes Risborough.

Hampden, Little, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Wendover.

Hampden Row, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Princes Risborough.

Hampden Street, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Princes Risborough.

Hampnet, Bradley hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. N.W. from Northleach.

Hampnet, West, Chichester rape, Sussex; 1½ m. N.E. from Chichester.

Hampnet Place, Chichester rape, Sussex; ½ m. N.E. from Chichester.

Hampole, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.W. from Doncaster.

Hampsfeld, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N.E. from Cartmel.

Hampshire is bounded on the east by Surrey and Sussex; on the south by the British Channel; on the west by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire; and on the north by Berkshire. Its superficial contents have been estimated at 1,812,000 acres, extending from north to south about 55 miles; in breadth from east to west about 40; its circumference is about 150 miles. In figure it approaches nearest to that of a square; with a triangular projection at the south-west angle. Its limits on the south side are the numerous creeks and inlets formed by the sea; on the west and east they are mostly artificial; on the north they are chiefly composed by the rivers Enborn and Blackwater. It contains 1,533 square miles; 981,120 acres; 1 city (Winchester); 2 county-towns (Winchester and Southampton); 38 hundreds; 20 market-towns; 253 parishes; 39,257 houses, 219,656 inhabitants; returns 26 members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the shire, and 2 for each of the following places, Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth, Petersfield, Stockbridge, Christchurch, Lymington, Whitchurch, Andover, and for Newtown, Newport, and Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight: the whole county, including the Isles of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, being comprehended within the diocese of Winchester, and province of Canterbury: in 1806 paid 2,105,561*l.* property tax; in 1803, 183,429*l.* poor's rate; and pays 14 parts of the land tax. The surface of Hampshire is beautifully varied with gently rising hills, and fruitful valleys, adorned with numerous seats and villages, and interspersed with extensive woodlands. Its southern parts were the first peopled, and there the population is still the greatest; the mildness of the seasons, and the convenience of the ports, operating as strong inducements to continued residence. The chief part of the

county is inclosed; though large tracts of open heath, and uncultivated land, remain in the vicinity of Christchurch, and on the borders of Dorsetshire. The aggregate extent of the waste lands, exclusive of the forests, is supposed to include nearly 100,000 acres. The soils are extremely numerous, but the far greatest proportion is tending to chalk; and a ridge of chalk hills or downs may be traced across the county in the parallel of Winchester. On the north side, bordering on Berkshire, the soil is deep, and very productive: here great quantities of corn are annually grown, and the elm and oak flourish greatly. On the acclivities of the hills towards Basingstoke, the land is in general very deep and strong, with a chalk substratum: round Whitchurch it is less deep and chalky, but produces good crops of corn and sainfoin. From Overton towards Stockbridge, and thence to Redbridge, a beautiful vale extends, divided into well-watered meadows. Round Andover the land is high, and down-like; yet the soil, though thin, is very favourable to the growth of barley: towards Romsey it is yet more fertile; and the land is well cultivated, and interspersed with woods, and fine hedge-row timber. South and south-west of Romsey, the county is principally occupied by the New Forest; though very large open tracts still remain on the borders of Dorsetshire, and in the neighbourhood of Christchurch: the soil of the New Forest is chiefly loam and gravel. The vicinity of Redbridge is distinguished for its valuable salt-marshes. The parishes eastward of Alton, and bordering on Surrey, are chiefly appropriated to the growth of hops, the plantations of which have been greatly increased of late years, through the reputation of the Farnham hops. The hop grounds are supposed to occupy 800 acres. Towards Petersfield the land is more open, with a considerable quantity of down; approaching Portsmouth, it is more inclosed, and interspersed with timber and underwood. Round Fareham and Warnford the hills are chalky, and partly covered with beech wood: here also are extensive downs; and on the banks of the river Itchen are some valuable water meadows. Hampshire has obtained considerable repute as a breeding country, and particularly of sheep and hogs. The former has given way to the more valuable Southdown breed, but the latter is proverbially famous. A considerable portion of the county is occupied by the forest of Alice Holt and Walmer, the forest of Bere, and the New Forest. The former is divided into two portions, by intervening private property, one part containing 15,493 acres, and another

2,744 acres. This forest is situated on the borders of Surrey and Sussex. The forest of Bere extends northward from the Portedown hills, including about 16,000 acres. The New Forest is particularly celebrated in history, from the vast enlargement of it by William the Conqueror, and from its being the scene of the accidental death of his successor, William Rufus. See *New Forest*. The mineral productions of Hampshire are but few; and those mostly confined to the cliffs on the sea coast, particularly in the neighbourhood of Lymington, Hordwell, and Christchurch. The manufactures of this county are but few; and those are chiefly of cloth, as shalloons, and coarse woollens. Large quantities of malt are also made. The principal rivers in Hampshire are the Itchin, the Avon, the Boldre Water, the Exe, the Anton, and the Teste or Test. Several smaller streams rise in the north-west parts, but soon quit the county in their passage to the Thames. The Itchin has its source in the vicinity of Alresford, near the middle of Hampshire, and being soon increased by the Alne, flows west to King: Worthly, where suddenly turning to the south, it passes Winchester, and the hospital of St. Cross. Thence gliding through fertile meadows, it flows by Twyford, and passing Bishopstoke, hastens to unite its stream with the Southampton water, into which it falls about 4 mile east from the town. The Avon enters the county from Wiltshire, and meandering in several channels near the west edge of the New Forest, is much increased by different rivulets rising in that district. This part of its course is well wooded, and much enlivened by the villas that ornament its banks. Passing Fordingbridge and Ringwood, it flows through a less interesting sandy level towards Christchurch; below which it receives the waters of the Stour from Dorsetshire, and conveys them with it to the sea in Christchurch bay. The Boldre Water is formed by various springs rising in the New Forest, and uniting mostly above Brokenhurst; whence they in a single stream pass Boldre and Lymington to the sea. The Exe also has its source in the same district, and beginning to widen near Beaulieu, opens in a broad estuary to the sea below Exbury. The Anton rises in the north-west angle of the county, and flowing through part of Andover, has its stream increased by the Tillhill brook; and afterwards runs into the Teste about 1 mile below Whirwell. The Teste has its origin below Whitchurch, and after its junction with the Anton, assumes a south course, and passing Stockbridge and Rumsey, receives several small rills from the New Forest, near Redbridge; below which it opens and forms

the head of Southampton Water. This is properly an arm of the sea, extending from above Southampton to Calshot Castle, and rendered exceedingly picturesque by its woody and irregular banks. Near Hamble, it is joined by the river of that name, which swelling from an inconsiderable stream into a broad estuary, descends into it from the interior of Hampshire. On tracing the sea-coast from the east, after passing an island forming part of Chichester bay, we come to Portssea island, a low tract of considerable extent, separated from the main by a shallow creek, over which a bridge is thrown. On this island is situated the town of Portsmouth, the most considerable haven for men of war in the kingdom. The capacious harbour is made by a bay, running up between this island and an opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. Portsmouth is the most strongly fortified place in Great Britain, and its high importance renders it worthy of every attention. Many of the largest ships are always laid up here, and in time of war it is the rendezvous of the grand channel fleet. The docks, arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c. are all of capital magnitude, and kept in perfect order. The town itself is supported by the resort of the army and navy; and the country round to a great extent, is benefited by the demand for provisions which they create. The population of Portsmouth, including the new town of Portssea, and the whole island of that name, exceeds 32,000. Across the mouth of the harbour is Gosport, a populous town inhabited by sailors and artificers, and containing a very large naval hospital, and docks for merchant ships. On the point of land terminating this peninsula, is the noted road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual service. From this commences that large inlet of the sea, stretching to the north-west called Trissanton Bay, or Southampton Water. It is navigable almost to the head for vessels of considerable burthen; and the two principal rivers flowing into it admit small craft some way up the country. Between them is situated the town of Southampton, formerly a port of great consequence and commerce, and previously to the sale of its port wine charter to the city of Bristol for 5,000l. possessing a large share of the Oporto trade. It still has a particular connection with Guernsey and Jersey, and in time of peace imports French wines. It is a large and handsome place, and of much resort for sea-bathing. It was on this beach that Canute gave that striking reproof to his flattering courtiers when the disobedient tide washed his feet; and here

the warlike Henry V. mustered his forces destined for the conquest of France. Westward from the mouth of this bay lies Lymington, a small town, on a creek, at which salt is procured from sea water. It is likewise a bathing-place. Somewhat farther, on a narrow spit of land, is Hurst Castle, in which Charles I. was confined previously to his being brought to trial. Then succeed Christchurch bay, and a town of the same name, between the mouth of the Avon and the Stour, a populous place, having a manufactory of silk stockings and gloves. As a port it is inconsiderable. Inland from hence lies the New Forest, (which see). The city of Winchester, the capital of the county, is a place of as much ancient fame as any in England. Here King John resided during his troubles; and here was born his son Henry III. as was likewise Arthur son of Henry VII. The shell of a palace now existing in it, was built for Charles II. It is called the king's house, and is converted into barracks. The sea is very rich, and has been filled by many eminent persons. The cathedral is large and in excellent preservation. It is remarkable for the fine monuments of several distinguished men. Winchester has likewise a celebrated public-school or college. The town is neat and spacious; and though its buildings are ancient, it is inhabited by many genteel families. Its river is navigable for barges, but it has little trade. Andover is a populous town, with a manufactory of shalloons, and a great mauling trade. A canal runs from hence to Redbridge. The village of Way-Hill, in its neighbourhood, has the greatest fair in England for hops, cheese, sheep, and various commodities. Rumsey possesses a manufactory of the shalloons called sattinets. The small town of Alton manufactures corded stuffs, serge denims, &c. Basingstoke is a considerable town, with a great corn-market, and a share in the woollen manufacture. A canal is carried from this town to join the river Wey, near Chersey in Surrey. Basing House, a little to the north of it, was held for King Charles in the civil wars, and sustained a long and memorable siege.

Hampshire Gate, Pastrow hund. Hampshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Andover.

Hampstead, Owlston hund. Middlesex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from London, is a delightful village, situated on the declivity of an hill, commanding most extensive and varied views of the metropolis and adjoining counties. This village contains the country seats of many of the nobility, merchants, and traders, and possesses a mineral spring, equal in medicinal properties to the famed waters of Tunbridge Wells; but although possessing a thousand superior local beauties to that noted place,

it is within every one's reach; and therefore unfortunately does not happen to be fashionable!!

Hampstead Marshall, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.S.W. from Newbury.

Hampstead Moreton, Teignbridge hund. Devonsh. 12 m. S.W. from Exeter, containing 459 houses, and 1,768 inhabitants, is situated in a very romantic spot, on a gentle eminence, bounded on every side, but the west by high hills. This town chiefly consists of 1 large, and 2 or 3 smaller streets, whose buildings are ancient and irregularly built. Its police is regulated by a portreeve and other officers, who are annually elected, at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The manufactures are considerable, and chiefly consist of woollen, yarn, and serges, for the East India Company. The inhabitants, from their reclusive situation on the confines of Dartmoor, speak a peculiar dialect, and have also a peculiarity in their manners, which to a stranger appears very singular. The face of the country in the vicinity of the town is strewed with scattered fragments of rocks; some of which are so large, and so singularly piled on each other, as to give the idea of buildings ruined by an earthquake. *Great Markets* (there is not any charter for fairs), 1st Saturday in June, July 18, St. Andrew (Nov. 30), for cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Hampstead Norris, Faircross hund. Berksh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Great Ilsey.

Hampstead Park, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. from Newbury.

Hampsthwaite, Claro wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Ripley.

Hampton, East hund. Cornwall; 4 m. N.E. from Callington.

Hampton, Ford lath, Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. N.E. from Tunbridge.

Hampton, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Staines.

Hampton, South Bradford hund. Shropshire; 1 m. N.W. from Shifnal.

Hampton-in-Arden, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Solihull, is a large parish, with several hamlets belonging to it. This village is situated on the side of the river Blythe, and has a good charity-school. The church was much injured, and the spire beaten down by lightning in 1643. *Fair*, St. Luke's day.

Hampton-on-the-Hill, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh; 2 m. W. from Warwick.

Hampton Court, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Woburn.

Hampton Court, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Hereford, is a large magnificent structure, having its first stone laid by Henry IV. and built under his immediate auspices, by Sir

Rowland Lenthall, yeoman of the robes to that monarch.

Hampton Court, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; 8 m. E.S.E. from Staines, is a magnificent palace erected by King William III. on the site of a former one built by Cardinal Wolsey. It is generally allowed to be one of the best pieces of architecture executed by Sir Christopher Wren. This palace has long ceased to be a residence for any branch of the royal family of England; but in 1795, was occupied by his Serene Highness William V. Prince of Orange, who was then driven from his dominions by the French.

Hampton Bishop, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Hereford.

Hampton, Bishops, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. N.E. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Hampton Bridge, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Hereford.

Hampton Brook, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Bridgenorth.

Hampton Fell, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S. from Church Stretton.

Hampton Gay, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. E. from Woodstock.

Hampton Green, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Kingston.

Hampton Hall, Chisbury hund. Shropsh. $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Hampton, High, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 4 m. W. from Hatherleigh.

Hampton, Little, Arundel rape, Sussex; 4 m. S.E. from Arundel, has lately become a well-frequented bathing place, for those who prefer ease and retirement, to the foolish noise and bustle attendant on almost all the other different summer resorts. The accommodations are on a small scale, but comfortable.

Hampton Maizey, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. 7 m. S.E. from Cirencester.

Hampton, Minching, Longtrees hund. Gloucestersh. 8 m. W. from Cirencester, is pleasantly situated on a gradual declivity, with a south-east aspect; consisting of four streets lying at right angles, but irregularly built. It contains three market-houses, two of which were erected by Mr. P. Sheppard in 1770, with the design of establishing a wool-market, but the attempt was without success. The church was founded about the reign of Henry III. The manufacture of cloths is carried on to a very considerable extent in the vicinity, the numerous brooks and rivulets being extremely favourable for the purpose. On the west side of the town is a large tract of common land, called Amberley, containing about 1,000 acres, which was given for the use of the poor resident housekeepers of this parish, in the reign of Henry VIII. by Dame Alice Hampton. This tract is remarkable

for being the site of a very singular encampment made by the Danes in 879; when they abode at Cirencester. *Fedra*, Trinity-Monday, Oct. 29, for horses, cattle, pigs, and cheese. Market, Thursday.

Hampton, Nether, Cawdon and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Salisbury.

Hampton, New, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. N.W. from Bromyard.

Hampton Park, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 9 m. N.N.E. from Hereford, is about 8 miles in circumference, and was till irrigated, almost perfectly barren. Lord Coningsby the then proprietor, projected this improvement, and erected a dam across the bottom of a valley, by the labour of 200 men, and at the expence of 800*l*. This work was accomplished in a fortnight, and the valley thus dammed up became a reservoir, from which the water is conducted by a canal along the extreme height of the whole park, and thrown at option over any part of the descent. This noble improvement in the agriculture of the country, was without doubt the first thing of the kind ever attempted; although the farmers of Gloucestershire have unjustly assumed the merit of this discovery to themselves.

Hampton Parva, Blakenhurst hund. Worcestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Evesham.

Hampton Post, Broxton hund. Chesh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Malpas.

Hampton Poyle, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Woodstock.

Hampton Turville, or Turville, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. 1 m. W. from Highworth.

Hampton Wafer, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. N.W. from Bromyard.

Hampton Welch, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Ellesmere.

Hampton Wick, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; adjoining the west end of Kings-ton bridge. A patriot of this place, by name Timothy Bennet, a shoemaker, by a vigorous application of the laws of his country, obtained in 1752, a free passage through Busby Park, which had previously for many years been withheld from the public.

Hampton Wood, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 3 m. N.E. from Ellesmere.

Hansell Bridge, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 4 m. S.S.W. from Tunbridge Wells.

Hansell House, Puckchurch hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. W.S.W. from Marshfield.

Hamsay, Lewes rape, Sussex; 2 m. N.N.E. from Lewes.

Hamsay Green, Tandridge hund. Surrey; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Croydon.

Hamstead, East, West Menthham hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N.E. from Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

- Hamstall*, Chester ward, Durham; 5 m. N.W. from Durham.
- Hamsterley*, Darlington ward, Durham; 5½ m. N.W. from Bishops Auckland.
- Hamsterley, High*, Chester ward, Durham; 8½ m. S.W. from Gateshead.
- Hamsterley, Low*, Chester ward, Durham; 7 m. W.S.W. from Gateshead.
- Hamwell*, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Hatfield.
- Hanborough*, Wooton hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Woodstock.
- Hanborough, Long*, Wooton hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Whitney.
- Hanbury*, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Abbots Bromley.
- Hanbury*, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. N.E. from Droitwich.
- Hanbury Hall*, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 2½ m. N.E. from Droitwich.
- Hanbury Wood*, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Burton-on-Trent.
- Hanby*, Beltsloe wap. Lincolnsh. 4 m. W. from Folkingham.
- Hanch Hall*, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N. from Litchfield.
- Hanchurch*, Pirchill hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. S. from Newcastle-under-Line.
- Hand Cross*, Lewes rape, Sussex; 5 m. N.W. from Cuckfield.
- Hand Dore*, Augustine lathe, Kent; 6 m. S.W. from Canterbury.
- Hand Gate*, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Ripon.
- Hand Lane*, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Barnsley.
- Handall Abbey*, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N. from Gisborough.
- Handall Green*, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 2 m. N. from Leominster.
- Handfast Point*, Rowbarrow hund. Dorsetsh. the most eastern land in the county, and forming the south extremity of Studland Bay.
- Handford Bridge*, Pirchill hund. Staffordsh. 7 m. N.W. from Stone.
- Handford Hall*, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 8 m. N.N.W. from Macclesfield.
- Handley*, Broxton hund. Chesh. 7½ m. S.E. from Chester.
- Handley*, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 6 m. S.S.W. from Chesterfield.
- Handley*, Towcester hund. Northamptonsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Towcester.
- Handley Child*, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 4½ m. S.E. from Tenbury.
- Handley Court*, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 6½ m. E.S.E. from Tenbury.
- Handley Court*, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Hereford.
- Handley Cross*, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Hereford.
- Handley Green*, Pirchill hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Newcastle-under-Line. This place is one of the principal seats of the potteries.
- Handley, Middle*, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Chesterfield.
- Handley, Nether*, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. N.E. from Chesterfield.
- Handley, West*, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Chesterfield.
- Handley, William*, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 5½ m. E.S.E. from Tenbury.
- Handcomb End*, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 7½ m. N.N.E. from Luton.
- Handstids*, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Watford.
- Handstone*, Chester ward, Durham; 4½ m. W.N.W. from Sunderland.
- Handsworth*, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Birmingham.
- Handsworth*, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. E.S.E. from Sheffield.
- Handsworth Wood-house*, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.E. from Sheffield.
- Handy Cross*, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. S.W. from High Wycombe.
- Handy Cross*, Taunton and Taunton Dean hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Wiveliscombe.
- Handford*, Red Lane hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. N.W. from Blandford Forum.
- Hangaston*, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Hereford.
- Hanger Hill*, Osulston hund. Middlesex; 2 m. N.N.W. from Acton.
- Hanger Hill*, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Bicester.
- Hanging Birch*, West Derby hund. Lancath. 4½ m. S.E. from Prescott.
- Hanging Chadder*, Salford hund. Lancash. 3 m. S.S.E. from Roodale.
- Hanging Henton*, Motley wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.W. from Wakefield.
- Hanging House*, Claro wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.W. from Ripley.
- Hanging Langford*, Branch and Dole hund. Wiltsh. 9½ m. N.W. from Salisbury.
- Hanging Well*, Darlington ward, Durham; 10 m. N.W. from Wolsingham.
- Hanging Wood*, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 2 m. S.S.W. from Standoe.
- Hangleton*, Arundel rape, Sussex; 5½ m. S.W. from Arundel.
- Hangleton*, Lewes rape, Sussex; 2½ m. N.W. from Brightelmstone.
- Hangleton Place*, Lewes rape, Sussex; 3½ m. N.W. from Brightelmstone.
- Hangmans Stone*, Faircross hund. Berkshire; 5½ m. N.N.W. from Newbury.
- Hangmanstone*, Colyton hund. Devonsh. 10 m. W. from Lynn Regis.
- Hangmoor Common*, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. W.S.W. from Hereford.
- Hangthorn*, Stockton ward, Durham; 5½ m. N.E. from Darlington.
- Hanham*, Langley and Swinehead hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. S.E. from Bristol.

Hanham Green, Langley and Swineshead hund. Gloucestersh. adjoining the west end of Hanham.

Hanham, West, Langley and Swineshead hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. E.S.E. from Bristol.

Hanington, Louth Eske wap. Lincolnsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Louth.

Hankelow, Nantwich hund. Chesh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Nantwich.

Hankerton, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Malmesbury.

Hanley Green, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Upton.

Hanley Green, Castle, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Upton. In this neighbourhood, a circular cavity in the earth about 6 feet in diameter, was discovered in a corn-field by a shepherd's boy in 1787. On examination, this aperture was found to lead to a considerable cavern, at about the depth of 10 feet from the surface, extending in every direction at least 20 feet in diameter; at the distance of 35 or 40 feet, is a body of water, supposed to be nearly 140 feet deep. The field containing this cavern, is nearly perfectly level, and the soil at some depth a solid body of chalk.

Hanley, Sixpenny, Sixpenny Hanley hund. Dorsetsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Cranbourne.

Hanlith, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Settle.

Hammer, Flintsh. 5 m. N.E. from Ellesmere.

Hammer Hall, Flintsh. 6 m. N.E. from Ellesmere.

Hammers Cross, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hereford. Near this place, is an estate called Monington, formerly possessed by the famous Owen Glendower, in the reign of Henry IV. who is said to have retired here, and was buried in the church.

Hanney, East, Wantage hund. Berks. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Wantage.

Hanney, West, Wantage hund. Berks. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Wantage.

Hanning, Easington ward, Durham; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Sunderland.

Hanning, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bellingham.

Hanningfield Common, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 5 m. S.E. from Chelmsford.

Hanningfield, East, Chelmsford hund. Essex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Chelmsford.

Hanningfield East-Tye, Chelmsford hund. Essex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Chelmsford.

Hanningfield, South, Chelmsford hund. Essex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Chelmsford.

Hanningfield, West, Chelmsford hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Chelmsford.

Hanningfield West-Hall, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 4 m. S.S.W. from Chelmsford.

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Hannington, Chuteley hund. Hampsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Kingsclere.

Hannington, Orillingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. N.W. from Wellingborough.

Hannington House, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. N.W. from Highworth.

Hannington Wick Chapel, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Highworth.

Hannums Hall, Tendring hund. Essex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Manningtree.

Hanover Hall, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Wixlow.

Hanover Hall, Pevensey rape, Sussex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Tunbridge Wells.

Hanover House, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Easingwold.

Hans, or *Hansay*, a river in Staffordshire, running into the Manyfold at Blore Park.

Hansacre, Osoff hund. Staffordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Litchfield.

Hansford, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chumleigh.

Hanside, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N. from Hatfield.

Hanslope, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 5 m. N.W. from Newport Pagnell, is built on the summit of an hill, whence there is a gradual descent on all sides; and is chiefly remarkable for its church, which is one of the most ancient edifices in the county. This village is generally regarded as unhealthy; one cause of disease arising from the unwholesome waters of the springs and ponds; and another has been attributed to the sedentary employment of the females, who are mostly engaged in lace-making, and from the dearth of firing in the winter season, associate for warmth in close rooms, and consequently breathe a very impure air. The annual amount of benefactions to this parish amount to upwards of £200. The living is in the gift of the corporation of Lincoln, which when inclosed about 20 years ago, received an allotment of land in lieu of tithes.

Hanson Bridge, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Highgate.

Hasted Green, Scray lath, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Faversham.

Hanthorpe, Aveland hund. Lincolnsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Bourne.

Hanton, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Bromyard.

Hanvard, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Stafford.

Hanwell, Bloxham hund. Oxfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Banbury.

Hanwell, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Old Brentford.

Hanwell Park, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Old Brentford.

Hanwood, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 4 m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Hanworth, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; 3 m. S. from Twickenham.

Hanworth, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from North Walsham.

Hanworth, Coll, Aslaoe hund. Lincolnsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Market Raisin.

Hanworth Farm, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hounslow.

Hanworth Park, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hounslow.

Hanworth Park, North Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 6 m. N.W. from North Walsham.

Hanworth Potter, Langoe hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. S.E. from Lincoln.

Happisburgh, Happening hund. Norfolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from North Walsham.

Hapsford, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Chester.

Hasted Green, Lewes rape, Sussex; 6 m. S.S.W. from East Grinstead.

Hapton, Depwade hund. Norfolk; 7 m. N.E. from New Buckenham.

Hapton Town, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 3 m. S.W. from Baraley.

Hara Bridge, Roborough hund. Devonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Tavistock.

Harbry, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Carlisle.

Harcam, Rydale wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Helmsley.

Harberbury, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Southam.

Harbison, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Totness.

Harborton Ford, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Totness.

Harborton Ford, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Ashburton.

Harbottle, Augustine lath, Kent; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Canterbury, had in ancient times a monastery, and has still an hospital and chapel, which were built and endowed by Archbishop Lanfranc in 1081. This chapel possessed at that time an invaluable relic, Thomas Becket's Slipper! And was the resort of innumerable pilgrims. Since the reformation this hospital is continued for the relief of poor persons, who besides a house, have a yearly stipend of nearly 74.

Harbottle, Pembrokesh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Milford.

Harbrass, Chester ward, Durham; 4 m. N.E. from Durham.

Harbridge, Ringwood hund. Hampsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Ringwood.

Harborough, Marke, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from London, containing 330 houses, and 1,716 inhabitants, as situated near the source of the Welland, on the great high road from London to Derby. This town is chiefly disposed in one long street running north-west and

south-east, and two smaller ones branching off at east and north-east. The buildings are many of them ancient; but several improvements have been recently effected, and the inns and accommodations are good. Being a part of Great Bowden parish, it has a large and elegant chapel of ease; and a neat market-house was lately erected here by the Earl of Harborough. The manufactures, which are tolerably flourishing, consist of tammies, shallons, and figured lastings. Here is a good free-school well endowed. *Fairs*, Jan. 6, Feb. 16, April 29, July 31, for cattle; Oct. 19, lasts nine days, and is noted for its sale of cattle, leather, cheese, and all sorts of merchandise. *Market*, Thursday.

Harborow, Great, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Coventry.

Harbottle, Coquedale ward, Northumberland; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Rothbury, is situated in the valley of Riddesdale, on the banks of the Coquet. Its castle, now in ruins, was in the reign of Edward I. a formidable fortress, sustaining an attack from the whole Scotch army in 1296. Here Margaret, Queen Dowager of Scotland, sister of Henry VIII. resided; after her second marriage with the Earl of Angus, and was here delivered of her daughter, afterwards Countess of Lennox.

Harbour, Chester ward, Durham; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Durham.

Harbourn, Ollow hund. Staffordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Birmingham. Here lived James Sande, who died at the age of 140, and his wife who attained her 120th year.

Harburn, a river in Devonsh. running into the Dart, below Harborton.

Harby, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 8 m. N. from Melton Mowbray.

Harby Brow, Allderale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ireby.

Harshot, Morley wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Huddersfield.

Harcott Park, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 10 m. N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Hard Acre, Staincliffe and Ewcom wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Settle.

Hard Gate, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Holbeach.

Hard Gate, Claro wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.W. from Ripley.

Hardway, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Gosport.

Hardwisher, Fasington ward, Durham; 7 m. W. from Hartlepool.

Harden Hoo, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from St. Alban's.

Harden Huish, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chippenham.

Harden Pool, Shepway lath, Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hithe.

H A R

Hardenbury, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.N.W. from St. Alban's.

Hardendale, West ward, Westmoreland; 7 m. S.W. from Appleby.

Hardenstille, Chester ward, Durham; 2½ m. N.W. from Durham.

Harder, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N.W. from Clitheroe.

Hardford, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Dulverton.

Hardham, Arundel rape, Sussex; 4 m. S.E. from Petworth.

Hardhorn, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 1½ m. S. from Poulton-in-the-Fylde.

Harding, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 1 m. N. from Walsall.

Hardings Booth, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Leek.

Hardingham, Midford hund. Norfolk; 6 m. S.S.E. from East Dereham.

Hardingley, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Huddersfield.

Hardingstone, Wymersley hund. Northamptonsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Northampton.

Hardington, Hounsbrough Berwick and Coker hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Yeovil.

Hardington, Kilmerdon hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N.W. from Frome.

Hard-knot, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; a celebrated bold mountain, situated at the head of Eskdale, in the centre of a mountainous country.

Hardlow, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. S.S.W. from Allderale.

Hardley, New Forest, Hampsh. 9 m. E.S.E. from Lyndhurst.

Hardley, Loddon hund. Norfolk; 12 m. S.E. from Norwich.

Hardrea, Nether, Augustine lathc, Kent; 9 m. S. from Canterbury.

Hardrea, Upper, Augustine lathc, Kent; 4½ m. S. from Canterbury.

Hardrigg, Leath ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N.E. from Aldstone Moor.

Hardrow, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N.N.W. from Hawes.

Hardsoff, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 6 m. S.S.E. from Chesterfield.

Hardway, Bruton hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. S.E. from Bruton.

Hardwell Farm, Shrivenham hund. Berks. 7 m. W. from Wantage.

Hardwick, Parslow hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.E. from Bishops Castle.

Hardwick, Cotile hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. N. from Aylesbury.

Hardwick, Long Stow hund. Cambridge-shire; 5½ m. W.S.W. from Cambridge.

Hardwick, Tavistock hund. Devonsh. 1 m. N.W. from Tavistock.

Hardwick, Whitstone hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Gloucester.

H A R

Hardwick, Huntingdon hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. E.N.E. from Hay.

Hardwick, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Pembridge.

Hardwick, Caldicot hund. Monmouthsh. 1½ m. S. from Chepstow.

Hardwick, Earsham hund. Norfolk 7 m. W. from Bungay.

Hardwick, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; 1½ m. S.E. from Lynn Regis.

Hardwick, Orlingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. N.W. from Wellingborough.

Hardwick, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. E. from Worksop.

Hardwick, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Mansfield.

Hardwick, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Witney.

Hardwick, Banbury hund. Oxfordsh. 1½ m. N. from Banbury.

Hardwick, Longtrees hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Caversham.

Hardwick, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. N. from Bicester.

Hardwick, East hund. Rutlandsh. 6½ m. N.N.W. from Stamford.

Hardwick, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Kineton.

Hardwick, Oswaldslow hund. Worcester-sh. 2 m. N.E. from Tewksbury.

Hardwick, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.E. from Rotherham.

Hardwick, Godly hund. Surrey; 2 m. S.S.E. from Chertsey, is the place to which the inhabitants of Godly hund. are summoned to appoint their officers, before the stewards of the lord of the manor. In the afternoon, here is a fair or rather wake, holden by the country people in the neighbourhood.

Hardwick Chapel, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Pontefract.

Hardwick Elm, Whitstone hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Gloucester.

Hardwick Elmstone, Westminster hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Tewksbury.

Hardwick End, Sadden hund. Bedfordsh. 8 m. N. from Bedford.

Hardwick Hall, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 7 m. S.E. from Chesterfield. Here some portion of the captivity of Mary Queen of Scots was passed; and several of the apartments derive great interest from the furniture and other articles preserved in remembrance of that injured princess.

Hardwick Hall, Stockton ward, Durham; 1 m. W. from Sedgfield.

Hardwick Hall, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 1½ m. W.N.W. from Ellesmere.

Hardwick Hall, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 5½ m. N. from Shrewsbury.

Hardwick Heath, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. E.S.E. from Stone.

Hardwick House, Taingoe hund. Shropsh. 1 m. S. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Hardwick, Hungry, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 2 m. E.N.E. from St. Neot's.

Hardwick Kite, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.E. from Southam.

Hardwick, Lower, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. W.S.W. from Leominster.

Hardwick Priors, Kington hund. Warwicksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Southam.

Hardwick Puddock, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 3 m. S.E. from St. Neots.

Hardwick Spital, Osgoldness, Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Pontefract.

Hardwick, Upper, Huntingdon hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Hay.

Hardwick, West, Osgoldness, Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Pontefract.

Hardwick Wood, Orlingbury hund. Northamptonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Wellingborough.

Hardy, Salford hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Manchester.

Hardy Farm, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S.E. from Hemel Hempstead.

Haro Gate, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Leek.

Hare Green, Moreton hund. Berksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from East Isley.

Hare Hall, Havering liberty, Essex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Romford.

Hare Hatch, Wargrave hund. Berksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Reading.

Hare Hill, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 5 m. E.N.E. from Uttoxeter.

Hare Hill, Easington ward, Durham; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Durham.

Hare Park, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Wakefield.

Hare Street, Harlow hund. Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Harlow.

Hare Street, Havering liberty, Essex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Romford.

Hare Street, Ongar hund. Essex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Epping.

Hare Street, Edwinstree hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N. from Standon.

Hare Street, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Baldock.

Hare Warren, Cuthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Epsom.

Hareby, Bolingbroke soke, Lincolnsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Spilsby, is noted for the death of Eleanor, wife to King Edward I., who caused crosses to be set up in memory of her, in all the places where the corpse rested, between this place and Westminster.

Harecastle, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Newcastle-under-Lime. Here commences that important canal, called the Trent and Mersey, devised by Mr. Brindley for uniting the eastern with the western ocean. At this place the canal passes under a tunnel for 1,383 yards, which is 9 feet wide, and 12 feet high, lined and arched with brick.

Harefield, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Uxbridge.

Harefield Shrubs, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Uxbridge.

Hareham Turnpike, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 5 m. N. from Hailsham.

Harelaw, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Morpeth.

Harelaw, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 11 m. E. from Bellingham.

Hares Green, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Saxmundham.

Harescugh Hall, Leath ward, Cumberland; 4 m. E.N.E. from Kirk Oswald.

Haresfield, Whitstone hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. S. from Gloucester, is sheltered on the east by an high ridge of hills, called Broad Ridge or Broad Barrow Green, the site of a very singular camp, thought to have been a British station after the Roman invasion. The very bold promontory, called the Beacon Hill, inclosed by a transverse vallation 50 feet deep, and containing 15 acres, is connected with the former. The surrounding prospects from this ridge, are uncommonly fine, including a very large proportion of the whole county.

Haresfield, Little, Whitstone hund. Gloucestersh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Gloucester.

Hareston, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 11 m. N.N.E. from Melton Mowbray.

Harewood, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. N.W. from Ross.

Harewood, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Leeds, is a small but pretty town, having a stone bridge of 4 arches over the river Wharfe. The church is remarkable for being the place of interment of the intrepid Sir William Gascoigne, who committed the prince, afterwards Henry V. for affronting him whilst on the seat of justice.

Harewood House, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N. from Leeds.

Harford, a river in Yorkshire, running into the Darwent at Wickham Abbey.

Harford, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 4 m. W. from Brent.

Harford, Teignbridge hund. Devonsh. 5 m. N.W. from Newton Abbots.

Hargate Manor, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 7 m. S.W. from Derby.

Hargate Wall, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 3 m. W. from Tideswell.

Hargest, Huntingdon hund. Herefordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Kington.

Hargest Bridge, Huntingdon hund. Herefordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Kington.

Hargham, Shropham hund. Norfolk; 9 m. S.W. from Wymondham.

Hargham House, Shropham hund. Norfolk; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Wymondham.

Hargrave, Broxton hund. Chesh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Chester.

Hargrave, Higham Ferrers hund. Northamptonsh. 5 m. E.N.E. from Higham Ferrers.

Hargrave, Thingoe hund. Suffolk; 5½ m. S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Hargrave Hall, Wirrall hund. Chesb. 3½ m. N.E. from Parkgate.

Hargrove, Sixpenny Hanley hund. Dorsetsh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Shaftsbury.

Harigill, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. S. from Haltwhistle.

Hark House, West Gilling wap. Yorkshire; 11 m. N.W. from Askrigg.

Harker, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. N.N.W. from Carlisle.

Harker, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. N.N.W. from Clitheroe.

Harkstead, Samford hund. Suffolk; 6 m. S.S.E. from Ipswich.

Harland Nook, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S. from Beverley.

Harlars, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. S.W. from Bellingham.

Harlaxton, Grantham with the soke, Lincolnsh. 4 m. S.W. from Grantham. Near this place, a brazen vessel was turned up by the plough, containing an antique helmet of gold, studded with jewels, which was presented to Catharine, Queen of Henry VIII.

Harle, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 12 m. E. from Bellingham.

Harle Kirk, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 12½ m. N.E. from Hexham.

Harlech, Merionethsh. 230½ m. N.W. from London, is situated on the Irish sea, and is but a poor place; though once, on account of its castle and fortifications, a town of great consequence. This castle, which is still perfect, was erected by Edward I. in 1283, and has still a small garrison for the defence of this part of the coast. This town is governed by a mayor, &c. A remarkable phenomenon was seen here in 1694, and continued for about 8 months. It was a livid vapour or fiery exhalation which seemed to arise from the sea on the borders of Caernarvonshire. It made its appearance regularly every night, always rising at the same place; nor was its course stopped by rain or storms. It was sometimes visible in the day; but it was very remarkable, that it never did any damage except in the night. The flames were no way violent, but by their continuance, at last consumed every thing opposing them. Its effects were severely felt by the cattle, to whom it communicated a contagious distemper, by which many of them died. *Fairs*, Thursday after Trinity, June 30, Aug. 21, Dec. 11, for cattle. *Market*, Saturday, which is a very poor one.

Harler's Hill, Wells Forum hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. S. from Wells.

Harleston, Earsham hund. Norfolk; 99 m. N.E. from London, is situated on

the river Waveney, over which it has a bridge. It is a dirty and insignificant town, not containing any thing worthy of notice. *Fairs*, July 5, Sept. 9, for horses, cattle, sheep, and petty chapmen. *Market*, Wednesday, chiefly for linen yarn and linen cloth.

Harleston, Nobottle Grove hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. N.W. from Northampton.

Harleston, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 6½ m. E. from Litchfield.

Harleston, Wetherley hund. Cambridge-shire; 6½ m. S.W. from Cambridge.

Harleton, Greytrees hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Ross.

Harley, Condoover hund. Shropsh. 2 m. N.W. from Much Wenlock.

Harling, East, Guiltsross hund. Norfolk; 93½ m. N.E. from London, is situated on a rivulet running into the Waveney; and is a small neat town. *Fairs*, May 4, Oct 24, for sheep and toys, &c. *Market*, Thursday, a poor one.

Harling, West, Guiltsross hund. Norfolk; 2½ m. S.W. from East Harling.

Harling, West, Hall, Guiltsross hund. Norfolk; adjoining West Harling.

Harlinge, East Mendham hund. Hampshire; 1½ m. N.W. from Brading, Isle of Wight.

Harlington, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 5 m. S. from Amptill.

Harlington, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 4½ m. S.S.E. from Uxbridge.

Harlington, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. S. from Shifnal.

Harlington, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N.N.E. from Rotherham.

Harlington Wood End, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 4½ m. E. from Woburn.

Harlow, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N. from Sheffield.

Harlow, Harlow hund. Essex; 23½ m. E.N.E. from London, containing 263 houses, and 1,514 inhabitants, though now a dilapidated market-town, was formerly a place of considerable trade, and had a large woollen manufacture, but this has been long removed, and the inhabitants are now chiefly supported by spinning, and agricultural employments. Some advantages are however derived from its fairs, and from the fair holden on the neighbouring common. (*See Harlow Bush Common*.) *Fairs*, Nov. 28 and 29.

Harlow Bury, Harlow hund. Essex; 1 m. N. from Harlow.

Harlow Bush Common, Harlow hund. Essex; 4 m. N. from Epping, is noted for the fair holden on it, on 9th Sept. for the sale of horses and cattle, and much frequented by horse dealers, farmers, and graziers.

Harlow Tye, Harlow hund. Essex; 2½ m. S.E. from Harlow.

Harlicott, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Harley, East, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from North Allerton.

Harley, West, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from North Allerton.

Harlston, Triplow hund. Cambridgesh. 3 m. S. from Cambridge.

Harlston, Stow hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. N.W. from Stow Market.

Harmer, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. S.E. from Olney.

Harmer Green, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Hatfield.

Harmer Green, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Berkeley.

Harmer Hill, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 6½ m. N. from Shrewsbury.

Harmon, St., Radnorsh. 3½ m. N. from Rhayader.

Harmon's, St., Bridge, Radnorsh. 4 m. N. from Rhayader.

Harmondsworth, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 4 m. S. from Uxbridge. Here is one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

Harmstone, Boothby Graffo hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. S. from Lincoln.

Harnage, Condoover hund. Shropsh. 8 m. S.S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Harnage Grange, Condoover hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.W. from Much Wenlock.

Harnham, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 13 m. N.E. from Hexham.

Harnham, East, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 1 m. S. from Salisbury.

Harnham, West, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 1 m. W. from Salisbury.

Harnhill, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. S.E. from Cirencester.

Harnish Grove, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 2½ m. W. from Worksop.

Harolds Exias, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 12 m. S.W. from Hereford. Here are the ruins of a once magnificent castle, erected by King Harold.

Harolds Park, Waltham hund. Essex; 3½ m. N.E. from Waltham Abbey.

Haroldston, Pembrokeh. 7 m. W. from Haverfordwest.

Haraps, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Winslow.

Harrowden Magna, Orlingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 1½ m. N. from Wellingborough.

Harrowden Parva, Orlingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Wellingborough.

Harpendon, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from St. Alban's.

Harper Hill, Claro wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. W.S.W. from Ripon.

Harperley Lodge, Dartington ward, Durham; 2½ m. S.E. from Wolsingham.

Harperley Lane Head, Dartington ward, Durham; 3½ m. S.E. from Wolsingham.

Harpers, Salford hund. Lancash. 2 m. N.W. from Bolton.

Harpsford, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 13½ m. S.S.W. from Ottery St. Mary.

Harpham, Dickering lathe, Yorksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Great Driffield.

Harpley, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; 11 m. N.E. from Lynn Regis. *Fair*, July 14, for horses.

Harpole, Nobottle Grove hund. Northamptonsh. 4½ m. W. from Northampton.

Harpston, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 1½ m. S. from Henley.

Harpsden Court, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 1½ m. S. from Henley.

Harpsfield Hall, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. W.N.W. from Hatfield.

Harpwell, Aslaoce hund. Lincolnsh. 8 m. E.S.E. from Gainsborough.

Hartree, East, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. N.W. from Wells. In this neighbourhood, lead mines were wrought in ancient times; in one of which is a remarkable cavern, extending in length upwards of forty fathoms. The descent by a perpendicular shaft 70 fathoms in depth.

Hartree, West, Chewton hund. Somersetsh. 10 m. N. from Bristol.

Harpur Hey, Salford hund. Lancash. 3 m. N.N.E. from Manchester.

Harrae, Allderale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 1 m. N.E. from Whitehaven.

Harrats End, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. S. from Berk Hempstead.

Harrats Pool, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. S. from Berk Hempstead.

Harraton, Chester ward, Durham; 6 m. S.S.E. from Gateshead.

Harrel Hare, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Helnesley.

Harridown, Kingsclere hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Kingsclere.

Harrietsham, Ford lathe, Kent; 7 m. E.S.E. from Maidstone. *Fair*, July 5, for horses, pedlary, and toys.

Harrington, Allderale above Derwent ward, Cumberland, 2½ m. S. from Workington, is an improving and populous village situated near the shore, at the mouth of a small brook, which contributes to form a very convenient port. The ancient part of the village consists principally of a few small farms, straggling up the dell. This village possesses a considerable trade in exporting coal, lime, iron stone, and fire-clay; all these articles being obtained in the neighbourhood. Nearly 60 vessels, of 110 tons burthen each on the average, are now employed in transporting the above substances from this port, which, less than 40 years since, had not one belonging to it.

Harrington, Hill hund. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Spilsby.

Harrington, Rothwell hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. S.W. from Rothwell.

Harrington, East, Easington ward, Durham, 4 m. S.W. from Sunderland.

Harrington, West, Easington ward, Durham; 5 m. S.W. from Sunderland.

Harringworth, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Uppingham.

Harringworth Park, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Uppingham.

Harristown, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 7 m. S.E. from Shifnal.

Harrold, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 8 m. N.W. from Bedford. *Fairs*, Tuesday before May 12, Tuesday before July 5, Tuesday before Oct. 10, for cattle.

Harrow, Gore hund. Middlesex, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from London, is situated on one of the highest hills in the county, which rising out of a rich vale, is in a manner insulated. This village is particularly noted for its free-school, which ranks amongst the first public seminaries in the kingdom. This noble institution was founded during the reign of Elizabeth, by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of Preston, in this parish. The founder insisted on parents furnishing their children with bow-strings, shafts, &c. and till within these few years, a silver bow was annually shot for, on Aug. 4, by a select number of the scholars, habited as archers. The views from this place are extremely beautiful, and unequalled from any other spot in England.

Harrow Galt, Darlington ward, Durham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Darlington.

Harrow House, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N. from High Wycombe.

Harrowby, Grantham with the soke, Lincolnsh. 3 m. S. E. from Grantham.

Harrowden, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordshire; 2 m. S.E. from Bedford.

Harrowden Magna, Orillingbury hund. Northamptonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Welingtonborough.

Harrowden Parva, Orillingbury hund. Northamptonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Welingtonborough.

Harrowgate, High, Claro wap. Yorksh. 211 m. N. from London, is remarkable for its medicinal spring, which are particularly successful in dropsical, scorbutic, and uterine cases. The Old Spa, discovered by Capt. Slingsby, rises opposite the Grn. by Inn, and has an elegant dome over it, erected at the expense of the Earl of Roslyn, in 1786. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from this stands another well, called the Tewin Well, which, like the preceding, is strongly impregnated with steel. At Low Harrowgate are the Sulphur Wells (see next article). The season for bathing (the mode in which these springs are generally used) begins in May, and continues till Michaelmas; and the company assemble and lodge in 5 or 6 large inns on the Heath, distant from the village about

a mile, each house having a long room and an ordinary. Here are also an assembly-room, a theatre, a billiard-room and library. The situation of both High and Low Harrowgate, is far from pleasant, the surrounding heath and country being desolate and dreary; defects reconcilable by the salubrity of the springs, and a still more powerful recommendation, fashion.

Harrowgate, Low, Claro wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Ripley, is like High Harrowgate, celebrated for its medicinal sulphureous well, which is found particularly serviceable in scrofulous cases, the water being used of a temperate warmth, as a bath. Taken from 2 to 4 pints, it is purgative; in smaller doses, it is an excellent alternative. It has been found efficacious in destroying worms, and has been recommended in gout, jaundice, spleen, chlorosis, &c. The season is the same as at High Harrowgate, and the visitants partake of the same amusements.

Harrowley Green, Reigate hund. Surrey; 6 m. S.S.E. from Reigate.

Harscomb, Clucton and King's Barton hunds, Gloucestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Stroud, is sheltered on the E. by an high ridge of hills, called Broad Ridge, or Broad Harrow Green, the site of a very singular camp, the first division of which is made by a single vallum, 15 feet high, and 600 yards in length, from one side of the hill to the other: it is thought to have been a British station after the Roman invasion. The very bold promontory, called the Beacon Hill, inclosed by a transverse vallation 50 feet deep, and containing 15 acres, is connected with the former. The surrounding prospects, from this ridge, are uncommonly fine, and include a very large proportion of the whole country.

Harscott, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 5 m. N.N.W. from Stratton.

Harsell's Green, Lewknor hund. Oxfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. F. from Watlington.

Harsley, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Leominster, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Sarnsfield.

Harslot, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Tring.

Harswell, Harthill wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Market Weighton.

Hart, Stockton ward, Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Hartlepool.

Hart Hill, St. Briavel's hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. N. from Chepstow.

Hart Moor, Stockton ward, Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Hartlepool.

Hart, North, Stockton ward, Durham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hartlepool.

Harts Hill, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N.W. from Nuneaton.

Harthorn, Stockton ward, Durham; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. from Stockton.

Harlscott, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Harlsey, East, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.1. from North Allerton.

Harlsey, West, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from North Allerton. *Harlston*, Triplow hund. Cambridgesh. 3 m. S. from Cambridge.

Harlston, Stow hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. N.W. from Stow Market.

Harmad, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. S.E. from Olney.

Harmer Green, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Hatfield.

Harmer Green, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Berkeley.

Harmer Hill, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 6½ m. N. from Shrewsbury.

Harmon, St., Radnorsh. 3½ m. N. from Rhayader.

Harmon's, St., Bridge, Radnorsh. 4 m. N. from Rhayader.

Harmondsworth, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 4 m. S. from Uxbridge. Here is one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

Harmstone, Boothby Graffo hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. S. from Lincoln.

Harnage, Condever hund. Shropsh. 8 m. S.S.E. from Shrewsbury.

HarnageGrange, Condever hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.W. from Much Wenlock.

Harnham, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 13 m. N.E. from Hexham.

Harnham, East, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 1 m. S. from Salisbury.

Harnham, West, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 1 m. W. from Salisbury.

Harnhill, Crowthorne hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. S.E. from Cirencester.

Harulsh Grove, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 2½ m. W. from Worksop.

Harolds Enias, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 12 m. S.W. from Hereford. Here are the ruins of a once magnificent castle, erected by King Harold.

Harolds Park, Waltham hund. Essex; 3½ m. N.E. from Waltham Abbey.

Haroldston, Pembrokeah. 7 m. W. from Haverfordwest.

Harops, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Winslow.

Harowden Magna, Orlingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 1½ m. N. from Wellingborough.

Harowden Parva, Orlingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Wellingborough.

Harpenden, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from St. Alban's.

Harper Hill, Claro wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. W.S.W. from Ripon.

Harperley Lodge, Darlington ward, Durham; 2½ m. S.E. from Wolsingham.

Harperley Lane Head, Darlington ward, Durham; 3½ m. S.E. from Wolsingham.

Harpers, Salford hund. Lancash. 2 m. N.W. from Bolton.

Harpsford, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 13½ m. S.S.W. from Ottery St. Mary.

Harpham, Dickering lath, Yorksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Great Driffield.

Harpley, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; 11 m. N.E. from Lynn Regis. *Fair*, July 14, for horses.

Harpole, Nobottle Grove hund. Northamptonsh. 4½ m. W. from Northampton.

Harpden, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 1½ m. S. from Henley.

Harpden Court, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 1½ m. S. from Henley.

Harpfield Hall, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. W.N.W. from Hatfield.

Harpwell, Aslaoe hund. Lincolnsh. 8 m. E.S.E. from Gainsborough.

Hartree, East, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. N.W. from Wells. In this neighbourhood, lead mines were wrought in ancient times; in one of which is a remarkable cavern, extending in length upwards of forty fathoms. The descent by a perpendicular shaft 70 fathoms in depth.

Hartree, West, Chewton hund. Somersetsh. 10 m. S. from Bristol.

Harpur Hey, Salford hund. Lancash. 3 m. N.N.E. from Manchester.

Harras, Alledale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 1 m. N.E. from Whitehaven.

Harrats End, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. S. from Berk Hempstead.

Harrats Pool, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. S. from Berk Hempstead.

Harraton, Chester ward, Durham; 6 m. S.S.E. from Gateshead.

Harrel Harr, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Helmesley.

Harridown, Kingsclere hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Kingsclere.

Harrietsham, Ford lath, Kent; 7 m. E.S.E. from Maidstone. *Fair*, July 5, for horses, pedlary, and toys.

Harrington, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland, 2½ m. S. from Workington, is an improving and populous village situated near the shore, at the mouth of a small brook, which contributes to form a very convenient port. The ancient part of the village consists principally of a few small farms, straggling up the dell. This village possesses a considerable trade in exporting coal, lime, iron stone, and fire-clay; all these articles being obtained in the neighbourhood. Nearly 60 vessels, of 110 tons burthen each on the average, are now employed in transporting the above substances from this port, which, less than 40 years since, had not one belonging to it.

Harrington, Hill hund. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Spilsby.

Harrington, Rothwell hund. Northamptonsh. 3 m. S.W. from Rothwell.

Harrington, East, Easington ward, Durham, 4 m. S.W. from Sunderland.

Harrington, West, Easington ward, Durham; 5 m. S.W. from Sunderland.

Harringworth, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Uppingham.

Harringworth Park, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Uppingham.

Harriotsheg, Brinstrey hund. Shropsh. 7 m. S.E. from Shifnal.

Harrold, Willey hund. Bedfordsh. 8 m. N.W. from Bedford. *Fairs*, Tuesday before May 12, Tuesday before July 5, Tuesday before Oct. 10, for cattle.

Harrow, Gore hund. Middlesex, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from London, is situated on one of the highest hills in the county, which rising out of a rich vale, is in a manner insulated. This village is particularly noted for its free-school, which ranks amongst the first public seminaries in the kingdom. This noble institution was founded during the reign of Elizabeth, by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of Preston, in this parish. The founder insisted on parents furnishing their children with bow-strings, shafts, &c. and till within these few years, a silver arrow was annually shot for, on Aug. 4, by a select number of the scholars, habited as archers. The views from this place are extremely beautiful, and unequalled from any other spot in England.

Harrow Gate, Harlington ward, Durham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Darlington.

Harrow House, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N. from High Wycombe.

Harrowby, Grantum with the soke, Lincolnsh. 2 m. S. E. from Grantham.

Harrowden, Wixantree hund. Bedfordshire; 2 m. S.E. from Bedford.

Harrowden Magna, Orillingbury hund. Northamptonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Wellesborough.

Harrowden Parva, Orillingbury hund. Northamptonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Wellesborough.

Harrowgate, High, Claro wap. Yorksh. 211 m. N. from London, is remarkable for its medicinal springs, which are particularly successful in dropsical, scorbutic, and taneous cases. The Old Spa, discovered by Capt. Slingsby, rises opposite the Gra by Inn, and has an elegant dome over it, erected at the expense of the Earl of Rosslyn, in 1786. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from this stands another well, called the Tewit Well, which, like the preceding, is strongly impregnated with steel. At Low Harrowgate are the Sulphur Wells (see next article). The season for bathing (the mode in which these springs are generally used) begins in May, and continues till Michaelmas; and the company assemble and lodge in 5 or 6 large inns on the Heath, distant from the village about

a mile, each house having a long room and an ordinary. Here are also an assembly-room, a theatre, a billiard-room and library. The situation of both High and Low Harrowgate, is far from pleasant, the surrounding heath and country being desolate and dreary; defects reconcilable by the salubrity of the springs, and a still more powerful recommendation, fashion.

Harrowgate, Low, Claro wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Ripley, is like High Harrowgate, celebrated for its medicinal sulphureous well, which is found particularly serviceable in scrofulous cases, the water being used of a temperate warmth, as a bath. Taken from 2 to 4 pints, it is purgative; in smaller doses, it is an excellent alterative. It has been found efficacious in destroying worms, and has been recommended in gout, jaundice, spleen, chlorosis, &c. The season is the same as at High Harrowgate, and the visitors partake of the same amusements.

Harrowley Green, Reigate hund. Surrey; 6 m. S.S.E. from Reigate.

Harscub, Tudeston and King's Barton hunds. Gloucestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Stroud, is sheltered on the E. by an high ridge of hills, called Broad Ridge, or Broad Harrow Green, the site of a very singular camp, the first division of which is made by a single vallum, 15 feet high, and 600 yards in length, from one side of the hill to the other: it is thought to have been a British station after the Roman invasion. The very bold promontory, called the Baron Hill, inclosed by a transverse vallation 50 feet deep, and containing 15 acres, is connected with the former. The surrounding prospects, from this ridge, are uncommonly fine, and include a very large proportion of the whole country.

Harscott, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 5 m. N.N.W. from Stratton.

Harsell's Green, Lecknor hund. Oxfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Watlington.

Harsley, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Leominster, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Sarnsfield.

Harton, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Tring.

Harwell, Harthill wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Market Weighton.

Hart, Stockton ward, Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Hartlepool.

Hart Hill, St. Briavel's hund. Gloucester h. 4 m. N. from Chepstow.

Hart Moor, Stockton ward, Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Hartlepool.

Hart, North, Stockton ward, Durham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hartlepool.

Harts Hill, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N.W. from Nuneaton.

Harthorn, Stockton ward, Durham; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. from Stockton.

Hartburn, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Morpeth.

Hartburn Grange, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Morpeth.

Harter Beck, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 3 m. S.S.E. from Hornby.

Hartest, Babergh hund. Suffolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Sudbury.

Hartey, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 7 m. S.W. from Wirksworth.

Hartford, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Northwich.

Hartford, Bedlingtonsh. Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Morpeth. This part of the county is situated nearly in the centre of Northumberland, on the sea coast.

Hartford, Hurstingstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 1 m. N.E. from Huntingdon.

Hartford, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N. from Richmond.

Hartford Bridge, Chelmsford hund. Essex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Chelmsford.

Hartford Bridge, Odiham hund. Hampshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Odiham.

Hartford Bridge, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 4 m. S. from Scarborough.

Hartford End, Huccford hund. Essex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Chelmsford.

Hartford Hall, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Richmond.

Hartham, Cluppenthun hund. Wiltsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Chippenham.

Harthill, Broxton hund. Chesh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Malpas.

Harthill, Stralforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Rotherham.

Harthope, Darlington ward, Darham; 7 m. N. W. from Saunhope.

Harting, East, Chichester rape, Sussex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Petersfield.

Harting, South, Chichester rape, Sussex; 3 m. S. from Petersfield.

Harting, West, Chichester rape, Sussex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Petersfield.

Hartingford Bury, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hertford.

Hartingford Bury Park, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S.W. from Hertford.

Hartington, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Winster, is remarkable for the interesting rocky scenery near its entrance. Several traditions of battles said to have been fought in this neighbourhood, are current here. On Hartington Common the Brigons are reported to have had a sharp conflict with the Roman General Agricola; and on the hills near the village, the Republicans and Royalists are asserted to have engaged severely during the civil wars. The scenery in this part of the county assumes a great deal of the romantic character of Dove Dale. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Hartington is an high eminence, called Wolf's-Cote Hill.

Hartland, Lifton hund. Devonsh. 9 m. S.W. from Morilton Hamstead.

Hartland, Hartland hund. Devonsh.

217 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from London, containing 287 houses and 1,546 inhabitants, is situated at the N.W. corner of the county, in a bleak district, which terminates N. with the promontory called Hartland Point, and is bounded to the S. by some boggy heights, where the rivers Tamar and Totteridge have their source. The houses are but meanly built, being chiefly composed of earth walls, provincially termed Cobb; and the church, which is a large handsome building, is situated on an eminence near the sea, about 1 mile distant. The government of the town is vested in a Portreeve. The harbour is much frequented, particularly by the fishermen of Barnstaple, Bideford, and other towns on the coast, who find good shelter from the south-west winds under the rocky eminences skirting the shore. *Fairs*, Easter-Wednesday, Sept. 23, for cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Hartland Abbey, Hartland hund. Devonsh. 1 m. N.W. from Hartland.

Hartland Quay, Hartland hund. Devonsh. 2 m. S.W. from Hartland, is noted for the great numbers of fine herrings caught in the season by its inhabitants, who are all fishermen, or connected with the herring, pilchard, and mackerel fisheries.

Hartlebury, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Kidderminster.

Hartlebury Castle, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. S. from Kidderminster.

Hartlebury Park, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Kidderminster.

Hartlepool, Stockton ward, Durham; 261 m. N. from London, is situated on a promontory, nearly encompassed by the German Ocean, which, on the south side of the town, forms a capacious bay, extremely favourable for the reception of vessels, and landing of troop, from the continent. The town is built on the west side of an hill, and chiefly consists of one principal street, and some smaller ones, running at right angles. The church, or rather chapel, (this town being included in the parish of Hart), is an irregular structure of different ages and styles of architecture. The other public buildings, are a town-hall, a free-school, and a custom-house. The civil government is vested in a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common-council. The trade of Hartlepool is not extensive; a circumstance that may possibly be ascribed, as much to the neglected state of the harbour, as to its distance from the places where the great staple commodities of the county, coal and lead, are abundant. The Slake, a broad expanse of water on the west side of the town, might by a due degree of public-spirited exertion, be made produc-

tive of much benefit; as its waters could be applied to cleanse and deepen the extensive basin below the town, and vessels of a large size be admitted to approach the very walls. The fishing business is considerable, and great variety of fine fish are caught and sent into the inland parts of the county. • The ancient fortifications of this place were at the time of their erection the most perfect in the kingdom, and few places in England give so complete an idea of the military defence of former ages. A part of these fortifications has been repaired, and some additional batteries constructed for the protection of the bay, which is now in a very respectable state of defence. Within a few yards of the water gate, on the south side of the town, is a Chalybeate Spring, covered every tide by the sea: it is impregnated with a small degree of sulphur, which evaporates very quickly, leaving a sediment, with salt of tartar. In the summer months, Hartlepool is much frequented for sea bathing, and additional buildings, and other accommodation, have of late years been erected for the reception and convenience of the visitors. The surrounding prospects are interesting; and the rocks skirting the north coast of the town, being for some distance excavated by the violence of the waves, afford agreeable and romantic retreats at low water. The fishermen, who, except during the bathing season, are almost the only persons resident at Hartlepool, are a rude, but athletic and courageous race, very expert in their profession, and ever ready to brave the violence of the storm to rescue their fellow-creatures in cases of shipwreck, which frequently occur on this coast: to aid their intrepid exertion, a life-boat has lately been established here by public subscription. About 5 miles north from Hartlepool is one of the most singular and remnant clusters of rocks in the north of England, called Black Hall. *Fairs*, May 14, Aug. 21, Oct. 9, Nov. 27, for toys, and pedlary. *Market*, Monday.

Hartley, Alton hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Alton.

Hartley, Holdshot hund. Hampsh. 6 m. N.E. from Basingstoke.

Hartley, a river in Northumberland, running into the South Tyne, at Fetherstonehaugh.

Hartley, Sutton lathie, Kent; 5 m. S.E. from Dartford.

Hartley, Castle ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. E.S.E. from Blyth, where Lord Delaval has constructed a commodious haven, from whence his coals are shipped for the London market. The entrance to this harbour is cut through a solid rock, 52 feet deep, 30 broad, and 900 long; and vessels here lie in perfect safety in

every wind. Besides the colliery producing the coals known by the name of Hartleymain, the same nobleman has extensive glass, coppers, and salt works, which bring in an annual princely revenue.

Hartley Castle, East ward, Westmoreland; 1 m. E. from Kirkby Stephen. Here were formerly extensive lead and coal mines.

Hartley Farm, Wallington hund. Surrey; 4 m. S.S.W. from Croydon; 1½ m. N.E. from Coal-don.

Hartley Row, Odiham hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. N. from Odiham. *Fairs*, Shrove-Tuesday, June 29, for pedlary.

Hartley Street, Scray lathie, Kent; 2 m. S.S.W. from Cranbrook.

Hartley Westpal, Holdshot hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Basingstoke.

Hartley Winney, Odiham hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Odiham. Here was a innery reputed to have been founded in the time of the Conqueror.

Hartlington, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 11 m. E. from Settle.

Hartlip, Scray lathie, Kent; 7 m. N.E. from Maidstone.

Hartlow, Conquedale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S.S.E. from Alnwick.

Harton, Coester ward, Durham; 5 m. N. from Sunderland.

Harton, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Church Stretton.

Harton, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 9 m. N.E. from York.

Harton Grange, Castle ward, Northumberland; 8 m. N.N.W. from Newcastle.

Harton, Lower, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Bromyard.

Harton, Upper, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Bromyard.

Hartpur, Dudston and King's Barton hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. N.N.W. from Gloucester.

Hartrosgate, Willerton and Freemaners hund. Somersetsh. 5½ m. S. from Watchet.

Hartry, Scray lathie, Kent; 9 m. S.E. from Sheerness, is situated in an isle of the same name.

Hartrey Isle, Scray lathie, Kent; is separated from the Isle of Sheppey by a narrow channel, which to the west is called Capel Creek, and to the east Muswell Creek. The whole isle is pasture, and maintains about 4000 sheep. There is a ferry across the Swale, from Elmely to Hartry.

Hartshorn, Reppington hund, Derbysh. 4 m. N.W. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Hartshorn, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Watford.

Hartshhead, Salford hund. Lancash. 8 m. E.N.E. from Manchester.

Hartshhead, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Huddersfield.

Hartsh Heath, Flintsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Mold.

Hartshope, Low, West ward, Westmoreland; 5½ m. N.N.E. from Ambleside.

Hartshope Hall, West ward, Westmoreland; 4½ m. N.N.E. from Ambleside.

Hartside, Coquedale ward, Northumberland; 7 m. S. from Wooler.

Hartside Cross, Leath ward, Cumberland; 6½ m. E. from Kirk Oswald.

Hartswood, Reigate hund. Surrey; 1½ m. S. from Reigate.

Hartwell, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. S.W. from Aylesbury.

Hartwell, Cleley hund. Northamptonsh. 7 m. S. from Northampton.

Hartwell Chapel, Cleley hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. E. from Towcester.

Hartwell End, Cleley hund. Northamptonsh. 7 m. E. from Towcester.

Hartwell House, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Aylesbury.

Hartwell Lodge, Cleley hund. Northamptonsh. 7 m. E.N.E. from Northampton.

Hartwick, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N. from York.

Hartwith, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3 m. W. from Ripley.

Harvest Hill, Lewes rape, Sussex; 2 m. S. from Cuckfield.

Harvington, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 3½ m. N.E. from Evesham.

Harvington, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 3½ m. S.E. from Kidderminster.

Harvington Hall, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. S.E. from Kidderminster.

Harwell, Moreton hund. Berksb. 5½ m. N. from East Hilsley.

Harwell, Crediton hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. E.S.E. from Bow, or Nymet Tracie.

Harwell, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 2 m. S.E. from Bawtry.

Harwich, Tendring hund. Essex; 7½ m. E.N.E. from London, contains 493 houses, 2,761 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This privilege was first granted in 17 Edward III. and discontinued from that period till 12 James I. The right of election was by the latter monarch vested in the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, or headboroughs, resident within the said borough, who at present amount to 31. This town is situated at the north-east extremity of the county, on a point of land, bounded on the east by the sea, on the north by the estuaries of the Stour and Orwell, and consists of three principal streets, and various lanes branching off in different directions. The chapel (the town being only a chapelry to Dover Court) was founded about the commencement of the 13th century. The other principal buildings are, the town-hall, rebuilt about 40 years ago; the gaol; the school-house; and the custom-house. The local govern-

ment is vested in a mayor, 8 aldermen, 24 capital burgesses, a recorder, and several inferior officers. The inhabitants of Harwich are chiefly supported by ship building, and various maritime employments. The yard for building and repairing ships is very convenient, and furnished with the necessary storehouses, launches, &c. Here several third-rates have been built, besides other large vessels of considerable burthen. The harbour is deep and spacious, and the anchorage good. Upwards of 100 sail of men of war, with frigates, and between 300 and 400 colliers, are recorded to have been riding here at one time, without endangering each other. For the safe guidance of vessels into the harbour, a lighthouse has been erected on a hill below the town. Many smacks belonging to this town are employed in the north sea fishery, their burthen has been calculated to amount to more than 3,000 tons, and the number of seamen they employ to about 500. In addition to the advantages arising from this source of trade, the inhabitants derive considerable profit, particularly in times of peace, from the multitude of passengers stopping here on their way to and from Holland and Germany, this being the station of the packets between those countries and England. Harwich was the usual place of embarkation and landing of William the III. and the Georges I. and II. on their respective journeys to the continent, and return to Great Britain. Her present majesty also landed here on her first entrance into this kingdom. During the proper season, Harwich is visited by much company, who resort here for the purpose of sea bathing. The accommodations are respectable, though not equal to those at the more fashionable places of resort. Harwich formerly had several gates, and was surrounded by walls; there were also a castle and various small forts or block houses, but these are entirely destroyed, the sites of the latter being covered by the sea, which is slowly though constantly encroaching upon the land. Some fortifications on the land side have been lately formed, and the entrance of the harbour is well protected by Landguard Fort (which see). This place did not attain any importance as a town, till after the time of the Conquest. Its first considerable increase arose from the decay of Orwell, which is recorded to have stood on the west rocks (now a shoal nearly 5 miles from the shore), and to have been overwhelmed by the sea, together with a large adjoining tract of land. *Fairs*, May 1, Oct. 18, for toys and pedlary. *Market*, Friday.

Harwood, Darlington ward, Durham; 10 m. N.N.W. from Middleton Teedale.

- Harwood*, Fremington hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.W. from Barnstaple.
- Harwood*, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 2 m. N.E. from Blackburn.
- Harwood*, Salford hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Bolton.
- Harwood Edge*, Blackburn hund. Lancash. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Blackburn.
- Harwood Gate*, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Rothbury.
- Harwood, Great*, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.E. from Blackburn.
- Harwood Head*, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 12 m. E.N.E. from Bellingham.
- Harwood Magna*, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. from Winslow.
- Harwood Parva*, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Winslow.
- Harwoods House*, Kingston hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. S.E. from Warwick.
- Harwoodale Chapel*, Whitby Strand way, Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. from Scarborough.
- Harwood*, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Bawtry. Here are an hospital and chapel, founded by Robert Moreton, for poor people, before the year 1316, which are under the superintendence of the Archbishop of York.
- Hasberry-Alley Green*, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Kidderminster.
- Hascomb*, Blackheath hund. Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Godalming.
- Hasby*, Corringham hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. E.N.E. from Gainsborough.
- Haselbech*, Rothwell hund. Northamptonsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Rothwell.
- Haselbech Lodge*, Rothwell hund. Northamptonsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Rothwell.
- Haselbury*, Hounsborough, Berwick, and Coker hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N.E. from Crewkerne.
- Haslbury Ham*, Pimperne hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. S.S.W. from Sturminster Newton.
- Haselbury House*, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Chippenham.
- Hasler*, Earlichway hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. E. from Alcester.
- Hasley, Great*, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Thame. Here is a good charity-school.
- Hasley, Little*, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Watlington.
- Haselford Ferry*, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Newark.
- Haselgrove*, Catash hund. Somersetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Castle Cary.
- Hasel Hall*, Biggleswade hund. Bedfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Biggleswade.
- Haselmere*, Godalming hund. Surrey; 40 m. S.S.W. from London, contains 132 houses, 642 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This privilege was conferred in 7 Elizabeth, and the right of election vested in the freeholders of messuages, lands, or tenements, lying within the borough and manor of Haselmere, whether the same pay rent to the lord of the said borough and manor, or not, exclusive of any land or tenements which are or have been, parcel of the waste ground of the said borough and manor, or any messuages or buildings which are or shall be standing thereon. Haselmere is a small but ancient market town, no ways particularly remarkable for its buildings. It has one church which is a chapel of ease to Chidingfold, although it is said to have formerly had seven, which stood upon a hill more to the south than the present town, and which was destroyed by the Danes. *Fairs*, May 12, Sept. 25, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. *Market*, on Tuesday, at which great numbers of fowls and other poultry are sold.
- Haselour*, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Tamworth.
- Haselucks Green*, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Birmingham.
- Hasfield*, Westminster hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. N. from Gloucester.
- Hasgard*, Pembrokeh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Haverford, West.
- Hasingham*, Blofield hund. Norfolk; 8 m. E.S.E. from Norwich.
- Hasleton*, Carlford hund. Suffolk; 2 m. N.W. from Woodbridge.
- Hasland*, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Chesterfield.
- Hasle Common*, Wargrave hund. Berks. 6 m. S. from Maidenhead.
- Hasleborough*, Scar-dale hund. Derbysh. 8 m. N. from Chesterfield.
- Hasledon, Cold*, Easington ward, Durham; 6 m. S. from Sunderland.
- Hasledon, High*, Easington ward, Durham; 10 m. E.S.E. from Durham.
- Hasledon Monk*, Easington ward Durham; 8 m. N.E. from Sedgfield.
- Haslesford*, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 6 m. E.N.E. from Tideswell.
- Haslemere*, see *Haselmere*.
- Hasler Hospital*, Portsdown hund. Hampsh. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. from Gosport; which see.
- Hasleton*, Bradley hund. Gloucestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Northleach.
- Haslewood*, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 6 m. N. from Derby.
- Haslewood*, Plomsgate hund. Suffolk; 2 m. N.N.W. from Aldborough.
- Haslewood Hall*, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from Tadcaster.
- Hasling House*, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.N.E. from Buxton.
- Haslingden*, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 203 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from London, containing 844 houses, and 7,072 inhabitants, is a thriving manufacturing and market town, seated on a bold and bleak elevation, be-

Queen Blackburn and Bury; and has been greatly improved within the last twenty years. It formerly stood on the brow of an hill, where the church, which was rebuilt about 80 years ago, in a plain but substantial manner, still continues. The influx of inhabitants, from the introduction of the cotton manufactures, and the extent of the woollen, has occasioned a large increase of buildings in the valley below the old town, which is skirted on the west by the river Swinuel. Amongst the modern improvements in this town, an handsome square is already completed, which contains some capital buildings. A number of mills are established on the river for carding cotton and sheep's wool, and for spinning them into twist and woollen yarn, to make flannels. The canal, (see *Hastingsden Canal*) which afford the water-carriage for such heavy goods as used to pass many miles by land, are of the most essential advantage. The government of Hastingsden is vested in a constable and six churchwardens, who have under their care six divisions or parishes; and two of these have a chapel of ease of their own, subject to this town. *Fairs*, May 8, July 1, Oct. 10, for cattle, horses, sheep, cloth, and pedlary. *Market*, Wedne day.

Hastingsden Bank, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 2½ m. S.W. from Hastingsden.

Hastingsden Canal unites the Bury and Bolton Canal from Manchester on the side of the former; it then passes Walmsley, Tottington, Hastingsden, Arrington, and joins the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Cauth, all in Lancashire, the whole length 17 miles. The whole country in the vicinity of the canal, and for some miles on each side, abounds with coals, lime, lime stone, and minerals of almost all description.

Hastingsfield, Wetherley hund. Cambridgesh. 1 m. S.S.W. from Cambridge.

Hastington, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Sandbach.

Haston, Sirewsbury liberty. Shropsh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Sirewsbury.

Hastall Hall, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Sandbach.

Hastell Street, Stray lathe, Kent, 6 m. N.E. from Ashford.

Hastholme, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Rowden.

Hawson, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Bakewell.

Hastighigh, Shepway lathe, Kent, 6½ m. E.N.E. from Ashford.

Hastings, Hastings rape, Sussex, 6½ m. S.S.E. from London, contains 562 houses, 2,982 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 42 Edward III. and the right of election vested in the mayor, jurats, and freemen resident and not re-

ceiving alms, who at present amount to 200. This town is situated on the side of a gently acclivity inclining to the sea, and being well paved is easily kept clean. Here are many handsome houses, and others are yearly built in the most eligible situations. Here are also two churches, St. Clement's, and All Saints'; the latter a large lofty building; a town-hall and market-house under it; and a custom-house. The civil administration of the town is vested in a mayor and jurats. The trade of Hastings, though formerly very considerable, is by the shoaking of its harbour with sand, reduced to a small coasting trade with London, and a mere fishing town. In this branch, however, large sums are annually acquired by its inhabitants, from the immense number of mackerel, herrings, soles, &c. taken, and forwarded chiefly by land-carriage to the metropolis. The charities of the town consist of 2 excellent free schools, founded for the instruction of 130 scholars, in the several branches of literature and religious education, placing poor boys apprentices, &c. Hastings is the chief of the cinque ports, and was formerly obliged to find 21 ships, well furnished, and armed for service, and to maintain the crews a fortnight at its own charge; (see *Cinque Ports*;) and is rendered famous in history by the battle fought between William Duke of Normandy and Harold King of England, in which the former, by his victory, obtained the crown, and appellation of Conqueror. He is supposed to have landed at or near Pevensey; and, after burning his ships, thereby preventing the desertion of his followers, to have mustered his army, and to have marched to battle in an adjacent plain, where the Abbey of Battle was founded in memory of this great combat. (See *Battel*.) The salubrity of the air, the plenty of fresh water in the town, furnished from a stream called the Bourne, and the excellent accommodations, render Hastings equal, if not preferable to any place on the coast for sea-bathing. It is of course become a fashionable watering-place, and its visitants partake of all the amusements, a theatre excepted, common to all the most noted summer resorts. *Fairs*, Whit Tuesday, Jun. 26, Nov. 23, for toys and pedlery. *Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday.

Haston, Easington ward, Durham, 4½ m. E. from Durham.

Haston, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Chippenham.

Hawell, Great, Easington ward, Durham, 7 m. E. from Durham, 2½ m. W.S.W. from Easington.

Hawell, Little, Easington ward, Durham, 5½ m. E. from Durham.

Hatch, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 5 m. S.E. from Modbury.

Hatch Beauchamp, Abdick hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. S.E. from Taunton.

Hatch, East, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Hindon.

Hatch End, Gore hund. Middlesex, 3½ m. N.N.W. from Harrow.

Hatch House, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. S. from Hindon.

Hatch, North, Ford lathe, Kent, 4½ m. E.N.E. from Tunbridge.

Hatch, West, North Curry hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. S. from Taunton.

Hatch, West, Dunworth hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. S. from Hindon.

Hatchet Gate, New Forest, Hampsh. 6 m. S.E. from Lyndhurst.

Hatchet Green, Fordingbridge hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Fordingbridge.

Hatchet Lane, Cookham hund. Berks. 4½ m. S.W. from Windsor.

Hatchford, Woking hund. Surrey, 1½ m. S.S.W. from Cobham.

Hatching Green, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N. from St. Albans.

Hatchland, Sutton lathe, Kent; 2½ m. S. from Sevenoaks.

Hatchland Place, Woking hund. Surrey; 5½ m. E.N.E. from Guildford.

Hatch, South, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S.E. from Reigate; 2½ m. S. from Nutfield.

Hatfield, Easington ward, Durham; 8½ m. E.N.E. from Durham; 1 m. N.W. from Easington.

Hatfield, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. E. from Leominster.

Hatfield, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 19 m. N. from London, is a neat clean town, situate on the high north road. The buildings are irregular and many of them ancient, but the principal inn, and other houses of entertainment, are commodious, and well adapted for the numerous travellers continually passing through it, who chiefly constitute the support of the inhabitants. *Fairs*, April 23, Oct. 18, for toys and pedlary.

Hatfield, Stragthorpe and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Thorn. Here a synod was holden in 640; and this was also the birth-place of William De Hatfield, second son of Edward III.

Hatfield Broad Oak, or *Hatfield Regis*, Harlow hund. Essex, 6 m. N.E. from Harlow, was formerly a considerable market town, but is now only a scattered village, with very little trade. It was anciently part of the king's demesne, whence it derived the name of Regis; as it did that of Broad Oak, from an oak of extraordinary size, supposed to have flourished here in the Saxon times. *Fair*, Aug. 5, for lambs.

Hatfield Bury, Harlow hund. Essex, 6½ m. S.E. from Bishops Stortford.

Hatfield Bury, Witham hund. Essex, 3 m. S.W. from Witham.

Hatfield Grange, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 5 m. S. from Work op.

Hatfield Heath, Harlow hund. Essex, 4½ m. N.E. from Harlow.

Hatfield House, Morley wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Wakefield.

Hatfield House, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. adjoining Hatfield.

Hatfield Ludwick Hide, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Hatfield.

Hatfield, Magna, Holderness, Yorksh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Hornsea.

Hatfield Mills, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. N.E. from Hatfield.

Hatfield, Parva, Holderness, Yorksh. 2½ m. S.S.W. from Hornsea.

Hatfield Peverell, Witham hund. Essex, 3½ m. S.W. from Witham.

Hatfield Wood House, Stragthorpe and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S. from Thorn.

Hatfield, Canfield hund. Berks. 3½ m. E. from Faringdon.

Hatherden, Pastrow hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Andover.

Hatherhigh, Blacktoirington hund. Devonsh. 195½ m. S.W. from London, containing 219 houses, and 1,533 inhabitants, is situated on a branch of the river Torridge, near its confluence with the Oke. The houses are principally built with earth and straw, provincially termed Cobb, and have a very mean appearance. The government of the town is vested in a portreeve, 2 constables, and other inferior officers, who are annually chosen at the court of the lord of the manor. The inhabitants are principally employed in the woollen manufacture, and in agriculture or branches belonging to it. *Fairs*, May 22, June 22, Sept. 4, Nov. 8, for cattle, toys, and pedlary. *Market*, Friday.

Hatherhigh Down, Dudston and King's Barton hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. N.E. from Gloucester.

Hatherhigh, Upper, Dudston and King's Barton hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. S.W. from Cheltenham.

Hathfene, West Goscombe hund. Leicestersh. 2½ m. N.W. from Loughborough.

Hathercop, Brightwell's Barrow hund. Gloucestersh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Fairford.

Hathersage, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 7 m. N.E. from Tideswell.

Here seems to possess some very peculiar properties, as is evinced from the following singular fact: on opening a grave for the interment of a corpse on the 21st May, 1781, the body of a Mr. Benjamin Ashton, who was a very corpulent man, and who was buried on Dec. 29, 1795, was taken up, congealed as hard as a flint. The face was partly decayed; conveying the idea, that the putrefactive process had commenced previously to that which had hardened the flesh into stone.

Hathersage Booth, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 6½ miles E.N.E. from Tideswell.

Hathersham Farm, Tandridge hund. Surrey, 5½ m. S.S.E. from Reigate.
Hetherton, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Nantwich.
Hatherton, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. S. from Penkridge.
Hathorpe, Belslœ wap. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Folkingham.
Hathrigg, Kendal ward, Westmoreland, 10 m. N.N.W. from Kendal.
Hatley, St. George, Long Stowe hund. Cambridgesh. 3½ m. E.N.E. from Potton.
Hatley, East, Armington hund. Cambridgesh. 4½ m. S. from Caxton.
Hatshill, Roborough hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Plymton Erle.
Hatt, East hund. Cornwall, 5½ m. S.S.E. from Callington.
Hatt, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 10 m. S.E. from Oxford, 3½ m. S.W. from Thame.
Hatter Farm, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. S.S.W. from Watford.
Hattersley, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 6 m. N.E. from Stockport.
Hatton, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Warrington.
Hatton, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 10 m. W.S.W. from Derby, 1½ m. N.E. from Scampton.
Hatton, Wraggœ hund. Lincolnsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Wragby.
Hatton, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex, 1½ m. N.N.E. from Bedfont.
Hatton, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. N.N.W. from Wolverhampton.
Hatton, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N.W. from Warwick.
Hatton, Cold, South Bradford hund. Salop, 10 m. N.E. from Shrewsbury.
Hatton Grange, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. S. from Shifnall.
Hatton, High, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 10½ m. N.E. from Shrewsbury.
Hatton Hill, Godly hund. Surrey, 1½ m. N.E. from Bagshot.
Hatton Hungry, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Newport.
Haugh, Calceworth hund. Lincolnsh. 1½ m. W. from Alford.
Haugh, Morpeth ward, Northumberland, 5 m. S.E. from Rothbury.
Haugham, Louth Eske wap. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. S. from Louth.
Haughley, Stow hund. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.N.W. from Stow Market. Fair, Aug. 25, for toys and pedlary.
Haughley Green, Stow hund. Suffolk, 3½ m. N. from Stow Market.
Haughley Park, Stow hund. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.W. from Stow Market.
Haughley New Street, Stow hund. Suffolk, 2 m. N.N.W. from Stow Market.
Haughton, Eskdale ward, Cumberland, 1½ m. N.N.E. from Carlisle.
Haughton, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.N.E. from Preston.

Haughton, Salford hund. Lancash. 6 m. S.E. from Manchester.
Haughton, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 6 m. E.S.E. from Oswestry.
Haughton, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Shrewsbury.
Haughton, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Stafford.
Haughton Cross, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Chedale.
Haughton Hall, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. ½ m. W. from Shifnall.
Haultwick, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. N. from Standon.
Hautboush, Great, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk, 6 m. S.E. from Aylsham.
Havant, Bosmere hund. Hampsh. 61½ m. S.S.W. from London, containing 345 houses, and 1,679 inhabitants, is a neat respectable town, consisting principally of one long street, crossed by a second at right angles; the church standing in the centre of the town. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by fowling and fishing. Here, on the 2nd Oct. 1734, the shock of an earthquake was felt, which continued for two or three minutes; and after a short intermission, another shock which lasted a similar space of time; no damage was done, but the tremulous motion accompanying the shocks spread great alarm. Fairs, June 22, Oct. 17, for toys and pedlary. Market, Saturday.
Haven, Wignore hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. E.N.E. from Presteign.
Haven Gore Island, Rochdale hund. Essex, 5½ m. W. from Rochdale.
Haven, Nether, Estah and Everley hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. N. from Amesbury.
Haven Street, East Meudham hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. E. from Newport, Isle of Wight.
Haven House, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. S. from Christchurch.
Haver, Branghin hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S. from Bishops Stortford.
Havera Park, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Ripley.
Haverbrack, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. N.W. from Burton-in-Kendal.
Havercroft, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Wakefield.
Haverfield Lodge, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 6 m. N.W. from Agnondeham.
Haverford-West, Pembrokesh. 265½ m. W.N.W. from London, contains 613 houses, 2,880 inhabitants, and returns 1 member to Parliament. The right of election is vested in the freeholders, burgesses, and inhabitants paying scot and lot, and not receiving alms, who at present amount to 500. This town is beautifully situated on an eminence adjoining the river Cliddy, over which it has a good stone bridge, the houses being ar-

ranged into several steep streets from the top of the acclivity down to the river. The streets are in general ill paved, but the houses good, this place being particularly noticed as a place of residence for a great number of independent gentry. There are three parish churches within the town, and one in the suburbs. Here also are a commodious quay and custom-house. Haverford-West is governed by a mayor, 24 common-council-men, Sheriffs, &c. and is a county of itself. Here the assizes, quarter sessions, &c. are holden for the county of Pembroke, as well as for the town and county. The inhabitants draw their chief support from the influx of travellers passing between Milford Haven, and Waterford, Wexford, Cork, &c.; for which purpose government packets have been established, and sail daily between the haven and these places. Here is also a mail-coach which forms a continual communication between this place and the metropolis, Caermarthen, Swansea, and Bristol. The town was formerly fortified, but the fortifications were destroyed during the civil wars. *Fairs*, April 5, May 12, June 13, July 18, Sept. 4, and 24, Oct. 18, for cattle, horses, sheep, and pedlary. *Markets*, Thursday and Saturday.

Haverhill, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 58½ m. E.N.E. from London, containing 152 houses, and 1,104 inhabitants, was formerly a place of much greater consequence than at present. The houses are chiefly built of wood and clay, and arranged in one wide street, unpaved. Besides its church, which is a large building, here are meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Quakers, and Methodists. The manufactures, which are not very considerable, consist of checks, cottons, and fustians. *Fairs*, May 12, Aug. 26, for toys.

Haverhill Castle, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; ½ m. S.W. from Haverhill.

Haverigs, Alledale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2 m. S.S.E. from Ravensglass.

Havering-atte-Bower, Havering liberty, Essex; 3½ m. N. from Romford, was part of the ancient demesnes of the Saxon king's. It still possesses peculiar privileges, both from prescriptive right, and a charter granted by Henry IV. since confirmed by various sovereigns. Here are some remains of the walls of an ancient palace, reported to have been built or improved by Edward the Confessor, and afterwards occasionally inhabited by several kings. Its situation was uncommonly fine; the site commanding several extensive prospects over parts of Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, as well as the Thames.

Havering Place, Havering liberty, Essex; 4½ m. N.N.E. from Romford.

Havering Stone, Havering liberty, Essex; 1½ m. S.W. from Romford.

Haverlands, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S. from York.

Haversham, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. W.S.W. from Newport Pagnell.

Haversham, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 6 m. S. from Kendal.

Haverstock Hill, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. N.N.W. from London, 1 m. S.E. from Hampstead.

Haverthwaite, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5 m. N.N.W. from Cartmel.

Haverton Hill, Stockton ward, Durham; 3½ m. N.E. from Stockton.

Haviats Green, Brent with Wrington hund. Somersetsh. 11 m. S.W. from Bristol, 6 m. N.E. from Axbridge.

Havick Street, Ford lathe, Kent; 6 m. S.S.W. from Maidstone.

Havod-yr-gu-Bucha, Merionethsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Bala.

Haw Hill, Leyland hund. Lancash. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Chorley.

Haw How Common, Godly hund. Surrey; 5 m. E. from Cobham; 1½ m. W. from Byfleet.

Haw Park, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. ¼ m. N.E. from Skipton.

Hawarden, Flintsh. 6 m. W. from Chester, is a striving town, situated on a small river running into Chester New Channel. The streets are well-paved, the houses well-built, and the forges, founderies, &c. substantial erections. The articles manufactured here, consist of cast and wrought iron, which are forwarded to Chester, and from thence sent to various parts of the kingdom. Here are the ruins of a large castle, which by order of the Parliament was demolished in 1680. *Fairs*, Oct. 1, Dec. 24, for cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Hawburn, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 5½ m. W.N.W. from Belford.

Hawbush Green, Witham hund. Essex; 3 m. S.E. from Braintree.

Hawcoat, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2½ m. S.W. from Dalton.

Hawerby, Bradley Haverstoe wap. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. S. from Grimsby.

Hawes, West Ilang wap. Yorksh. 253 m. N. from London, 4½ m. W.S.W. from Askrigg, containing 272 houses, 1,223 inhabitants, is situated on a branch of the river Ure. The houses of the town are chiefly ranged in one long street, and mostly built of stone, having altogether a neat and respectable appearance. The manufactures chiefly consist of woollen goods of the coarser kind. *Fairs*, Whit-Tuesday, for woollen, Sept. 28, for woollen, horned cattle, horse, &c.

Hawes Water, West ward, Westmoreland; 13½ m. N. from Kendal, is a sweet but almost unfrequented lake. It is a

pleasing morning ride from Penrith; or it may be taken in the way to Shap, or from Shap, and return to Kendal. The approach to the lake is very picturesque: the road passes between two high ridges of mountains, the banks finely spread with inclosures; upon the right, are two small beautiful hills, one of them covered with wood; they are most pleasingly elegant. The lake is a small one, above 3 miles long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile over in some places, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in others; almost divided in the middle by a promontory of inclosures, joined only by a strait, so that it consists of two sheets of water. The upper end of it is fine, quite inclosed with bold, steep, craggy rocks and mountains; and in the centre of the end, a few little inclosures at their feet, waving upward in a very beautiful manner. The south side of the lake is bounded by a noble ridge of mountains; very bold and prominent down to the water's edge. They bulge out in the centre of a fine, bold, pendant, broad head, that is venerably magnificent: and the view of the first sheet of the lake, losing itself in the second, among hills, rocks, woods, &c. is picturesque. The opposite shore consists of inclosures, rising one above another, and crowned with craggy rocks. The narrowest part, by report, is 50 fathoms deep, and a man may throw a stone across it. Thwaite-force, or fall, is a fine cataract on the right, and opposite to it, the first sheet of water is lost among the rocks and woods, in a beautiful manner. Bleak-how-crag, a conical rock, and over it Castle-crag, a staring shattered rock, have a formidable appearance; and above all is seen Kirtow-pike, on whose summit the clouds break into a crater of rock, which is never empty. On the east side, a front of prominent rock bulges out in a solemn naked mass, and a waving cataract descends the furrowed side of a soft green hill. The contrast is fine. At Bleak-how-crag there is a pleasing lack view.

Hawford, Lower, Spelthorpe hund. Middlesex; 5 m. S.E. from Staines.

Hawford, Upper, Spelthorpe hund. Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Hampton.

Hawk, The, Tendring und. Essex; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Colchester, 1 m. N.W. from Weeley.

Hawk Hill, Balmbrough ward, Northumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Alnwick.

Hawk Street, Pottern and Cannings hund. Wilts. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Devizes.

Hawkchurch, Uggescombe hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. N.E. from Axminster.

Hawks Green, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5 m. S.E. from Stockport.

Hawkdon, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N.N.E. from Clare.

Hawkers Land, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Hereford, 1 m. S.W. from Amberley.

Hawkes, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Camelford.

Hawkesbury, Grumbalds Ash hund. Gloucestersh. 1 m. E.N.E. from Wickham.

Hawkeston, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Wem.

Hawkhouse Green, Osgoldness, Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Thorn.

Hawkhurst, Scray lath, Kent; 5 m. S.S.E. from Cranbrook, is a very large populous parish, and had before the destruction of its church in the civil wars, 1,400 communicants; but it is now full of poor, and was till lately noted for smugglers. Here were formerly 5 crosses, or watch-houses, and a beacon, all of which but two are demolished. *Fairs*, Aug. 10, for cattle and poultry.

Hawkinge, Shepway lath, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Folke-ne.

Hawley, Ithorne hund. Hampsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Petersfield.

Hawbridge, Faircross hund. Berksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N. from Thatcham.

Hawbridge, Willerton and Freemaners hund. Somersetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Dulverton.

Hawksdale, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 6 m. S.S.W. from Carlisle.

Hawkshead, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 267 m. N. from London, containing 160 houses, and 631 inhabitants, is delightfully situated near the head of Estwaite water. Its buildings, with the exception of the town-house, a neat structure, are not worthy of notice; but from the mines of iron and copper wrought in the neighbouring hills, and the quarries of fine slate in its immediate vicinity, the town is daily increasing in size, and opulence. The demand for the latter article has been so general of late, as to require an additional number of labourers. Here is a good free grammar-school for 100 boys. Though this town has no staple manufacture or trade immediately within itself, yet many local circumstances concur to render it a very considerable market. *Fairs*, Monday before Holy Thursday, for horned cattle and poultry; Sept. 21, for poultry. *Market*, Monday.

Hawks'us, West Derby hund. Lancash. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Wigan.

Hawspere Green, Freshwell hund. Essex; 7 m. N.E. from Dunmow, 2 m. N.W. from Great Bardfield.

Hawkeston, Triplow hund. Cambridgesh. 3 m. S. from Cambridge.

Hawkstone Slack, Morley wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Barnley.

Hawkeswell, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Colehill.

Haweswell, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Leyburn.

Haweswell Hall, West Hang wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Leyburn.

Hawkswich, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Settle.

Hawkesthorth, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Bingham.

Hawkesthorth, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Otley.

Hawkewell, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Bicester.

Hawkewell, Ford lathc, Kent; 4 m. S.E. from Tunbridge.

Hawkewell, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 7 m. N.E. from Corbridge.

Hawkewell, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 12 m. N.N.W. from York; 2 m. W. from Stillington.

Hawley, Sutton lathc, Kent; 1 m. S. from Dartford.

Hawley Bridge, Crondal hund. Hertfordsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Odham.

Hawnes, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Bedford.

Hawnes Grange, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Bedford.

Hawnes Place, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Bedford.

Hawood Grange, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Chesterfield.

Hawridge, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Berk Hempstead.

Hawridge Court, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. W.S.W. from Berk Hempstead.

Haws, a river in Montgomerysh. running into the Severn.

Haws, a river in Radnorshire, running into the Ithon.

Hawshaw, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.W. from Skipton.

Hawsker, Whitby Strand wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Whitby.

Hawson, Beaminster hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. N. from Axminster.

Hawstead, Thingoe hund. Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bury St. Edmunds, is remarkable for the bounds of the parish passing through the north and south doors of Newton church.

Hawstead Place, Thingoe hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S. from Bury St. Edmund's.

Hawtheridge, Moreton hund. Berksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from East Ilsley.

Hawthorn, Beynhurst hund. Berksh. 6 m. W.S.W. from Windsor; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Winkfield.

Hawthorn, Easington ward, Durham; 7 m. S. from Sunderland.

Hawthorn Green, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Haltwhistle.

Hawthorn Hall, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 7 m. S.E. from Altrincham.

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Hawthorn Hive, Easington ward, Durham; 6 m. S.S.E. from Sunderland.

Hawthornthwaite, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Lancaster.

Haythwaite, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Ulverstone.

Hawton, Newark hund. Nottinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Newark.

Haxby, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N. from York.

Harey, Manley wap. Lincolnshire; 8 m. N.N.W. from Gainsborough. *Fair*, July 5.

Haxton, Estub and Everley hund. Wiltsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Amesbury.

Hay, Brecknocksh. 15 m. N.E. from Brecon, is situated on an high bank, which descends precipitately to the river Wye. The generality of the houses are ill built and irregular, and the streets, or rather lanes, dangerously steep, particularly the chief one leading from Brecon to Hereford. It had formerly a good stone bridge over the river, which was destroyed by the ice in 1794; but has been replaced by a wooden one, a mile lower down. This small town was anciently surrounded by a wall, and had a strong castle erected for its defence, which were both destroyed by Owen Glendwr, when he rebelled against his sovereign. *Fairs*, May 12, Aug. 12, Oct. 10, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. *Market*, Thursday.

Hay, East hund. Cornwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Callington.

Hay, Powder hund. Cornwall; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from St. Austel.

Hay, Salford hund. Lancash. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Manchester.

Hay, The, Stoddardson hund. Shropsh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Bridgenorth.

Hay Castle, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 4 m. N.E. from Whitehaven.

Hay Bank, East ward, Westmoreland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Orton.

Hay Gate, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 11 m. E.S.E. from Shrewsbury.

Hay Green, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bury St. Edmund's.

Hay Green, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S. from Barnsley.

Hay Hall, Godalming hund. Surrey; 5 m. S.W. from Godalming.

Hay Hill, Westbury hund. Gloucestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Newnham.

Hay House, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Madeley Market.

Hay Houses, Amounderness hund. Lancash. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Kirkham.

Hay, Little, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Litchfield.

Hay Park, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Ludlow.

Hay Park Farms, Claro wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Knaresborough.

Hay Side, Salford hund. Lancash. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Rochdale.

Hay Street, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. E. from Litchfield.

Haydock, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Newton.

Haydock Lodge, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Newton.

Haydon, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. 3 m. S.E. from Sherborne.

Haydon, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 7 m. W.N.W. from Saffron Walden.

Haydon Bridge, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. W. from Hexham.

Haydon Bury, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 6½ m. W.N.W. from Saffron Walden.

Haydon Church, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6½ m. W.N.W. from Hexham.

Haydon Elm Green, Deerhurst hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. W.N.W. from Cheltenham.

Haydon Grange, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 5 m. W.N.W. from Saffron Walden.

Haydor, Winnibriggs and Threw hund. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. E.N.E. from Grantham.

Hayes, Sutton lathe, Kent; 1½ m. S. from Bromley.

Hayes, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. S. from Uxbridge.

Hayes, Greens Norton hund. Northamptonsh. 2½ m. S.S.W. from Towcester.

Hayes End, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. S.E. from Uxbridge.

Hayes Ford, Sutton lathe, Kent; 1 m. S. from Bromley.

Hayes Heath, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 4½ m. S.E. from Uxbridge.

Hayes Park, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. S.E. from Uxbridge.

Hayes Place, Sutton lathe, Kent; 1½ m. S. from Bromley.

Hayfield, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. N. from Chapel-in-le-Frith, is a long straggling village, divided into two parts by a fine stream of water. The inhabitants are mostly clothiers; though, since the introduction of the cotton trade, many of them obtain employment in that business.

Hayfield, Little, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 5 m. N. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Hayles, Kiftgate hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. N.E. from Winchcombe.

Hayley Corner, Langtree hund. Oxfordsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Wallingford.

Hayling Isle, Bosmere hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. S. from Havant, includes about 5,000 acres of land, completely surrounded by the sea, and divided into the parishes of North Hayling and South Hayling, in each of which a small church has been built. The houses are principally constructed of brick, manufactured

on the island: their number in 1801 was 102; that of the inhabitants, 578. The land is mostly arable, and separated into small farms. In some parts, the soil is too retentive of water to be cultivated, and nearly 1,000 acres consist of sea-beach: about 1,000 more acres are appropriated to pasture, but these are frequently overflowed by the sea. The principal branch of trade carried on in this island, is the making of salt, which has been an article of manufacture here time immemorial. Here is an establishment of about 20 persons belonging to the excise, who are thus stationed to prevent smuggling. Over the bar, or bed of sand, at the entrance of Langston Harbour, which lies between this island and that of Portsea, is sufficient depth of water for vessels of 70 tons; and several of this size are employed in importing coal and corn. The oyster fishery was formerly considerable here, but has lately declined through the numbers of persons engaged in it: the oysters are a very superior flavour.

Hayling, North, Bosmere hund. Hampshire; 2 m. S. from Havant. See *Hayling Isle*.

Hayling, West, Bosmere hund. Hampshire; 3 m. S. from Havant. See *Hayling Isle*.

Hayne, Crediton hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. E. from Crediton.

Hayne, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Collumpton.

Hayni, Taunton and Taunton-Dean hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. S. from Taunton.

Haynes Yard, Colyton hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Honiton.

Haynsford, Taverham hund. Norfolk; 5 m. S.S.E. from Aylsham.

Hayn, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Oswestry.

Hayn, Bradford hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. N.W. from Bradford.

Hayn Castle, Pembrokeh. 7 m. N.W. from Haverford-West.

Hayn Lyc, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 1½ m. E. from Stourbridge.

Hayn Side, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 4½ m. S.W. from Poulton-in-the-Fylde.

Hayn, South, East Kingsbury hund. Somersetsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Ilchester.

Haylett House, Darlington ward, Durham; 6 m. W. from Durham.

Haystack Hill, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 8½ m. S. from Alnwick.

Haythorpe, Dickering lathe, Yorksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Bridlington.

Hayton, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6½ m. N.E. from Maryport.

Hayton, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. S.W. from Brampton.

Hayton, Basethlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. N.E. from East Retford.

Hayton, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.W. from Market Weighton.
Hayton Hall, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.N.W. from Haslingden.
Hayton, Lower, Munsalw hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. N. from Ludlow.
Hayton, Upper, Munsalw hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. N. from Ludlow.
Hayward House, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. W.S.W. from Great Driffield.
Hazeards Heath, Lewes rape, Sussex; 3 m. I.S.E. from Cuckfield.
Haywood, North Tawton hund. Devonsh. 1½ m. S. from Chumleigh.
Haywood, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Hereford.
Haywood, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 5½ m. N. from Doncaster.
Haywood, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. S. from Hereford.
Haywood Farm, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berks. 2½ m. N. from Hungerford.
Haywood, Great, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Rudgley.
Haywood, Little, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Rudgley.
Haywood Mill, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Rudgley.
Haywood Oaks, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Mansfield.
Hazard End, Hinkford hund. Essex; adjoining Haverhill.
Hazel Cross, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. N. from Cheadle.
Hazel End, Clavering hund. Essex; 2½ m. N. from Bishops Stortford.
Hazel Hall, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 6 m. S.E. from Guildford.
Hazel Lane House, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Settle.
Hazeleigh, Dengey hund. Essex; 2½ m. S. from Malden.
Hazeleigh Hall, Dengey hund. Essex; 2½ m. S. from Malden.
Hazley, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Warwick.
Hazley Green, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Warwick.
Hazdrigg, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. W. from Belford.
Hazelside, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 1½ m. W. from Bellingham.
Hazle, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Ledbury; 1½ m. S.E. from Torrington.
Haze Hall, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.S.W. from Hawkshead.
Hazles High, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. E. from Sheffield.
Hazlewood Common, Harlow hund. Essex; 5½ m. N. from Epping.
Hazon, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. S. from Alnwick.
Hazon Hall, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 5½ m. E. from Alnwick.
Heachum, Smethden hund. Norfolk; 10½ m. W.S.W. from Barnham Westgate.

Head, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. S.S.W. from Rothbury.
Head, Lower, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. S. from Eccleshall.
Head, West, Staincliffe and Eweross wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N.N.E. from Clitheroe.
Heads Common, Arundel rape, Sussex; 3 m. N.N.W. from Petworth.
Headborne Worthy, Barton Stacey hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Winchester.
Heatingley, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.W. from Leeds.
Headless Cross, Salford hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.E. from Chorley.
Headley Hall, Copthorne and Effingham hund. Surrey; 3½ m. S. from Epsom.
Headley Hall, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.W. from Tadcaster.
Headley Park, Bishops Sutton hund. Hampsh. 6 m. S. from Alton.
Headon, Holderness, Yorksh. 178½ m. N. from London, contains 144 houses, 592 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. It has enjoyed this privilege ever since the 23d Edward I. but having remitted, had the same confirmed in 1 Edward VI. The right of election is vested in the burgesses, amounting at present to 150. It is a small, pleasant, and well-built town, situated on a creek called Headon Haven, within 2 miles of the Humber; and governed by a mayor, recorder, 9 aldermen, and 2 bailiffs, who have the power of choosing sheriffs, and are justices of the peace. The trade of this place was formerly very considerable, but was mostly lost by the choking of the harbour, and by the superior accommodations of Hull. There is a cut made on the south-east part of the town, which helps to scour that part of the harbour remaining; but there is not any prospect of rendering it as useful as formerly. A native of this place, by name William Trutton, who died at the age of 97, is recorded to have had 45 children by 2 wives; to have had 86 grand-children, 97 great-grand-children, and 23 great-grand-grand-children; in all 251 descendants. In 1656, a great part of the town was burnt down, and not many years since, several houses in the market-place, which accounts for its present neat appearance. *Fairs*, every fortnight from Shrove-Monday, till Midsummer, Aug. 2, Sept. 25, Nov. 17, for pewter, tin, leather ware, millinery goods, pedlary, and toys. *Market*, Saturday.
Headon, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. S.E. from East Retford.
Headon, Nether, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 4½ m. S.E. from East Retford.
Headon Hall, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. S.E. from East Retford.
Heage, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 10 m. N.N.E. from Derby. Near this place

is a martial vitriolic spring, useful in stopping inward bleedings, and when applied outwardly, is said to have this effect as soon and completely as extract of Saturn.

Heaguc Fold, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 6 m. N.W. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Heakley Heath, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 1 m. S. from Wednesbury.

Heal, Whitestone hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. S.W. from Frome.

Healaugh, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 5 m. E. from Wetherby.

Healaugh Manor, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 1½ m. N.N.W. from Tadcaster.

Heale, Taunton and Taunton-Dean hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S.S.E. from Taunton.

Heale House, Underditch hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Salisbury.

Healey, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. W.S.W. from Masham.

Healey, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S. from Sheffield.

Healey Hall, Salford hund. Lancash. 2 m. N. from Rochdale.

Healing, Bradley Haverstoe wap. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Grimsby.

Healy, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. S. from Sheffield.

Healy, High, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 2½ m. E.S.E. from Rothbury.

Healy Hill, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Macclesfield.

Heanor, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 8½ m. N.E. from Derby.

Heanton House, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 6½ m. N.N.W. from Hatherleigh.

Heanton Punchardon, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Barnstaple.

Heanton Punchardon House, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 3 m. W.N.W. from Barnstaple.

Heap, Salford hund. Lancash. 2½ m. S.E. from Bury.

Heap Clough, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 1½ m. S. from Haslingden.

Heapey, Leyland hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Chorley.

Heapham, Corringham hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. S.E. from Gainsborough.

Hearfed Bridge, Ford lathe, Kent; 5½ m. S. from Maidstone.

Hearne, Augustine lathe, Kent; 5 m. N.N.E. from Canterbury. Hearne Bay forms a tolerably good harbour, and has two hoyes belonging to it, each about 60 tons burthen, which sail alternately to London every week, with corn, hops, flour, &c. several colliers also frequent the Haven. At this bay is a small bathing place, resorted to by the inhabitants of Canterbury. By the numerous coins and other antiquities discovered at Hearne, there is not any doubt but it was well known to the Romans. *Fair*, April 16, for pedlary and toys.

Hearne Hill, Scray lathe, Kent; 4½ m. E. from Feversham.

Hearne Street, Scray lathe, Kent; 3½ m. N.E. from Feversham.

Hearne, Upper, Augustine lathe, Kent; 6½ m. N.N.E. from Canterbury.

Hearse Green, Tendring hund. Essex; 7 m. S.E. from Colchester.

Heart Farm, Kingston hund. Surrey; 3 m. S.W. from Kingston; 1 m. W. from Long Ditton.

Heath, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 2 m. N. from Leighton Buzzard.

Heath, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 4½ m. N.N.W. from Knutsford.

Heath, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 5½ m. S.E. from Chesterfield.

Heath, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. S.S.W. from Bromyard.

Heath, Dacorum hund. Hertfordshire; separated from Berkhempsstead by the Grand Junction Canal.

Heath, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Hitchin; 1 m. S.W. from King's Walden.

Heath, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 1½ m. E. from Bromesgrove.

Heath Chapel, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 7 m. N.N.E. from Ludlow.

Heath End, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from High Wycombe.

Heath End, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Tring.

Heath Hill, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Newport.

Heath House, Chafford hund. Essex; 9 m. S.E. from Romford; 2½ m. E. from Wenington.

Heath House, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 5 m. N.E. from Knighton.

Heath House, Bumpstone hund. Somersetsh. 6½ m. W. from Wells.

Heath House, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Huddersfield.

Heath Lane, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3 m. W. from Newton.

Heath, Little, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. W. from Hemel-Hempstead.

Heath Row, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. S.W. from Cranford Bridge.

Heath Side, Godly hund. Surrey; 6 m. S.S.W. from Chertsey; 1 m. N. from Woking.

Heath Top, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 8 m. E.S.E. from Uttoxeter.

Heathcoat, North Bradford hund. Shropshire; 4 m. S.S.W. from Drayton.

Heathcote, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 5½ m. S.W. from Bakewell.

Heathens Farm, Woking hund. Surrey; 5 m. N.W. from Guildford; ½ m. S.E. from Pirbright.

Heather, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Heathergill Lane, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 5½ m. E. from Longtown.

Heatherton, Taunton and Taunton-Dean hund. Somersetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Taunton.

Heathfield, West Mendham hund, Hampshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

Heathfield, Taunton and Taunton-Dean hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. W.N.W. from Taunton.

Heathfield, Hastings rape, Sussex; 7 m. N.N.E. from Hailsham. This village had the honour of giving title to the gallant General Elliot, Lord Heathfield.

Heathfield Park, Hastings rape, Sussex; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Battel.

Heathlon, Blimstrey hund. Shropsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Bridgenorth.

Heaton, Northamshire, Durham; $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Wooler. This part of the county is situated at the north extremity of Northumberland.

Heaton, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 3 m. S.W. from Lancaster.

Heaton, Salford hund. Lancash. 5 m. N.E. from Wigan.

Heaton, Castle ward, Northumberland; 2 m. N.E. from Newcastle, had formerly a palace, to which King John often retired. It is now noted for a rich colliery, called the Heaton Main.

Heaton, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Leek.

Heaton, Morley wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bradford.

Heaton Cick, Morley wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Halifax.

Heaton Earls, Morley wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Wakefield, adjoining Dewsbury.

Heaton Great, Salford hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Manchester.

Heaton Hall, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 3 m. S.W. from Lancaster.

Heaton Hall, Castle ward, Northumberland; 2 m. E.N.E. from Newcastle.

Heaton Hanging, Morley wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Wakefield; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Dewsbury.

Heaton House, Salford hund. Lancash. 4 m. N. from Manchester.

Heaton Kirk, Aghrigg wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Huddersfield.

Heaton Kirk, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Corbridge.

Heaton Little, Sn'ford hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Bury.

Heaton Norris, Salford hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.E. from Manchester.

Heathwaite Hall, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Cockermouth.

Heavenet, Cleley hund. Northamptonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Towcester.

Heaven's Gate, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Hemel-Hempstead; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Redburn.

Heavers Wood Common, Reigate hund. Surrey; 3 m. S. from Reigate.

Heavers Wood Farm, Reigate hund. Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Reigate.

Heavitree, Wowford hund. Devonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Exeter, a most pleasant village, the resort of the inhabitants of Exeter, and highly recommended by physicians for the salubrity of its air.

Hebble Bridge, Morley wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Halifax.

Hebden, Morley wap. Yorksh. 7 m. W. from Halifax.

Hebden, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 11 m. E. from Settle; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Linton.

Hebden, a river in Yorkshire, running into the Calder, near Midley.

Hebron, Glendale ward, Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Wooler.

Hebron, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Morpeth.

Hebron Shaw, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Morpeth.

Heburn Quay, Chester ward, Durham; 8 m. N.W. from Sunderland. Here a fine species of coal is shipped for the London Market, well known to the inhabitants of the metropolis by the name of Heburn-main.

Heccadown, Wowford hund. Devonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Exeter.

Heckdale, West ward, Westmoreland; 8 m. N.W. from Orton.

Heckdyke, a river in Nottinghamshire, running into the Funt, above Stockerith.

Heckdyke, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Gringley-on-the-Hill.

Heck, Great, Osgoldness, Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Snaith.

Heck, Little, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 3 m. W. from Snaith.

Heckfield, Holdshot hund. Hampsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Basingstoke. Fair, Good-Friday, for pedlary.

Heckfield Bridge, Holdshot hund. Hampshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Basingstoke.

Heckfield Green, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 3 m. E.N.E. from Eye.

Heckingby, Aveland hund. Lincolnsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Folkingham.

Heckingham, Clavering hund. Norfolk; 6 m. N.N.W. from Beccles.

Heckington, Awarthun hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. S.E. from Sleaford, is a neat village, containing several good houses. A part of this parish was formerly covered with water, which has been lately drained and inclosed, and now produces fine crops of grain.

Heckmond Wick, Morley wap. Yorksh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Wakefield.

Hedcarne, Ford lathc, Kent; 3 m. W.N.W. from Smarden. Fair, June 12, for pedlary.

Heddington, Ballington hund. Oxfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Oxford.

Heddington, Calne hund. Wiltsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Calne. Here King Alfred gave the Danes such a total defeat, that they gave hostages to quit the land, and did not molest it for more than three years.

Heddington Quarry, Bollington hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. E.N.E. from Oxford.

Heddington Wick, Calne hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Calne.

Heddon-on-the-Wall, Castle ward, Northumberland; 7 m. W.N.W. from Newcastle. In 1752, many curious Roman coins and medals were found here, in fine preservation, having been deposited in strong wooden boxes.

Heddon, Black, Glendale ward, Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Belford.

Heddon, Black, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 12 m. S.W. from Morpeth.

Heddon, East, Castle ward, Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Newcastle.

Heddon, Low, Castle ward, Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Newcastle.

Heddon, West, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Newcastle.

Hedge Court, Taudridge hund. Surrey; 3 m. N.N.W. from East Crinstead.

Hedgerley, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Beaconsfield.

Hedgford, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Rudgley.

Hedging Green, North Petherton hund. Somersetsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Taunton.

Hedgch, High, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Alnwick. Here is a stone pillar, called Percy Cross, erected to the memory of Sir Ralph Percy, who was killed here in 1463, in an engagement with Lord Montacute, before the battle of Hexham.

Heddingham, Lodden hund. Norfolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Bungay.

Heddingham Castle, Hinkford hund. Essex; 6 m. S.W. from Sudbury.

Heddingham Sible, Hinkford hund. Essex; 7 m. N.W. from Halstead.

Heddingham Hall, Lodden hund. Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bungay.

Hedlam, Darlington ward, Durham; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Darlington.

Hedlam, Easington ward, Durham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Easington.

Hedley, Black, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Corbridge.

Hedley Hope, Darlington ward, Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Wolsingham.

Hednor, Barnham hund. Buckinghamsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Beaconsfield.

Hedstone, Gore hund. Middlesex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Harrow.

Hedworth, Chester ward, Durham; 4 m. S.W. from South Shields.

Heggarvale, East ward, Westmoreland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. (S.S.E.) from Brough.

Hegget Foot, Leath ward, Cumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Hesket Newmarket.

Heighington, Darlington ward, Durham; 6 m. N.N.W. from Darlington.

Heighington, Langoe hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.E. from Lincoln.

Hight, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 4 m. E. from Wigton.

Hight Farm, Wootton hund. Surrey; 5 m. S. from Dorking.

Hightintun, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Bewdley.

Highton, Pevensey rape, Sussex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Lewes.

Hel, a river in Cornwall, rising among the hills in Wendron parish, whence it runs about 3 miles to a village called Guyk, up to which the barks come with the tide. Hence it pursues its course about 3 miles, and then falls into the sea, forming a haven, which within a mile of its mouth is deep enough for ships of 200 tons to ride in safety, and is about a mile in width, where it unites with the sea. See Cornwall.

Helah, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from Askrigg.

Helbeck, see *Helbeck*.

Helbeckland, Vest Hang wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hawes.

Held, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Presteign.

Hile, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 7 m. E.S.E. from Chumleigh.

Hile Bridge, Willerton and Freemaners hund. Somersetsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Dulverton.

Helen, St. West Derby hund. Lancash. 3 m. N.E. from Prescott, is a flourishing and populous village, full as large as many towns, situated on the bank of the Sankey navigation, enjoying a considerable share in the cotton manufacture, and having two extensive copper works.

Helen's, St. East Mendham hund. Hampshire; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Newport, Isle of Wight. The sea having encroached on the church-yard of this parish, the ancient church was partly taken down about the beginning of the last century, and a new one erected in a more elevated situation: the old tower was suffered to remain as a mark for seamen.

Helen's, St., Green, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Newport, Isle of Wight, is a small village of scattered cottages, neatly built with stone, and thatched.

Helen's, St., Road, situated on the east side of the Isle of Wight, is often the station and place of rendezvous for the royal navy, as well as fleets of merchantmen.

Helen's, St., Well, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Barnsley.

Helford, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Falmouth, has a small but good harbour, where ships often go in to load tin for London; and here are a great number of vessels employed in the pilchard fishery.

HEL

Helhaughton, Gallow hund. Norfolk ; 4½ m. S.W. from Fakenham.
Heligan, Powder hund. Cornwall ; 1½ m. N.W. from Mevagissey.
Hellkeld, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from North Allerton.
Hell Green, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk ; 3½ m. S.W. from Botesdale.
Hell Hole, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Leominster ; ½ m. E. from Hampton Court Park.
Hell Lane, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. E.S.E. from Wolverhampton.
Hellaby Hall, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. E. from Rotherham.
Helland, Trigg hund. Cornwall ; 2½ m. N. from Bodmin.
Hellens, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 8½ m. N.E. from Ross.
Hellidon, Fawsley hund. Northamptonsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Daventry.
Hellifield Coching, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.S.E. from Settle.
Hellifield Peel, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Settle.
Hellingley, Pevensey rape, Sussex ; 2½ m. N. from Hailsham.
Hellshaw, North Bradford hund. Shropshire ; 5 m. S.S.W. from Drayton.
Helm, Morpeth ward, Northumberland ; 7 m. N.N.W. from Morpeth.
Helm Park, Darlington ward, Durham ; 3½ m. E.S.E. from Wolsingham.
Helm Side, Staincliffe and Eweross wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Seabrogh.
Helmedon, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 4½ m. N. from Brackley.
Helmedon Lodges, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Brackley.
Helmesley, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 918 m. N. from London, containing 349 houses, and 1,449 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated in Rydale valley, on the side of the river Rye. It is a neat place, the houses being all built of stone, and covered with slate. The manufactures consist of cotton and linen cloths. Here was formerly a castle, deemed the strongest inland fortification in England, which was destroyed by the Parliament forces. *Fairs*, May 19, July 16, Oct. 2, Nov. 6. *Market*, Saturday.
Helmesley Gate, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from York.
Helmesley Over, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. N.E. from York.
Helmingham, Boismere and Claydon hund. Suffolk ; 4 m. S.S.E. from Debenham.
Helperry, Bittner wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.E. from Boroughbridge.
Helperridge, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. S.W. from Hammanby.
Helpingham, Aswardhun hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. S.E. from Stamford.

HEL

Helpstone, Nasaburgh hund. Northamptonsh. 3½ m. S. from Market Deeping.
Helsby, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 8 m. N.E. from Chester.
Helscot, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Launceston.
Helsington Chapel, Kendal ward, Westmoreland ; 3½ m. S.S.W. from Kendal.
Helsington Laiths, Kendal ward, Westmoreland ; 2 m. S. from Kendal.
Helston, Kirriar hund. Cornwall ; 276½ m. W.S.W. from London, contains 313 houses, 2,248 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I. and the right of election is at present vested in the mayor, 5 aldermen, recorder, and sworn freemen, amounting to 86. Helston is a large and populous town, situated on the side of a hill, which slopes gradually to the little river Cober. The houses are chiefly disposed in four streets ; and near the middle of the principal street is the market-house and town-hall. On an eminence to the north stands the church, erected in 1762, which from its elevated situation, and lofty pinnacled tower, forms a very fine object from many parts of the valley which lies between it and the sea. The civil government is vested in a mayor, 5 aldermen, a recorder, and an indefinite number of freemen. Though this is one of the original stannary towns, very little tin is now coined here. The old coining-hall is inhabited by an officer of the Duchy, to which the manor originally belonged. The manor was sold in 1798 to redeem the land tax. Helston has at different times received no less than 14 charters, the last of which, granted in 1774, has been considered as the only one in force. *Fairs*, Saturday before Midlent Sunday, Saturday before Palm Sunday, Whit-Monday, July 20, Sept. 9, Nov. 8, second Saturday before Christmas-day, for cattle and pedlary. *Market*, Saturday.
Helstone, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall ; 2 m. S.W. from Camelford.
Helvetton, Flintsh. 3 m. S.E. from Flint.
Heller, a river in Northumberland ; running into the Bowbent, at Antrechester.
Helton, Whiteway hund. Dorsetsh. 7½ m. S.W. from Blandford Forum.
Helton, East ward, Westmoreland ; 3 m. E. from Appleby.
Helton-le-Dale, Easington ward, Durham ; 6 m. N.E. from Durham.
Helton-on-the-Hill, Easington ward, Durham ; 5 m. E.N.E. from Durham.
Helton House, Easington ward, Durham ; 5½ m. N.E. from Durham.
Helvellyn, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland ; 7½ m. S.S.E. from Keswick, is a wonderfully august moun-

tain. Its height, as computed by Donald, is 3,324 feet; and the snow remains longer on its summit than on Skiddaw, which is more exposed to sea breezes, and the winds blowing over a low cultivated country; its front is rude, and magnificently awful, stretching nearly a league and a half in one vast concave ridge. Huge and innumerable fragments of rocks hang pendent from its sides, and appear ready to fall and overwhelm the curious traveller who dares to ascend its wild and fantastic heights. The prospect from its summit is exceedingly extensive; and Cross Fell, and Ingleborough in Yorkshire, are distinctly visible.

Helmick, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Otley.

Helmick Hall, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.W. from Otley.

Helmith, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. W. from Richmond.

Helyfield, Chester ward, Durham; 7 m. N. from Wolsingham.

Hem, Ford hund. Shropsh. 10½ m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Hem, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. S. from Shifnall.

Hem House, Denbighsh. 6½ m. N.N.E. from Wrexham.

Hembridge, Whitestone hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. W.N.W. from Castle Cary.

Hembury Fort, Hemiock hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.W. from Honiton, is supposed by antiquaries to have been the Roman station *Moridunum*, as corresponding nearly with the distances of Antoninus's Itinerary, between Dorchester and Exeter; many however suppose this to have been merely the site of a camp for the protection of the station.

Hembury Fort, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Ashburton. This is clearly ascertained to have been the site of a Roman camp.

Hemesby, West Flegg hund. Norfolk; 7 m. N. from Yarmouth.

Heminborough, see *Hermingbrough*.

Hemingby, Gartree wap. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. S.W. from Wragby.

Hemingfield, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.E. from Barnsley.

Hendingstone, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffolks; 5½ m. N. from Ipswich.

Hemington, Polebrook hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. S.E. from Oundle.

Hemington, Kilmerden hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Frome.

Hemiock, Hemiock hund. Devonsh. 9½ m. E. from Tiverton, is a very extensive parish, and had formerly a castle, built, according to General Simcoe, on Roman foundations.

Hemley, Colnes hund. Suffolks; 6 m. E.S.E. from Ipswich.

Hemlington, Waltham hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. E.N.E. from Norwich.

Hemlington Hall, Darlington ward, Durham; 3 m. N.N.W. from Bishops Auckland.

Hemlington Hall, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Stokesley.

Hemmill, Little, Brightwells Barrow hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. N.N.W. from Lechlade.

Hemmingford Abbots, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 3 m. E.S.E. from Huntingdon.

Hemmingford Grey, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 4½ m. E.S.E. from Huntingdon.

Hempnall, Depwade hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. N.W. from Bungay. *Fairs*, Whit-Monday, for horses, cattle and sheep; Dec. 11, for hogs, and petty chapmen.

Hemps Hill, Slaughter hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. E. from Northleach.

Hempstead, Freshwell hund. Essex; 5 m. E. from Saffron Walden.

Hempstead, Dudston and Kings Barton hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. S.W. from Gloucester.

Hempstead, Holt hund. Norfolk; 2 m. S.E. from Holt.

Hempstead, Berk, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 26½ m. N.W. from London, is pleasantly situated on Bulborne Brook, and adjoins the Grand Junction Canal. It consists of one principal street, about ½ mile in length, extending along the sides of the high road, and another smaller one, branching out from the church towards the site of the castle. The buildings are mostly of brick, and irregular; but are interspersed with various handsome houses, inhabited by respectable families. The church contains many interesting and curious sepulchral memorials. Berk Hempstead Castle, once a royal residence, was situated on the east side of the town; and though the buildings are now reduced to a few massive fragments of wall, the remains are still sufficient to evince the ancient strength and importance of this fortress. Large trees are growing on the sides of the mount, as well as on many parts of the outward rampart and declivities of the ditches: other parts are covered with underwood, in many places so thick as to be impassable. The inner court is now an orchard; the outer court is cultivated as a farm; and a small cottage with a few out-buildings now occupy a portion of the ground once inhabited by princes and sovereigns. Since 1496, this castle and the honour of Berk Hempstead have descended from the crown to the successive Princes of Wales, as heirs apparent to the throne. In the 14 Edward III. 2 representatives were returned to Parliament by this borough; which has been equally unfortunate with respect to its charter of incorporation, which was granted by James I. in his

1444, but scarcely survived the perilous reign of his son. The honour of Berk Hempstead included upwards of 55 lordship and manors, in the counties of Herts, Bucks, and Northampton. The charities consist of a free-school, charity-school, and numerous charitable donations. *Fairs*, Shrove-Monday, Whit-Monday, for cattle; Aug. 5, for cheese; Sept. 29, a statute; Oct. 11, a statute. *Market*, Monday.

Hempstead, Berk, Place, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. N.W. from Berk Hempstead.

Hempstead, Hall, Freshwell hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Haverhill.

Hempstead House, Dudston and Kings Barton hund. Gloucestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Gloucester.

Hempstead, Hemel, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 23 m. N.W. from London, is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, at a short distance from the river Gade. Its church appears to have been erected in Norman times, but has been much altered and enlarged, at subsequent periods: the market-house is a plain edifice of wood: the shambles near it form a neat range of brick buildings: the government of the town is vested in a bailiff. Great quantities of corn are annually sold in this town; and its contiguity to the grand junction canal has already had a beneficial effect on its trade. The charitable donations are not numerous; the principal one was made by Mr. Thomas Warren, in 1796, who gave 1,200*l.* bank stock, the dividends to be applied to support 50 poor widows; and also 2 free-schools, one for 13 boys, the other for 15 girls. The manor was an ancient demesne of the Mercian kings; and Henry VIII. granted a charter of incorporation, and weekly market, to the inhabitants. *Fairs*, Holy Thursday, for sheep; 3d Monday in Sept. a statute. *Market*, Thursday.

Hempstead, Whea', Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.N.W. from Hatfield; is pleasantly situated on the river Lea, and chiefly consists of one long street, crossed by 2 or 3 smaller ones. Great quantities of corn, particularly wheat, are grown in the neighbourhood, and sent weekly to St. Alban's market; the inhabitants being chiefly employed in agriculture, or the branches immediately connected with it. Edward the Confessor granted the manor of Wheat Hempstead to the abbey of Westminster; and it is still possessed by the dean and chapter of the cathedral. Here the barons who confederated against Edward II. and his favourite, Gaveston, assembled their forces; and here, about the beginning of the 13th century, was born the magnificent John Bostock, abbot of St. Alban's.

Hempstead, Wheat, Crosses, Dacorum Vol. I.

hund. Hertfordsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from St. Alban's.

Hempston, Little, Haytor hund. Devonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Totness.

Hampton, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Deddington.

Hempworth, Erncliffe hund. Wiltsh. 10 m. S.E. from Salisbury.

Hempyard Lane, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Chesterfield.

Hemahill, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Nottingham.

Hemstead, Happing hund. Norfolk; 8 m. E.S.E. from North Walsham.

Hemsted, Scray lathc, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Cranbrook.

Hemswell, Aslaoe hund. Lincolnsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Gainsborough.

Hemsworth, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Chesterfield.

Hemsworth, Staincross wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Wakefield. Here is an hospital for 10 poor old men, and as many women, and a charity-school.

Hemsworth Lane, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 7 m. E.S.E. from Wakefield.

Hemsworth Lane End, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 5 m. E.S.E. from Wakefield.

Hemsworth Marsh, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.E. from Wakefield.

Hen Eglwys, Anglesey; 12 m. W. from Beaumaris.

Hen Grove, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Wendover.

Hen House, Wootton hund. Surrey; 5 m. S. from Dorking; 1 m. N. from Ockley.

Hen Vynno, Cardigansh. 17 m. S.S.W. from Aberystwyth.

Henbury, Henbury hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Bristol.

Henbury, Higher, Cogdean hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. S.W. from Wimborne Minster.

Henbury, Lower, Cogdean hund. Dorsetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Wimborne Minster.

Hendall, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Camelford.

Hendall Bridge, Pevensey rape, Sussex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Tunbridge Wells.

Hendon, Gore hund. Middlesex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Hempstead; is a pleasant village, situated on a rivulet called the Brent, and contains the villas of many opulent merchants, &c. There is a medicinal spring, of a cathartic quality.

Hendon Lodge, Easington ward, Durham; 3 m. E. from Sunderland.

Hendra, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 8 m. S.S.E. from Helston.

Hendra, Lesnewth hund. Cornwall; 2 m. W.S.W. from Camelford.

Hendra, Powder hund. Cornwall; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from St. Columb Major.

Hendra, Pydar hund. Cornwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bodmin.

HEN

Henbre, Pembrokesh. 2½ m. S.W. from Fishguard.

Henbre, Fawr, Denbighsh. 1 m. S.E. from Abergelley.

Henbre Gadog, Anglesey, 10 m. W.S.W. from Beaumaris.

Henbre Gole, Pembrokesh. 8 m. S.W. from Cardigan.

Henbre Fach, Radnorsh. 1½ m. E. from Rhayader.

Henbre Wen, Glamorgansh. 10 m. S. from Llandilo Vawr.

Hendred, East, Wantage hund. Berks. 4 m. E.N.E. from Wantage; was formerly a considerable market town, though now reduced to a village. The church is a handsome building, and here are the remains of a once beautiful chapel, now converted into a pigeon-house.

Hendred, West, Wantage hund. Berks. 2½ E. from Wantage.

Hene, Bramber rape, Sussex; 1 m. W. from Worthing.

Hencare, Trigg hund. Cornwall; 3½ S. from Camelford.

Henfield, Bramber rape, Sussex; 1½ m. E.N.E. from Steyning. *Fairs*, May 4, July 5, Aug. 1, for pedlary.

Henfield Lane, Beaminster hund. Dorsetsh. 4½ m. E.N.E. from Beaminster.

Hengstbury Head, Christchurch hund. Hants. 2½ m. S. from Christchurch; is generally called Christchurch Head by seamen, from its apparent connection with that church, as viewed from the sea; it is a bold headland, or promontory, forming the western termination of Christchurch bay. About a mile from the extremity of the point, the cliff dips for a considerable distance, and the estuary of the Stour and Avon is there only separated from the sea by a narrow neck of land. Across this, at the narrowest point of communication, is an ancient entrenchment, probably of Saxon origin, though some have attributed it to the Danes, as the harbour was so peculiarly well adapted to shelter their small vessels.

Hengrave, Tillingham hund. S. folk; 4 m. N.N.W. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Hengrove, Keynsham hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. S. from Bristol.

Hengton Hill, East hund. Cornwall; nearly adjoining to Launceston; was formerly noted for its mines of tin, and for a meeting of the tinners of Cornwall here every 7th or 8th year, to consult their common interest.

Henham on the Hill, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 7 m. S. from Saffron Walden.

Henham, Little, Uttlesford hund. Essex; 5½ m. S. from Saffron Walden.

Henham Hall, Blything hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. E. from Halesworth.

Henlade, Taunton and Taunton-Dean hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Taunton.

HEN

Henley, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. S.E. from Corbridge.

Henley, Wanslow hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Ludlow.

Henley, Bo-mere and Claydon hund. Suffolsh. 4½ m. N. from Ipswich.

Henley, Coventry county, Warwicksh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Coventry.

Henley, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. S.E. from Great Badminton.

Henley-in-Arden, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 10½ m. N.N.W. from London; containing 245 houses, and 1,098 inhabitants; is situated at the bottom of a steep hill, on the borders of the river Arrow, near its junction with the Allen. The town consists chiefly of one long street, which contains a few good modern houses, and many ancient irregularly built ones. The parish church was formerly a chapel of ease to Wootton Waven, and was built in the reign of Edward III. but afterward annexed to Brandesert, where was once a castle, and a market. It is traditionally reported, that Henley-in-Arden was erected, built for the reception of the market people. This town was burned down about the time of the battle of Evesham, but recovered in the reign of Edward I. and was then called the Borough of Henley. *Fairs*, March 23, Tuesday in Whitsun week, for cattle; Oct. 29, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hops. *Market*, Monday.

Henley-upon-Thames, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 35 m. W. from London; containing 635 houses, and 2,938 inhabitants; is exceedingly pleasantly situated on the W. side of the river Thames, over which has been lately erected an elegant stone bridge: the key stones of the centre arch finely sculptured by the Hon. Mrs. Damer. This town consists of two large handsome streets, the one leading from London to Oxford, the other from Reading to Marlow, and several smaller ones; it has lately undergone very considerable improvement, the buildings in general being modernized, and the streets widened, paved, and lighted. The church is an ancient and spacious edifice, having a lofty tower which was built at the expense of Cardinal Wolsey. Henley formerly returned members to parliament, but omitted sending through inability; at present it is a corporate town, governed by an high steward, recorder, mayor, 10 aldermen, and 16 burgesses. A considerable trade is carried on from hence to London, by means of the Thames, in malt, flour, and beech wood; of the former, upwards of 30,000 quarters are annually made here. The inhabitants are generally maltsters, mealmen, and barge-owners, &c. The charities, which are numerous, consist of a royal grammar-school, founded by King James I. for educating 25 boys

in the classics only; a blue-coat school, founded by Dame Elizabeth Periam, for educating and cloathing 20 poor boys, and annually ap renticing the 4 seniors; a green-coat school, for educating 4 boys and 4 girls; an alms-house, for 20 poor persons; and various benefactions, to a considerable amount, for the relief of the poor. Henley is, by Dr. Platt, supposed to be the most ancient town in the county; and Roman coins have been frequently found in the market-place. *Fairs*, March 7, chiefly for horses; Holy Thursday, for sheep only; Thursday after Trinity Sunday, for horses; Thursday week before Oct. 10, for cheese. *Market*, Thursday.

Henley Chapel, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Huddersfield.

Henley, Cold, Evingar hund. Hampsh. 3 m. N. from Whitchurch.

Henley, Cold, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N.W. from Barnsley.

Henley, Cold, Staincross wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Wakefield.

Henley Down, Hastings rape, Sussex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Battel.

Henley Farm, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 5 m. N. from Ipswich.

Henley Green, Bosmere and Claydon hund. Suffol'k, 5 m. N. from Ipswich.

Henley Hall, Munslow hund. Shropsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Ludlow.

Henley Hill, Chichester rape, Sussex; 2 m. N. from Midhurst.

Henley Over, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.E. from Wakefield.

Henley Park, Woking hund. Surrey; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Guildford.

Henley, South, Staincross wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Wakefield.

Henlip, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. N.N.E. from Worcester. In this parish is a house, in which the conspirators, engaged in framing the gunpowder plot, were concealed; and from hence the letter, leading to its detection, was written by Mrs. Habington, the sister of Lord Montague. Of the six chief conspirators found here, two were executed, and one killed himself in the Tower.

Henllan, Cardigansh. 4 m. E. from Newcastle-in-Emlyn.

Henllan, Denbighsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Denbigh.

Henllan, Pembrokesh. 2 m. E.N.E. from Narberth.

Henllan Anoged, Caermarthensh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Narberth.

Henllias, Wentloog hund. Monmouthsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Newport.

Henllyr, Caermarthensh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Llandovery.

Henmore, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 8 m. N. from Derby.

Henmore, Scursdale hund. Derbysh. 5 m. S. from Chesterfield.

Henner, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Leominster.

Hennington, Barmstrey hund. Shropsh. 3 m. S. from Shiffall.

Hennington, West Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 10 m. N.N.E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Hennock, Teignbridge hundred, Devonsh. 6 m. S.E. from Moreton Hampstead.

Hennoyadd, Brecknocksh. 11 m. N. from Neuth; situated at the head of the Swansea canal.

Henney, Great, Hinkford hund. Essex; 5 m. N.E. from Halstead.

Henney-Street, Hinkford hund. Essex; 2 m. S. from Sudbury.

Henver, Penwith hund. Cornwall; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Merazion.

Hensall, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 3 m. W.N.W. from Snaith.

Hensberry Hill, Powder hund. Cornwall, adjoining the N.W. end of Lestwithel; is the highest hill in the county, on which was anciently erected the principal beacon. From hence the prospect is amazingly extensive and beautiful, commanding views of the English and Bristol channels, and even to the Land's End, although at the distance of 40 m.

Henshaw, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 11 m. W. from Hexham.

Hensingham, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Whitehaven.

Hensal, Glamorgansh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Llantrisant.

Henstead, Fawley hund. Hampsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Winchester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Owslebury.

Henstead, Blything hund. Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Beccles.

Henstridge, Horethorne hund. Somersetsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Stalbridge.

Henstridge Ash, Horethorne hund. Somersetsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Stalbridge.

Hensthorpe, Blackburn hund. Lancash. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Clitheroe.

Henthwaite Hall, Staincliffe and Fw-cross wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Sedburgh.

Hentland, Warmelow hund. Herefordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ross.

Henton, Lewknor hund. Oxford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Thame.

Henton, Wells Forum hund. Somersetsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Wells.

Henton Blewitt, Chewton hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. N.N.E. from Wells.

Hennick, Faircross hund. Berksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Speenhamland.

Henwick, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 1 m. N.N.W. from Worcester.

Herwood, East hund. Cornwall; 6 m. N.N.E. from Liskeard.

Henwood, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Leominster.

Hemwood Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwickshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Solihull.

Hemwood Wharf, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Solihull, is situated on the Warwick and Birmingham canal.

Heppel, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. W.S.W. from Rothbury.

Hepscott, Castle ward, Northumberland; 2 m. S.S.E. from Morpeth.

Hepsey, a river in Brecknockshire; running into the Neath, at Ystradwelly.

Heptonstall, Morley wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Halifax.

Heptonstall Slack, Morley wap. Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Halifax.

Hepworth, Blackburne hund. Suffolk; 4 m. N.E. from Lixworth.

Hepworth, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S. from Huddersfield.

Herberts Green, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 6 m. S. from Lury St. Edmunds.

Herby, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N.W. from Richmond.

Herd Court, Augustine lathe, Kent; 2 m. N.W. from Canterbury.

Herd House, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Bellingham.

Herd's House, Shirbeck hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. S.E. from Lincoln.

Herd's House, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. W. from Rothbury.

Herd's House, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Bellingham.

Herdwell, Morley wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Halifax.

Hereford, Grims'worth hund. Herefordsh. 1354 m. W.N.W. from London, contains 1,460 houses, 6,828 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. It first enjoyed this privilege in 23 Edward I. the right of election being vested in the citizens and freemen, who at present amount to 1,200. This city, the see of a bishop, is situated on the left bank of the river Wye, over which it has a stone bridge of 6 arches, constructed in the 15th century. The streets are in general wide, and the buildings within the space of a few years have been greatly improved: the inns are particularly good; one or two of them equal to any in the kingdom. Some of the principal streets unite in a kind of open space, called the high town, one side of which is formed by the shire-hall, where the assizes are holden twice a year, and the sessions for the town and county, once each quarter. The public buildings, particularly worthy of notice, are, the cathedral, bishop's palace, college, county gaol, and theatre. Previous to the civil wars, this city contained 5 distinct churches, besides the cathedral; of these 5, St. Nicholas's, St. Peter's, and

All Saints', alone remain; St. Martin's, and St. Owen's, having been destroyed during the siege in 1645. The Cathedral was first built of stone, in the reign of Egbert, by Milfrid, viceroy of Mercia, in honour of St. Ethelbert, about the year 825. Within less than 200 years, however, it appears to have wholly fallen to decay, and was rebuilt by the munificence of Bishop Athelstan or Ethelstan, who enjoyed this see from 1012 till 1055. In the latter year it was destroyed by fire, and continued in ruins till 1079; when Robert de Lozing, or Lozinga, was made bishop by William the Conqueror, and soon afterwards commenced the present structure: it was completed by Bishop Raynelm in 1096, except the central tower, which was built about 1200, by Bishop Bruce. This tower had formerly a spire of timber upon it, cased with lead, and rising 92 feet in height above the battlements, but was lately pulled down, in order to relieve the arches of the tower from so much of the superincumbent weight. The tower over the centre of the ancient west-front, may be referred to the time of Edward II. Further alterations were made at subsequent periods: the great west window was constructed under the direction of William Lochard, a canon in this church, who died in 1458; and a beautiful north porch was erected by Bishop Booth, between the years 1516, and 1535: the choir was fitted up and decorated by Dean Tyler about 1720; but the last alterations of any considerable importance are of very recent date, and have been effected since the year 1786, when the tower over the west front gave way, and fell to the ground, destroying all the parts immediately beneath it, together with the adjoining parts of the nave. The general plan of the cathedral is that of a cross, with a less transept towards the east, and a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary beyond it. The interior is still very interesting; though its former venerable appearance has been greatly destroyed, by the recent alterations, and by the removal of various sepulchral memorials, painted glass, &c. The members of Hereford cathedral are, the bishop, dean, 2 archdeacons, 6 residentiary canons, including the dean, a lecturer, chancellor of the diocese, chancellor of the cathedral, treasurer, sub-treasurer, precentor, 28 prebendaries, a first and second master of the grammar-school, chapter clerk, 12 vicars choral being priests; including a custos, organist, 7 choristers, vergers, and 2 sextons. The dean and residentiary canons constitute the chapter. The Bishop's Palace is an ancient building, containing many handsome apartments, and pleasantly si-

stant in the midst of an extensive garden, on the banks of the Wye. The College is a venerable pile of stone building. The new County Gaol, erected on Mr. Howard's plan in 1797, is an handsome building, surrounded by a wall, having an house of correction, workshop, inspection-room, infirmary, chapel, debtors' rooms, &c. The Theatre has some claims to notice from having been the nursery of a Clive, a Siddons, and a Kemble; it is a neat modern building. Other sources of amusement are derived from the assembly-rooms, with balls and occasional concerts, together with the races hold in the vicinity of the town. The civil government of the city is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, a common-council, consisting of 31 members, an high steward, and a recorder. The situation of Hereford on the banks of the Wye would be extremely favourable for its trade, if the navigation of that river were less precarious; but this is so entirely dependant on the state of the weather, that it cannot be made to answer the purpose of regular conveyance. The principal manufacture carried on here is that of gloves, which is tolerably flourishing; and some progress has recently been made in manufacturing flannels and hats. Cyder, grain, and oak bark, are conveyed in large quantities down the river to Bristol and other places; and by means of the same navigation, the city is supplied with coals from the forest of Dean. The charities are numerous, among the most beneficial are King Edward's Free-school, having a presentation to 15 scholarships at St. John's, Cambridge, in turn with Manchester and Marlborough, and 15 scholarships at brazen-nose college, Oxon; Coningsby's Hospital; St. Giles's Hospital; St. Ethelbert's Alms-House; a General Infirmary; a Lunatic Asylum; a Charity-school, and Work-house. Hereford was for several hundred years before the conquest, the head-quarters of the Saxons; as it was of the English after it, who were stationed here to awe the Welsh; it suffered so much between the Saxons and Britons in their war, that at the Norman invasion it was almost in ruins. They rebuilt it, and erected a large, strong castle, now in ruins, since it was taken by King Stephen from the adherents of the Empress Maud, who defended it against him. This city also suffered very much in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, and in the civil wars between the King and Parliament forces. For its unshaken fidelity to the unfortunate Charles I. his successor rewarded the citizens by granting them a new charter, and an augmentation of arms, with the gratifying motto *Inviolatæ Fidei Status Præmium*. No event of distinguished historical celebrity has occurred

since that period. *Fairs*, Tuesday after Feb. 2, for horned cattle, horses, and hops; Wednesday in Easter-week, for horned cattle, and horses; May 19, pedlary and toys; July 1, for horned cattle and wool; Oct. 20, for horned cattle, cheese, and Welsh butter. *Markets*, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Hereford and Gloucester Canal, beginning at Hereford, goes north and crosses the Lugg, below Sutton St. Michael and Sutton St. Nicholas; whence it pursues an east course, by West Hide, Cannon-Froome, and Munsley; crosses the river Leaden below Bosbury, pursues a south course by Ledbury and Dimmington, to Dimmock; about 2 miles below Ledbury it again crosses the Leaden: from Dimmock it goes east for about 4 mile, twice crossing the river Leaden, and passes by Pauntley-Upleadon, Newent, Radford, and Lassington; again crosses the river Leaden, and a branch of the Severn, thence across Alney Isle, and into the Severn opposite to Gloucester. The total length is 35 miles, 5 furlongs, with 225 feet 8 inches lockage. The collateral cut to Newent is 3 miles and 10 feet fall to the junction. At the beginning of this canal, near Hereford, is a tunnel of 440 yards; and another about the middle of the summit, 1,320 yard-long.

Hereford Beacon, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Ledbury.

Hereford, Little, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. W.N.W. from Tenbury.

Herefordshire is bounded on the north by Shropshire; on the north-east and east by Worcestershire; on the south-east by Gloucestershire; on the south-west by Monmouthshire; on the west by Brecknockshire; and on the north-west by Radnorshire. Its form is nearly an ellipsis, but some detached parishes are situated beyond the general outline: of these Farlow is surrounded by Shropshire; Rockford is included in the county of Worcester, and Lytton Hill, in that of Radnor: a considerable tract of land called the Fythog, with a few acres on the Devauden Hill, is insulated by Monmouthshire. Its greatest extent, from Ludford on the north, to the opposite border, near Monmouth on the south, is 34 miles: its greatest width from Clifford on the west to Cradley on the east is 35 miles, and its circumference 180 miles. It includes about 971 square miles; 900,000 acres; and its boundaries are mostly artificial. It contains 1 city (Hereford); 1 county-town (Hereford); 11 hundred; 7 market-towns; 176 parishes; 17,944 houses; 89,191 inhabitants; returns 8 members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for the city, 2 for Leominster, and 2 for Weobly; the whole county is in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Here-

ford. In 1806 paid 810,187*l.* property tax, 16,727*l.* poor's rate; and 6 parts of the land tax. The general aspect of this county is extremely beautiful: its surface is finely diversified, and broken by swelling heights, so as greatly to resemble the more central parts of Kent. From many of these elevations, the prospects are extremely fine, but are peculiarly so from the Malvern hills on the east, and the Hatterel or black mountains on the west. The fertility of the soil is very great, and the country is clothed in almost perpetual verdure. On every side a luxuriance of vegetation is exhibited in widely extended corn-fields, teeming orchards, expansive meadows, and flourishing plantations. The courses of rivers and brooks may be traced from many of the adjacent eminences, by the rich lines of wood skirting their margins: much valuable timber is also scattered over the county in hedge rows, as well as on the sides and summits of the knolls and higher elevations. Every part seems uniformly productive; except, perhaps, on the north and west outskirts. The general character of the soil is a mixture of marl and clay, containing a large proportion of calcareous earth. The substratum is mostly limestone of different qualities; in some parts, particularly near Snodhill castle, assuming the properties of marble, and becoming beautifully variegated with red and white veins. Towards the western borders, the soil is cold, and retentive of moisture; but still argillaceous, with a base of soft crumbling stone, which decomposes on exposure to the atmosphere; or of nodules of impure limestone. The eastern side of the county is principally a stiff clay, of great tenacity and strength, and in many places of a red colour: a great proportion of the hundred of Wormelow on the south is a light sand. Deep beds of gravel are occasionally met with in the vicinity of Hereford; and the subsoil of several of the hills are of silicious grit. Fuller's earth, is sometimes dug near Stoke; and red and yellow ochres, with tobacco-pipe clay, are found in small quantities in different parts of the county. Iron ore has been met with in the parts bordering on Gloucestershire, but none has been dug of late years; though from the considerable quantities that have been discovered imperfectly smelted, and from the remains of hand-blomaries also found, it has been thought that iron works were established here as early as the Roman times. Herefordshire is particularly famous as a cyder county; yet this, though a favourite object of its husbandry, is by no means the only one: cattle, sheep, swine, corn, hops, &c. have equally strong claims on the attention of the farmer. Plantations

of fruit trees are found in every aspect, and on soils of every quality, and under every culture. The most approved site is that which is open to the south-east, and sheltered in other points, but particularly in the opposite direction. An orchard is generally raised with most success, and at least expence, in a hop yard; the ground under this description of culture being always well tilled and manured, as well as fenced against every kind of cattle. The annual produce of the fruit greatly varies: in a plentiful year it is almost beyond conception, as the trees are then laden even to excess, and frequently break under the weight of the apples: at these times, indeed, the branches are generally supported on props or forked poles. This kind of excessive fruitage, however, seldom occurs more than once in 4 years; the year immediately succeeding is mostly unproductive, unless the season should be remarkably fine: what may be named a full fruitage, occurs perhaps once a every three years. In some of the years of abundance, 20 hogsheads of cyder have been made from the produce of a single acre of orchard ground. The orchards are of various sizes, from four or five, to 30 or 40 acres. The principal markets for the fruit liquors of Herefordshire are London and Bristol, from which ports great quantities are sent to Ireland, to the East and West Indies, and to foreign markets, in bottles. The principal part of the liquors is bought immediately from the press by the country dealers who live within the district, and in general prefer having it in that state, that the fermentation, and subsequent management, may take place under their own inspection. The Herefordshire cattle are regarded, by the best informed judges, as equal, if not superior to any breed in the island. After having been worked in the plough and cart for 5 or 6 years, they are sold in good condition, at Hereford fair, to the Buckinghamshire graziers; and from 1,000 to 1,500 head of cattle are annually sold. The dairy produce is chiefly confined to the making of cheese for the home consumption, excepting in the vicinity of Bromyard, where considerable quantities are made for the Hereford market. The breed of sheep is almost equally as celebrated as that of its cattle, principally for the fineness of its wool; and Leominster has long been noted for the place of its sale. The cultivation of hops forms a very considerable branch of the rural economy of this county, and is still increasing, particularly in the parts bordering on Worcestershire. They are of two kinds, the white and red; but each kind has several varieties: the white hops are the most delicate, and have the preference

with the buyers; though the red kinds are more hardy, and impart a stronger quality in brewing. The best soils are a dry rich loam, or gravel. The principal cultivated lands of Herefordshire are under tillage, and the wheat grown in the vicinity of Hereford, and thence through the clays towards Ledbury, is remarkably fine. The lighter lands produce barley of an excellent quality; and oats are grown in most abundance towards Wales, and on the eastern borders of the county. Neither turnips or artificial grasses are sufficiently attended to. The size of farms from 50*l*. and 100*l*. to 400*l*. and 500*l*. The construction of many of the farm buildings is rude and unsubstantial, and quickly become ruinous. Herefordshire may be properly termed a woodland county; many species of trees growing up spontaneously, and becoming strong and vigorous in a very short period. The roads have long been distinguished as proverbially bad. The principal rivers of this county are the Wye, the Lugg, the Munnow, the Arrow, the Frome, the Team, and the Leddon. The Wye has been often celebrated for the extremely picturesque and diversified scenery adorning its meandering channel. Rising near the summit of Plinlimmon hills in Montgomeryshire, it flows between the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, and afterwards enters Herefordshire near Clifford, the reputed birth-place of the ill-fated fair Rosamond. Winding to the east above Clifford castle, it glides beautifully between orchards, meadows, and corn-fields, till it reaches the abrupt and commanding eminence of Mawleish hill: thence darting suddenly through the bold arches of Bredwardine bridge, it flows on to Hereford, through a more level, but still extremely pleasant country. From Hereford to Ross, its features occasionally assume greater boldness; though more frequently their aspect is placid; but at the latter town, wholly emerging from its late state of apparent repose, it resumes the brightness and rapidity of its primitive character, as it forms the admired curve which the church-yard of Ross commands. The celebrated spire of Ross church, peeping over a noble row of Elms, here fronts the ruined castle of Wilton, beneath the arches of whose bridge the Wye flows through a charming succession of meadows, encircling at least the lofty and well-wooded hill, crowned with the majestic fragments of Goodrich castle, and opposed by the waving eminences of the forest of Dean. The mighty pile or peninsula of Symond's rock succeeds, round which the river flows in a circle of 7 miles, though the opposite points of the isthmus are only 1 mile asunder. Shortly after the

Wye quits the county, and enters Monmouthshire at the new wear. This river is navigable to Hereford in barges of from 18 to 40 tons; but either a large or a small supply of water is equally fatal to the navigation. The latter is experienced during the greater part of every dry summer, when shoals barely covered with the stream occur very frequently: in winter, heavy rains or snows dissolving on the river's banks, within the county, have the effect of gradually adding a few inches of depth: but when these rush into its channel from the mountains of Brecknock and Radnorshire, they occasion an almost instantaneous overflow, and give it a force which defies all the ordinary means of resistance and controul. By this impetuosity, considerable quantities of land are frequently removed from their situations on one side or the other, and new channels are thus formed in various places: to this impetuosity is also to be ascribed the want of a sufficient number of bridges to render the communication safe and easy between the different parts of the county. In the whole extent of the Wye through Herefordshire, there was only one bridge (at Hereford) till the year 1597: an Act of Parliament was then obtained for erecting a second at Wilton; and since that time 2 more have been added; the one at Bredwardine, by an act passed in 1762; and the other at Whitney, by an act passed in 1780. That at Bredwardine, which is built of brick, after sustaining some damage by the great flood of 1795, has continued to resist the impetuosity of the river; but that of Whitney has been already twice destroyed, and was again renewed on stone pier in the year 1802. The principal fish taken in the Wye is the salmon, which is found in it at all times, but only in perfection between the months of August and December. They were formerly more abundant than at present; so much so indeed, that in the indentures of apprenticeship at Hereford, there was a clause, that the apprentice should not be compelled to live on them more frequently than 2 days a week. Their passage up the river is now however so much obstructed by iron works, that unless the water is swelled far above its usual height, they cannot advance; this circumstance, together with the illegal practice of taking them in cribs, have rendered them much less plentiful. The river Lugg has its origin in Radnorshire, but enters Herefordshire on the north-west side, near Stapleton Castle; thence flowing in a south-east direction, it receives the Pindley, near Leominster; and afterwards inclining to the south, is increased by the waters of the Arrow and the Frome. Soon after its junction with the

latter river, it falls into the Wye near the pleasant village of Mordisford. The district of country through which this river flows is fine and fertile, but far less abundant in beautiful scenery than the Wye; like that river, however, it is subject to sudden overflow, and is frequently swelled by partial rains, giving it great rapidity at its junction with that river. These circumstances have operated to prevent its being rendered navigable, though two acts of parliament have been passed for the purpose. The Munnow rises on the Herefordshire side of the Hatterel mountains, and flowing south-east, is joined near Longtown by the Esle and Olchrou rivulets, which have their springs also near the sources of the Munnow, thence flowing south through a pleasant and sequestered vale, it is joined near Alteryngis by the Hothny; after which it turns to the north-east towards Portliss, and near that place is increased by the united streams of the Dove and Werne, which also rise in this county; the former at Dorston, Dorestown, and the latter at Alansmoore. Again turning to the south-east, it forms the boundary between Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, till it quits the county at Llanrathal; and flowing towards Monmouth, is received by the river Wye immediately below that town. The Team or Teine enters this county from the confines of Radnorshire, and Shropshire, a short distance north-west from Brington Bryan, and flowing east runs into Shropshire, near Ludlow; thence bending to the south, it again enters Herefordshire, but soon leaves it for Worcestershire, where having made a considerable circuit, it once more flows on the borders of this county, of which it becomes the boundary for a mile or two above and below Whitehorn; after which it discharges itself into the Severn, between Malvern Chase and Woodberry Hill, in Worcestershire. In the mussel shells of this river pearls have occasionally been found. The Leadon, or Leddon, rises above Bosbury on the east side of the county, running to the south, gives name to the town of Ledbury, thence flowing into Gloucestershire, it unites with the Severn. The Arrow enters Herefordshire from Radnorshire, and flowing to the east falls into the Lugg below Leominster. The Frome rises near Wolfrelo above Bromyard, and taking a south course, is joined by the Loden, near Stretton Grandison; when turning to the south-west, it unites with the Lugg above Mordisford. The inland navigation of Herefordshire is very imperfect; though scarcely any county, possessing neither iron works nor any principal manufacture, can have greater occasion for its aids. The Here-

ford and Gloucester Canal, begun under an act passed in 1791, is not yet completed, though upwards of 100,000*l.* have already been expended in its formation: so far as it has been finished, its utility has been very considerable. Another canal has been commenced under an act obtained soon after the former, but has not been carried to its projected extent; through a miscalculation of expences. This crosses the upper part of the county, running from Kingston to Leominster, and thence towards Stourport, in Worcestershire, where it is intended to unite with the Severn. Some medicinal springs have been noticed as rising on the Hereford side of the Malvern Hills, and known among the peasantry by the customary name of Holywells. Several petrifying springs are also met with in the neighbourhood of Moccas, Fawnhope, Llanrathel, Wormesley, &c. and other hilly parts of the county where the soil is calcareous. Near Richard Castle, a small spring has obtained the name of Bone-well, from the circumstance of its frequently emitting, when disturbed, small bones, resembling vertebrae and other bones of the frog.

Haringfleet, Mutford and Lothlingland hund. Suffolk; 7 m. S.S.W. from Yarmouth.

Haringfleet Ha'il, Mutford and Lothlingland hund. Suffolk; 7½ m. S.S.W. from Yarmouth.

Harmingbrough, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. E.S.E. from Selhy.

Hermita Hole, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Brading, Isle of Wight.

Hermitage, Faircross hund. Berksh. 5½ m. S. from East Ilsley.

Hermitage, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 7½ m. E.S.E. from Barnstaple.

Hermitage, Fordington liberty, Dorsetsh. 5½ m. N. from Cerne Abbas. Here it is recorded that a large piece of ground was removed by the force of a subterraneous wind, and carried 40 rods, leaving a great pit where it had been, and retaining the trees and hedges on it entire. *Fair*, Aug. 26, for horses, cattle, sheep, and wool.

Hermitage, Godly hund. Surrey; 6 m. N.N.W. from Guildford; 2 m. S.W. from Hors-hill.

Hermitage, Hambledon hund. Hampsh. 6 m. E. from Bi-hops Waltham; 1½ m. N.N.E. from Hambledon.

Hermitage, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Rothwell.

Hermitage, Tindale ward, Northumberland; ½ m. N.E. from Hexham.

Hermitage, Ford lathe, Kent; 1½ m. N.W. from Maidstone.

Hermitage Bridge, Bartlichway hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Henley-in-Arden.

Hermitage, The, Gore hund. Middlesex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Harrow.

Hermitage, The, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; situated on the river Coquet, near Warkworth, is the best preserved, and most entire in the kingdom. It contains 3 apartments, all of them hollowed out of the solid rock, and hanging over the river in the most picturesque manner imaginable; with a covering of ancient hoary trees, reliques of the venerable woods, in which this fine solitude was anciently embowered. An exact account of this curious relique of ancient solitary devotion, is published in the pleasing ballad of the Hermit of Warkworth, written by Dr. Percy.

Hermitage, The, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Wem.

Hermitage, Great, Ford lathe, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Stroud.

Hermitage, Little, Ford lathe, Kent; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Stroud.

Hern, Bishop's Sutton hund. Hampsh. 9 m. E.S.E. from Alton; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Headley.

Hern, Wild, Pastrow hund. Hampsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Andover.

Herne, see *Hearne*.

Herningsham, Heytesbury hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Warminster.

Herods, Cashio hund. Herts; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. from Watford.

Herods Foot, West hund. Cornwall; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Leskeard.

Heron Gate, Barnstable hund. Essex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Billericay.

Heron Hall, Barnstable hund. Essex; 3 m. S.E. from Brentwood.

Herrington, Augustine lathe, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Cautchbury.

Herriard, Bermondspit hund. Hampsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Basingstoke.

Herring, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 2 m. S. from Fareham.

Herring Gate, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Rickman-worth.

Herring Green, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bedford.

Herring Side, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Burton-in-Kendal.

Herring's Place, Hastings rape, Sussex; 5 m. W.N.W. from Battel.

Herringby, East Flegg hund. Norfolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Yarmouth.

Herringtons, Colliford Tree hund. Dorsetsh. 2 m. S. from Dorchester.

Herringswell, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 5 m. N.E. from Newmarket.

Herrington, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Stafford.

Herrinthorp, Strathroft and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 1 m. S.E. from Rotherham.

Hersham, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Kingston; 2 m. S.E. from Walton-on-Thames.

VOL. I.

Hersham Common, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Walton-on-Thames.

Hersham Hall, Freshwell hund. Essex; 2 m. S.S.W. from Haverhill.

Hersted Hall, Hincford hund. Essex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Haverhill.

Herstmonceux, Hastings rape, Sussex; 3 m. E. from Hailsham.

Herstmonceux Park, Hastings rape, Sussex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Hailsham.

Herston, Rowbarrow hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. S.E. from Corfe Castle.

Hertford, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 21 m. N. from London, contains 515 houses, 3,360 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This privilege it first enjoyed in 35 Edward I. but having ceased to make the returns, was reinstated in this right in 21 James I. The right of election is vested in the inhabitants, not receiving alms; and in such freemen only, as at the time of their being made free, were inhabitants of the said borough, or the parishes thereof, (the number of freemen living out of the borough not exceeding three persons,) who at present amount to 700. Hertford is pleasantly situated on the river Lea, which is navigable for barges to the town. The streets are chiefly neat and clean, and the houses well built. Here are 2 parish churches, an handsome sessions house, in which the assizes for the county are holden, a market-house and town-hall, in which are kept the quarter-sessions and county courts, which were all rebuilt between 50 and 40 years ago, and are handsome brick edifices. Here also is county gaol and penitentiary house, newly erected on Mr. Howard's plan. The town is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, 9 aldermen, a town-clerk, a chamberlain, 10 capital burgesses, 16 assistants, and 2 sergeants at mace. The only manufactured article of any consequence is malt; by which, and the large quantities of corn and wool sent down the river to London, the inhabitants are principally supported. The public seminaries for education are of the most respectable class; these consist of a college for the education of youth destined to fill the various offices in the civil departments in India, for which purpose Hertford Castle has lately been hired by the East India Company; and a large school, called the Buildings, belonging to Christ's Hospital in London, where about 500 of the younger children are kept for a certain number of years, prior to their being sent to town. The charities consist of an excellent free grammar-school, with seven scholarships at Peter House, Cambridge; a charity-school under the management of the mayor and aldermen; and a Sunday-school, which is liberally supported. In 34

673, a synod was holden here; and King Alfred here built a castle, by which the Danish vessels were destroyed, which came up from the Thames. On the site of the ancient castle the present building was erected, either in the latter part of the reign of James I., or Charles I. It is now in good preservation, consisting of a gate-house, and range of brick buildings. The Manor of Hertford, has belonged to the crown, or some branch of the royal family, from 1345 till the 6th year of Charles I. when it was granted by the King to William, Earl of Salisbury, whose descendant, the present Marquis of Salisbury, is now owner of the manor. In the 25th of Elizabeth, the Michaelmas Term was adjourned from London to Hertford, on account of the plague then raging in the metropolis, and all the courts were kept in the castle. This was also the case, from a similar cause, in the 34th and 35th of the same reign. *Fairs*, Saturday fortnight before Easter, May 12, July 5, Nov. 8, for horses and other cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Hertford Lee, Achendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 7 m. S.W. from Winslow; 1½ m. S.E. from Grendon Undermead.

Hertfordshire. The limits of this county are principally artificial, excepting on the south-east, where it is separated from Essex by the rivers Lea and Stort. On the south it is bounded by Middlesex; on the west and part of the north, by Buckinghamshire, with which it is intermixed in a singular manner; as it is also with Bedfordshire: the latter county bounds the remainder of the west and north sides, excepting for a few miles towards the north-east, where it unites with Cambridgeshire: on the east along its whole line it is bounded by Essex. The medium extent of Hertfordshire, in its longest general direction, or to the south-east, is 36 miles; its general breadth is about 26 miles; and its circumference between 130 and 140 miles; and it contains 602 square miles, 385,000 acres: 1 county-town (Hertford); 8 hundreds; 19 market-towns; 120 parishes; 18,172 houses; 97,577 inhabitants: returns 6 members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the shire, 2 for Hertford, and 2 for St. Alban's; is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of London: in 1806, paid 1,138,673*l.* property-tax; 71,291*l.* poor's rate, and 11 parts of the land-tax. The general aspect of this county is extremely pleasant, and though its eminences are not sufficiently elevated, nor its vales sufficiently depressed and broken, to afford a decisive character of picturesque or romantic beauty, yet its surface is enough diversified to constitute a considerable display of fine scenery. The northern part is the most hilly; and a range of high ground stretches

out from the neighbourhood of King's Langley, towards Berk-Hempstead and Tring, which in many parts commands a great extent of country. Another elevated ridge commences at St. Alban's, and proceeds in a north direction towards Market-street, at a little distance to the east of the high road, while several other ranges of elevated ground run nearly parallel with the former, from the vicinity of Sandridge, Whetthampstead, Whitwell, &c. The south line is also sufficiently high to include some extensive prospects. Most of the country is inclosed; and the inclosures being principally live hedges, intermixed with flourishing timber, have a verdant and pleasing effect. Independent of the wood thus distributed in hedge rows, large quantities of very fine timber are grown in the parks and grounds belonging to the numerous seats of the nobility and gentry, spread over every part of the county, and give animation to almost every view. The landed property in Hertfordshire is greatly divided: the vicinity of the capital, the goodness of the air and roads, and the beauty of the country, have much contributed to this circumstance, by making this county a favourite residence, and by attracting great numbers of wealthy persons to purchase lands for building villas: this has multiplied estates, in a manner unknown in the distant counties. By far the greatest proportion of Herts is under tillage: as a corn country, it is considered as one of the first in England. The prevailing soils in this county are loam and clay; the former is met with in almost all its gradations, and is more or less intermingled with flints, or sand. The vales through which the rivers and brooks take their course, are composed of a rich sandy loam, with the exception of a small quantity of peat, and marshy moor: the slopes of the hills descending to these vales, exhibit inferior sorts of the loams; but the flatter surface of the higher grounds are composed of a wet and strong loam of a reddish hue, and tending in a greater or less degree to clay, by which term it is very frequently though very improperly denominated. The loam district extends west from the river Beane, or the greatest part of the county; and is almost every where under a turnip course, the crops fed on the land. Good loam, or gravel, and chalk, also prevails in the division of the county formed by Ware, Hockerill, and Buntingford; and very fine crops of wheat are grown in the vicinity of the latter place, and of Puckeridge. From Westmill to Walkern, the loam is very strong and adhesive, but still fertile; and in the neighbourhood of Hertford, the loams are of good quality. In the vicinity of Cole Green and Hatfield, they are less produc-

tive, but improve about Aatwick and Sandridge, round which places some very good sandy loams are found; in some parts intermixed with gravel. Round St. Alban's, and extending to Watford and Rickmansworth, the soil is principally composed of deep silty loam, with a chalk basis: towards Berk-Hempstead, Hemel-Hempstead, and Beachwood, the loam is of a reddish hue, and full of flints, in some spots it merges into clay. The most productive of the sandy loams are found on the west side of the river Lea, extending in a line of between 2 and 3 miles in breadth, through the parishes of Cheshunt, Wormley, Broxbourn, and Hoddesdon, and on to the hills about Amwell. This is of a very pale reddish hue; deep, moist, and friable, yet so adhesive as sometimes to bind. The principal clay district is on the north-east or Essex side, yet even here the upper surface is in general a strong wet loam, improved by hollow rainings, and by ample dressings of manure from the capital. The pure clay of the stiff, harsh, and tenacious kind, resembling the bean lands of Middlesex and Berkshire, forms but a small part of the soil of this county. It extends on the south side in a line from one to three miles in breadth, through the parishes of Barnet, Totteridge, Elstree, Aldenham, and Bushey, and so on to the vicinity of Moor Park. In the parishes of Northolt, and North Mimms, and lower part of that of Hatfield, the general description of soil is extremely sterile. The chalky soil prevails generally on the northern side of the county, and extends from the neighbourhood of Barkway and Royston, through all the contiguous parishes, to Baldock, Hitchin, King's Walden, &c. The basis indeed of the whole county is chalk, either more or less pure, though the depths at which it is found are very different. As the principal part of the land in Hertfordshire is under tillage, the produce in wheat, barley, and oats, is very considerable; large quantities of turnips are also grown, and artificial grasses cultivated to a very great extent. The grass lands of Herts, compared with those under tillage, are extremely small, though a tract of grass, rendered artificially productive at a great expence, may be found connected with almost every seat in the county. The meadows on the river Stort, extending from Hackerill to Hertford, are very productive, as are those in the vicinity of the Lea, and in the neighbourhood of Rickmansworth, &c. The many streams which intersect the land, are extremely favourable to irrigation, though that system is not carried to any great extent. In the south-west corner of the county, and particularly in the parishes of Rickmansworth, Sarrat, King's Langley, Ab-

bo's Langley, Flaunden, Bovington, and partly in Watford and Aldenham, are many orchards: apples and cherries are their principal produce, which always find a ready market in London. The woodlands of Hertfordshire are extensive, and independent of those lying contiguous to the seats of gentlemen, the whole county is interspersed with small woods and copses. The quantity of waste lands is but inconsiderable, not exceeding 4,500 acres, of which many acres are appropriated as sheep down. The common and open fields in the north part of the county, as well as in the west district, and in one or two other parts, are pretty numerous, though more than 80,000 acres have been inclosed under different acts within the last 10 years. The fences are generally good, and under such a judicious course of management on the plashing system, that almost every farm is supplied from its own hedges with sufficient fuel for its consumption. As the land in this county is chiefly arable, live stock has become an object of very inferior regard. The Suffolk breed is considered the best. The sheep are mostly ewes of the Southdown and Wiltshire kinds. The horses are of various kinds, but the Suffolk breed appears to have the preference. The principal roads in Hertfordshire are very good, being chiefly turnpike, leading directly from the metropolis; the cross roads partake of a similar character. The chief manufactures of this county are those of cotton and silk; the former is principally carried on in the neighbourhood of St. Alban's and Rickmansworth; the latter in the vicinity of St. Alban's and Watford. About Berk-Hempstead, black lace is made; but the principal employment of the labouring females, in most parts of the county, is plaiting of straw for bonnets, &c. The Grand Junction Canal intersects the west side of this county; it enters on the south from Middlesex, and following the course of the river Colne, passes Rickmansworth; then pursuing the line of the Gade, it crosses Cashiobury and the Grove Parks, the noble proprietors of these demesnes having very patriotically given permission for that purpose. Proceeding in a northerly direction to Two-waters, it there inclines to the north-west, and pursuing the line of the Bulbourne, it enters Buckinghamshire, about 2 miles above Tring. Another canal has been projected to extend from St. Alban's, and unite with the Grand Junction Canal below Cashiobury Park; but the estimate of the expence having exceeded the sums subscribed, the design has been suspended, though an act of parliament was obtained for carrying it into execution. The principal rivers in Herts are the Lea, the Rib, the Quin, the

Beane, the Gade, the Colne, the Ver or Meuse, and the Mimeram or Moron. The Lea rises near Luton in Bedfordshire, and entering the county at Hild Mill, proceeds in a S.E. direction through Wheat-Hempstead, Brocket Park, and Hatfield Park; thence inclining to the N.E. it flows past Hertford and Ware, in which neighbourhood some of its waters are diverted into the New River; which is continued for some miles in nearly a parallel direction. Changing its course to the S. after its conflux with the Stort, about 1 m. E. from Hoddesdon, it flows through the pleasant meadows of Broxbourn, Wormley, and Cheshunt, and finally quits the county near Waltham Abbey. This river is navigable to Ware and Hertford. The Rib has its rise near Cornbury, above Buntingford, past which it flows, and proceeding in a S.E. direction, is joined below Braughing by the Quin, which rises near Ippin. Thence flowing to the S. it passes Standen and Berwicks, near which, suddenly turning to the W. it runs past Wade's Mill, and once more inclining S. falls into the Lea between Hertford and Ware. The Beane rises near Crover, in the hundred of Odsey, and taking a S. course, flows past Watton, and through Wood-hall Park; thence continuing its direction, it meets with the Lea at Hertford: this river is sometimes called the Benefician. The Gade has its origin on the borders of Buckinghamsh. and flowing to the S. gives name to the villages of Little and Great Gaddesden; thence proceeding by Hemel-Hempstead, it is joined near Two-waters by the Bulbourne, which rises near Penley Hall, to the E. of Tring, and flows past Berk-Hempstead, in a S.E. direction. The Gade thus enlarged, runs to the E. of King's Langley, and flowing through the Grove and Cashobury Parks, inclines to the S.E. and near Rickmansworth falls into the Colne, having previously received the waters of the Chesham river from Buckinghamshire. The Colne is formed by the union of several small streams, one of which rises at Kil' End, in Middlesex; these unite in the vicinity of North Mims, and flowing across Colney Heath, assume a S.W. course in Tittenhanger Park; thence giving name to London Colney, Colney Park, and Colney Street, it is increased near the latter by the Ver or Meuse river from St. Albans, and flowing on to Watford, passes that town on the S.E.; then assuming a more W. course, runs by the E. of Rickmansworth, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from which it leaves this county, and enters Middlesex. The Ver or Meuse rises near Market Street on the confines of Bedfordsh. and flowing to the S.W. passes Hadden and Ribblesbury, thence proceeding towards St. Albans, it crosses

that town at St. Michael's Bridge, and flows on towards the ruins of Sopwell Nunnery, near which it changes its course to the S. and continues in that direction till it unites with the Colne, which is but a very inconsiderable stream till thus enlarged by the waters of the Meuse. It should be remarked, that the Colne, in one part of its course, has a short underground passage, though not particularly observable but in dry weather: this occurs near its entrance into Colney Park, in which it also again emerges, though the precise spot cannot be ascertained. The Mimeram or Moron has its source in the vicinity of King's Walden, and flowing to the S.E. is soon enlarged by the Kime; after which it runs past Welwyn, and flows on in a meandering course, till it falls into the Lea at Hertford. Many other streams rise in this county, and several of them form the heads of more considerable streams in the adjacent shires: of these the Thame has its origin from three springs in the parish of Tring, which uniting in one current, leave the county near Puttenham, and enter Buckinghamsh. The Aughton, the Hiz, the Pirral, and the Ivel, also rise on the N. side of this county; the three former flow into the latter, which forms one of the principal rivers of Bedfordsh. Several of the small streams which unite to form the Rher, a chief branch of the Cam, have likewise their origin in this county, in the vicinity of Ashwell. It must also be remembered, that the springs which constitute the source of the New River, have their rise in Hertfordsh. in the neighbourhood of Ware. (See *Middlesex*.) The few medicinal springs rising in this county, are chiefly chalybeate: these are confined to the S. part: the principal is near the race ground on Barnet Common; others rise on Northaw Common; and another at Cuffley, in Northaw parish. Some incrustating springs have been noticed near Clotall, in the N. part of the county.

Herts Wood, Manley wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N.E. from Rochdale.

Hewell, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 6 m. E.S.E. from Bury St. Edmund's.

Heskayne, West Derby hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Ormskirk.

Hesketh and Breconsall, Leyland hund. Lancash. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Ormskirk.

Hesketh Bank, Leyland hund. Lancash. 8 m. S.W. from Preston.

Hesketh, High, Leath ward, Cumberland; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Carlisle; is an extensive parish, having in it several valuable quarries of gypsum. It is peculiarly noted for the singular circumstance of the court of Ingledwood forest (in the precincts of which it is wholly included) being holden in it annually, on St. Barnabas day, in the open air. The suitors

ble by the highway side, at a place only marked by an ancient thorn, where the annual dues to the lord^s of the forest, compositions for improvements, &c. are paid; and a jury for the whole jurisdiction, chosen from among the inhabitants of 20 *meane* manors, who attend on this spot.

Hesketty Low, Leath ward, Cumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Carlisle.

Hesket New Market, Alledale below Derwent ward, Cumberland, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Carlisle; is a small but neat town, extremely pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Caldw: the place is not populous; but as the opportunities of obtaining large supplies of water, wood, and fuel, will always facilitate the introduction of manufactures, it seems probable that the town will be much enlarged before the expiration of many years, as all the above articles can be procured here with great ease, and at little expence. In this neighbourhood are considerable copper-mine. *Market*, Friday.

Heskham House, Amounderness hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. from Garstang.

Heskin, Leyland hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Chorley.

Hesley Thorp, Staforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Rotherham.

Hesley Hall, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Bawtry.

Hesleskeu, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 3 m. E.S.E. from Market Weighton.

Heslington St. Paul, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from York.

Hessary, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 6 m. W.N.W. from Tiverton.

Hessel, O-goldness, Yorksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Pontefract.

Hessenford, West hund. Cornwall, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Leskeard.

Hessey, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Boroughbridge.

Hessle, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Kingston-upon-Hull.

Hest, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 3 m. N. from Lancaster. Here the sands are crossed at low water to Cartmel; but it is necessary always to take a guide.

Hesterton, East, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N.W. from New Malton.

Hesterton, West, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from New Malton.

Hestholm, High, Alledale above Derwent ward, Cumberland, 3 m. N.E. from Ravenglass.

Heston, Isleworth hund. Middlesex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Hounslow, is noted for producing fine wheat. According to Camden, the bread for the royal table was furnished from hence; and Norden asserts the same thing.

Heston End, Isleworth hund. Middlesex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hounslow.

Heston Field, Isleworth hund. Middlesex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hounslow.

Hewell, Wirrall hund. Chesh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Park Gate.

Hetchester, Castle ward, Northumberland; $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Newcastle; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Belsay.

Hetcheate, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Warwick.

Hethe, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N. from Bicester.

Hethe Broyd, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N. from Bicester.

Hethel, Humbleyard hund. Norfolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Wymondham.

Hetherburn, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Alledale.

Hethersett, Humbleyard hund. Norfolk; 5 m. S.W. from Norwich.

Hetheralaw, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 8 m. N.N.E. from Wooler.

Hethery Clough, Darlington ward, Durham; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from St. John's, Weardale.

Hett, Darlington ward, Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Durham.

Hetton, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N.E. from Wooler.

Hetton Hall, Glendale ward, Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Wooler.

Hleugh, Balmbrrough ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N.E. from Alnwick.

Hleugh, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Corbridge.

Hleugh Town, or *New Town*; see *Scilly Islands*.

Hewer, Sutton lathe, Kent; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Tunbridge.

Hewringland, Eynesford hund. Norfolk; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Reepham.

Hewingham, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 4 m. S. from Aylsham.

Hewingham, Blything hund. Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Halesworth.

Hewingham Hall, Blything hund. Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Halesworth.

Hew Lane, Gilmorgansh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Bridgeend.

Heads, Great, Powder hund. Cornwall; 4 m. N.N.W. from Grampond.

Hewby, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from York.

Hewby, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Otley.

Hewell Hall, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Brone-grove. This part of the county lies in, and is wholly surrounded by Worcester-shire.

Hewelsfield, St. Briavel's hund. Gloucestersh. 5 m. S.S.E. from Colford.

Hewicke, Claro wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. S.E. from Ripon.

Hewicks Copt, Claro wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Ripon.

Hewish, Swanborough hund. Wilts. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Marlborough.

Heworth, High, Chester ward, Durham; 2 m. S.E. from Catehead.

Heworth, *Low*, Chester ward, Durham; 1½ m. E.S.E. from Gateshead.

Hexgrave, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Southwell.

Hexham, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 28½ m. N. from London; containing 487 houses, and 3,427 inhabitants; is situated on the river Tyne, about ½ m. S.S.E. below the junction of the North and South Tyne rivers. The town chiefly consists of 2 long streets, through one of which the road from Newcastle to Haltwhistle passes; the other capital street stands at right angles to this, and at the intersection is the spacious market-place, which is well supplied with water from a fountain. The houses are mostly ancient and irregularly built. The present church, forming a part of its ancient monastery, bears innumerable marks of magnificence, and contains many venerable sepulchral monuments. The government of the town is vested in a bailiff chosen yearly. The manufactured goods consist of tanned leather, shoes, and gloves. The charities of the town are not numerous; the principal is a free grammar-school. In 1571 Hexham was annexed to the county of Cumberland; but only in civil matters; for its ecclesiastical jurisdiction is not the same with the rest of the county, it being a peculiar belonging to the Archbishop of York. Its ancient monastery, founded in 1112, possessed the privilege of sanctuary, and other powers so considerable, that it was vulgarly called Hexhamshire; but this, together with the town, were destroyed by the Scots in 1296, by whom the town was also again pillaged in 1346. Near this town, in 1461, was fought a remarkable bloody battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. *Fairs*, Aug. 6, Nov. 8, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, pedlary, linen and woollen cloth of all sorts. *Market*, Friday.

Hexthorpe, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Doncaster.

Heaton, Hitchen hund. Hertfordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Hitchen. Here a battle was fought between the Danes and Saxons; and ½ m. E. of the village is a fortified piece of ground, called Ravensborough Castle. Near the church is a remarkably fine spring, called St. Faith's Well, over which is a statue in honour of the saint.

Heaworth, Liffon hund. Devonsh. 7½ m. W.N.W. from Ashburton.

Hey Green, Lexden hund. Essex; 5 m. N.N.W. from Colchester.

Hey Hall, Hendingford hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. S.E. from Birmingham.

Hey Lucas, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 6½ m. N.W. from Burnley.

Hey Still, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 7 m. E. from Winster.

Hrybornes, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 2½ m. E.S.E. from Birmingham.

Heybidge, Thurstable hund. Essex; 5½ m. S.E. from Witham.

Heybridge Hall, Thurstable hund. Essex; 1 m. N.E. from Malden.

Heydon, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 3 m. N.E. from Recpham.

Heydon, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 7½ m. S.S.E. from Stratton.

Heydon Barrow, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 8½ m. N.E. from Camelford.

Heyford, Lower, Nobottle Grove hund. Northamptonsh. 7 m. S.W. from Northampton. In this parish is a meadow, called Horvestone, about ½ m. from the ancient Watling-street, whence a most curious chequered pavement was discovered in 1699.

Heyford, Upper, Nobottle Grove hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. S.E. from Daventry.

Heyford Porcell, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. W. from Bicester.

Heyford Warren, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Doddington.

Heyns Green, Winstree hund. Essex; 6 m. N.E. from Witham.

Heyop Church, Radnorsh. 4½ m. W.S.W. from Knighton.

Heysham, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4½ m. W. from Lancaster.

Heyshot, Chichester rape, Sussex; 3 m. S. from Midhurst.

Heytesbury, Heytesbury hund. Wilts. 3½ m. S.E. from Warminster; contains 196 houses, 1,072 inhabitants, and returns two members to parliament. This privilege it obtained in the 57th Henry VI. and has the right of election vested in the burgage holders, who at present amount to 50. The houses of this borough are chiefly ranged in one long street, through which the high road from Warminster to Amesbury and Salisbury passes, branching off at the E. end. The church is a strong and spacious building, and collegiate, having four prebends in it belonging to the cathedral church of Salisbury. It is governed by the bailiff of the lord of the manor, who is the returning officer. Heytesbury is in an improving state, owing to the large manufactories of woollen cloth established here. Great part of this borough was burned in 1776, which is one reason why the buildings are more modern in their construction than those of the neighbouring towns. Here the Empress Maud made her residence, when she contended with King Stephen for the crown. The charities of the place consist of a free grammar-school, and an hospital for 12 poor old men, and 1 woman. *Fairs*, May 14, for horned cattle, sheep, and pedlary, toys, &c.; Sept. 25, for pedlary and toys.

RID

Heytesbury House, Heytesbury hund. Wiltsh. adjoining the north side of Heytesbury.

Heathrop, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Chipping Norton.

Heythrop Park, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 2½ m. E. from Chipping Norton.

Heywood, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 9¼ m. N.E. from Chesterfield.

Heywood, Salford hund. Lancash. 3 m. E.S.E. from Bury.

Heywood Hall, Salford hund. Lancash. 3 m. E. from Bury.

Heywood House, Westbury hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. N. from Westbury.

Heywood Lodge, Beynhurst hund. Berkshire; 2½ m. S.W. from Maidenhead.

Heyworth, Darlington ward, Durham; 5½ m. N. from Darlington.

Hibaldstow, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 3 m. S.W. from Brigg.

Hiblock, Pembrokesh. 3½ m. E.S.E. from Haverford-West.

Hickleton, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from Doncaster.

Hickleton Hall, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N.E. from Doncaster.

Hickling, Happing hund. Norfolk; 9 m. S.E. from North Walsham.

Hickling, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 6½ m. S. from Bingham.

Hicks's Mill, East hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. S.W. from Launceston.

Hide, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. N.W. from Amersham.

Hide, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. N.N.W. from Bromyard.

Hide, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. S.W. from St. Alban's.

Hide, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Dudley.

Hide, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. E. from Nuneaton.

Hide, The, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 4 m. S.W. from Chelmsford.

Hide, The, Cheltenham hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. N. from Cheltenham.

Hide End, Faircross hund. Berks. 5½ m. S.E. from Newbury.

Hide Field, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 5¼ m. S.S.W. from Leominster.

Hide Green, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 4 m. S.W. from Chelmsford.

Hide Hall, Osney hund. Hertfordsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Royston.

Hide Hill, Bassetlaw hund. Dorsetsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Wareham.

Hids Hill, Sutton lathc, Kent; 4 m. S.W. from Sevenoaks.

Hide House, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Great Marlow.

Hide Park, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; 5 m. S.E. from Chertsey.

Hide, West, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Rickmansworth.

HIG

Hiding House, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. S.E. from Wallingford.

Higford, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 6½ m. N.N.E. from Bridgenorth.

Higgin Hall, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 5½ m. N. from Kirkby Lonsdale.

High Beach Green, Waltham hund. Essex; 3 m. S.E. from Waltham Abbey.

High Clerc, Evingar hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. W. from Kingsclere, formerly constituted a part of the possessions of the bishopric of Winchester, where the prelates of that see had a park and house. By the judicious improvements effected under the immediate inspection of the present noble owner (Earl of Caernarvon), few places in the kingdom can boast of a surface more varied, or scenery more interesting.

High Cliff, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. E. from Christchurch.

High Close Houses, Wat Gilling wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N. from Richmond.

High Cross, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 5 m. E.N.E. from Helston.

High Cross, Rapsgate hund. Gloucestersh. 9 m. S.E. from Gloucester.

High Cross, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N. from Ware.

High Cross, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Watford.

High Cross, Gathlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 5½ m. N.W. from Lutterworth. This place is thought to be the centre, and highest ground in England, for from hence rivers run to every point. The late Earl of Denbigh, and the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, in 1712, erected here an handsome cross, which is inclosed in a little garden to prevent any injury. Here in ancient times was an high post, which served as a beacon to alarm the country in case of invasion.

High Dale, Whitby Strand wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.W. from Scarborough.

High Down Clump, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. S.E. from Warwick.

High Field, Tonsland hund. Huntingdonsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from St. Neot's.

High Field, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 8 m. S.E. from Corbridge.

High Field, Ongoldness, Yorksh. 4½ m. S. from Howden.

High Fold, West ward, Westmoreland; 4½ m. S.S.W. from Westmoreland.

High Force, see *Middletown Tessedale*.

High Gate, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 6 m. W. from Dudley.

High Gate, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. W.S.W. from Sheffield.

High Green, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. N. from Bellingham.

High Green, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S. from Ripley.

High Grove, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. N. from Berkeley.

High Grove, Duchy of Lancaster hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. S.W. from Gloucester.

High Hall, Leath ward, Cumberland; 4 m. N. from Kirk Oswald.

High Hall, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. 1½ m. W.N.W. from Wimborne Minster.

High Hall, Edwinstree hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Bishops Stortford.

High Hall, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4 m. S.E. from Hawkshead.

High Head, Morley wap. Yorksh. 7 m. W. from Huddersfield.

High Head Castle, Leath ward, Cumberland; 8½ m. S. from Carlisle.

High Heath, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Stevenage.

High House, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 8 m. S.W. from Keswick.

High House, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 8½ m. N. from Brampton.

High House, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. S.E. from Chesterfield.

High House, Dengey hund. Essex; 7½ m. S.E. from Malden.

High House, Broxh. hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. N.N.E. from Bromyard.

High House, Gartree wap. Lincolnsh. 3 m. W.N.W. from Horncastle.

High House, Coquettale ward, Northumberland; 6½ m. S.S.E. from Wooler.

High House, Bawtelflaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. N.E. from East Retford.

High House, Matford and Lokingland hund. Suffolk; 1½ m. N.W. from Lowestoft.

High House, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 6 m. E.S.E. from Guildford.

High House, Strathforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.W. from Sheffield.

High House, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5½ m. E. from Bellingham.

High Houses, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. E. from Allandale.

High Lane, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 7 m. N.E. from Chesterfield.

High Lanes, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 8 m. W. from Wigton.

High Lodge, Salford hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.N.W. from Manchester.

High Lodge, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. S.S.E. from Brandon.

High Meadow, St. Briavels hund. Gloucestersh. 1 m. N.W. from Cliford.

High Mill Park, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 2½ m. W.N.W. from Droitwich.

High Moor, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Henley.

High Moor House, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 1½ m. N. from Wigton.

High Oak, Dodingtree hund. Worcestersh. 2 m. S.W. from Bewdley.

High, Over, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Hitchin.

High Park, Bixstow hund. Nottinghamsh. 8½ m. S.W. from Mansfield.

High Ridge, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Ellesmere.

High Side, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. S.E. from Cocker mouth.

High Side, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6 m. N.N.W. from Keswick.

High Street, Powder hund. Cornwall; 3 m. W.N.W. from St. Austle.

High Street, Hinkford hund. Essex; 5½ m. N.W. from Halstead.

High Street, Braughing hund. Hertfordsh. 6½ m. N. from Standon.

High Street, Stow hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. N.N.W. from Stow Market.

High Town, West Derby hund. Lancash. 5½ m. N.N.W. from Liverpool.

High Town, Hastings rape, Sussex; 10 m. N.W. from Battle.

High Town, Morley wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. E. from Halifax.

High Tre, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Halifax.

High Wood, Darlington ward, Durham; 4 m. N.E. from Bernards Castle.

High York, Dodingtree hund. Worcestersh. 2½ m. S.W. from Bewdley.

Higham, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 7½ m. S. from Chesterfield. *Fair*, 1st Wednesday after New Year's Day.

Higham, Augustine lathe, Kent; 4 m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Higham, Ford lathe, Kent; 4 m. E. from Grave-end. Here was formerly a nunnery, which on account of the scandalously indecent behaviour of its inmates was suppressed, and their property, together with the advowson of the church, granted to St. John's college, Cambridge. Near this place, in the reign of Henry VIII. was a quay and ferry, the former much used for shipping and unshipping large quantities of corn and other goods; and for its defence a fort was erected in the time of Elizabeth. *Fair*, Michaelmas-Day, and 2 days afterwards, for pedlary, toys, &c.

Higham, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.W. from Burnley.

Higham, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Hinckley. Here, in 1607, were found by turning up a great stone in this part of the Watling Street, 250 coins of Henry III. value 3d each, a gold ring, one of agate, and another of silver, wherein was a flat ruddy stone, engraved with Arabic characters, besides great catch-hooks and keepers of silver, with links of a great gold chain. There were also 2 or 3 pieces of silver coin of the Emperor Trajan.

Higham, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 7 m. E.N.E. from Newmarket.

Higham, Samford hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. E. from Neyland.

Higham, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 2 m. W.N.W. from Barnsley.

Higham, Cold, Towcester hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Towcester.

Higham Cross, Newport hund. Buckingham h. 5½ m. N.W. from Newport Pagnel.

Higham Dikes, Castle ward, Northumberland; 9½ m. N.W. from Newcastle.

Higham Ferrers, Highum Ferrers hund. Northamptonsh. 6¼ m. N.N.W. from London, contains 182 houses, 726 inhabitants, and returns 1 member to Parliament. This privilege it first enjoyed in 2 and 3 Queen Mary, the right of election being vested in the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and freemen, being householders, and not receiving alms, who at present amount to 100. It is a neat, dry, and healthy town, and though many of the houses are ancient and irregularly built, has a very respectable appearance. The church is an handsome building, with a lofty spire. The civil government is committed to a mayor, steward, recorder, 7 aldermen, 13 capital burgesses, and commonalty. The charities consist of a free-school, and an almshouse for 12 poor men and 1 woman. *Fairs*, Thursday before Feb. 5, March 7, or leap year March 6, Thursday before May 12, June 28, Thursday before Aug. 5, Thursday after Aug. 15, for horses and horned cattle; Oct. 10, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs; Dec. 6, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. *Market*, Saturday.

Higham Gobicon, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 7½ m. N. from Luton, is famous for being the rectory, retreat, and burial place of the great orientalist, Dr. Edmund Castell, who was author of the *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, and had a principal concern in the *Polyglot Bible*.

Higham Hill, Becontree hund. Essex; 7½ m. S.W. from Epping.

Higham Park, Highum Ferrers hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. S.E. from Highum Ferrers.

Highbury Barn, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. N. from London.

Highbury Place, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 1 m. N. from Islington.

Highbury Terrace, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; ½ m. N. from Islington.

Higclere, see *High Clara*.

Higclere Street, Evingar hund. Hampsh. 8½ m. E. from Kingsclere.

Higcotgate, Leath ward, Cumberland; 8½ m. N.W. from Kirk-Oswald.

Higdale Park, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2½ m. S. from Hawkhead.

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Higher Fold, Salford hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.W. from Bury.

Higher Town, Exminster hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. E. from Chumleigh.

Highfeld, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. E. from Uxbridge.

Highfeld, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from St. Neot's.

Highfield Hall, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Huntingdon.

Highfield Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 4½ m. E. from Liverpool.

Highfoot Stile, Hinkford hund. Essex; 1½ m. N.N.E. from Braintree.

Highford, Easington ward, Durham; 3½ m. W. from Sunderland.

Highgate, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. N. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Highgate, Scray lathe, Kent; 4 m. S.S.W. from Cranbrook.

Highgate, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 4½ m. N.N.W. from London, is delightfully situated on the top and sides of one of the highest hills in the county, and contains the villas of many opulent merchants and others. As a village, its buildings are equal, if not superior to any in the neighbourhood of London. The summit of the hill, commands the most delightful and extensive prospects over Essex, Surrey, and Kent, on the one hand, and Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire, with part of Buckinghamshire, on the other; and except from Greenwich hill, the metropolis and Thames are no where seen to such advantage. Here, upwards of 400 years ago, a gate was erected, to receive toll for the bishop of London, upon an old road from Gray's Inn Lane to Barnet being turned through the park belonging to that see; from which circumstance, it is reported, the village derived its name. A ridiculous custom is prevalent here, commonly called being sworn in at Highgate, and by the oath administered, the person sworn, engages not to take one thing in preference to another, unless he like it best. Every publican in the place is properly qualified to administer the oath, which is sworn upon a pair of huge ram's horns.

Highgate, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 2½ m. S.E. from East Grinstead.

Highgate Lane, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. E.S.E. from Huddersfield.

Highland, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Presteigne.

Highland, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 1 m. N.E. from Leominster.

Highlands, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Leominster.

Highladon, Dodston and Kingsborton hund. Gloucestersh. 6 m. N.W. from Gloucester.

Highley, Stoddenden hund. Shropsh. 7½ m. S.S.E. from Bridgenorth.

Highmoor, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Bewdley.

Highnam, Dudston and Kingsbarton hund. Gloucestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Gloucester.

Highnam Park, Dudston and Kingsbarton hund. Gloucestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Gloucester.

Highside, Darlington ward, Durham; 6 m. N.W. from Darlington.

Highst, Lonsdale ward, Westmoreland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Kirkby Lonsdale.

Highleigh, Witheridge hund. Devonsh. 3 m. W. from Bampton.

Highton, Allderdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Raven-glass.

Hightown, Ringwood hund. Hampsh. 1 m. E. from Ringwood.

Hightown Green, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 6 m. S.W. from Stow Market.

Highway, Trigg hund. Cornwall; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Padstow.

Highway, Melksham hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. N.E. from Calne.

Highway Farm, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 2 m. N. from Uxbridge.

Highway, Upper, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Watford.

Highwayside, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 7 m. N.W. from Nantwich.

Highwick, Teignbridge hund. Devonsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Newton Abbots.

Highwood, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Leominster.

Highwood Hill, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. W.S.W. from St. Alban's.

Highworth, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. 74 m. W. from London, containing 254 houses, and 1,333 inhabitants, is situated in a fertile corn country. The houses are disposed in 4 streets, and are ancient, irregularly built, and straggling; it is however a clean place, and its market, which has ever been a considerable one, is on the increase, owing to its easy distance from two navigable canals; the Thames and Severn canal passing at the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the north, and the Wiltshire and Berkshire canal at about the same distance on the south. *Fairs*, last Wednesday in April, Aug. 12, for all sorts of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs; Oct. 10 and 29, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. *Market*, Wednesday.

Higney, Normancross hund. Huntingdonsb. 9 m. N. from Huntingdon.

Hilary, St., Penwith hund. Cornwall; 8 m. W.N.W. from Helston.

Hilary, St., Glamorgansh. 1 m. S.E. from Cowbridge.

Hilbert, East ward, Westmoreland; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Brough.

Hilbeck Hall, East ward, Westmoreland; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Brough.

Hilborough, South Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 6 m. W. from Watton.

Hilborough Hall, South Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Watton.

Hilcot, Great, Kiftgate hund. Gloucestersh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Campden.

Hilcot Hall, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 1 m. N.E. from Eccleshall.

Hilden House, Ford lathe, Kent; 1 m. N.W. from Tunbridge.

Hildersham, Chlifford hund. Cambridge-shire; 1 m. N. from Luton.

Hilderston, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Stone.

Hilderston Hall, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Stone.

Hilderston, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2 m. S.W. from Burton-in-Kendal.

Hildershorpe, Dickerling, Yorksh. 2 m. S. from Bridlington.

Hilgay, Clackclose hund. Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Downham.

Hill, High Peak hund. Derbysh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Tideswell.

Hill, Cremon hund. Devonsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Chumleigh.

Hill, Islandshire, Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Berwick. This part of the county is situated at the north extremity of Northumberland.

Hill, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Berkeley.

Hill, Shirbeck hund. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N.E. from Boston.

Hill, Berwick bounds, Northumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Berwick.

Hill, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Dudley.

Hill, Hemlingford hund. Staffordsh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Birmingham.

Hill, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. N.E. from Pershore.

Hill, The, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N. from St. Alban's; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Herpenden.

Hill, The, Scenfreth hund. Monmouthsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Monmouth.

Hill, The, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Tenbury.

Hill, The, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Birmingham; 2 m. S.W. from Northfield.

Hill Barn, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. N.W. from Uxbridge; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Denton.

Hill Butte, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. 1 m. N.W. from Wimborne Minster.

Hill Castle, Swanborough hund. Wiltsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Marlborough.

Hill Court, Augustine lathe, Kent; 2 m. W. from Sandwich.

Hill Court, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 6 m. S.E. from Droitwich; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Flitord Grafton.

Hill End, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Woburn.

Hill End, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. W. from St. Alban's.

Hill End, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh.
2½ m. E.S.E. from St. Alban's.
Hill Farm, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh.
2 m. S.W. from Standon.
Hill Farm, Brangbin hund. Hertfordsh.
2 m. S.W. from Standon.
Hill Farm, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh.
3½ m. S. from Hitchin; 1 m. E. from Kings Walden.
Hill Farm, Reigate hund. Surrey; 2½ m. N.W. from Reigate.
Hill Foot, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. S.E. from Ampthill.
Hill Green, Faircross hund. Berksh.
4½ m. S.S.W. from East Ilsley; ½ m. N.E. from Leckhampstead.
Hill Green, Moreton hund. Berksh.
1½ m. W.S.W. from Wallingford.
Hill Green, Clavering hund. Essex;
5½ m. S.W. from Saffron Walden; ½ m. N.E. from Clavering.
Hill Green, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh.
2½ m. S.E. from Tring.
Hill Green, Ford lathe, Kent; 5½ m. N.E. from Maidstone; 1½ m. S.E. from Bredhurst.
Hill Hall, Ongar hund. Essex; 2½ m. S.S.E. from Epping.
Hill Head, Tundale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. N.E. from Corbridge.
Hill House, Ripplemere hund. Berksh.
4 m. S.W. from Windsor.
Hill House, Theal hund. Berksh. 5½ m. S.W. from Reading.
Hill House, High Peak hund. Derbysh.
10 m. N.E. from Chapel-in-le-Prith.
Hill House, Darlington ward, Durham;
4½ m. N.N.E. from Bernard's Castle.
Hill House, Stockton ward, Durham;
4½ m. N.E. from Darlington.
Hill House, Chelmsford hund. Essex;
5½ m. N. from Chelmsford.
Hill House, Lexden hund. Essex; 5½ m. N.E. from Witham.
Hill House, Longtrees hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. N.W. from Minchin Hampton.
Hill House, Elthorne hund. Middlesex;
4½ m. N.W. from Brentford.
Hill House, Osulston hund. Middlesex;
adjoining the N.W. end of Paddington.
Hill House, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. 1 m. N. from Abergavenny.
Hill House, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 2 m. S.W. from Chipping Norton.
Hill House, Samford hund. Suffolk;
2½ m. S.W. from Ipswich.
Hill House, Blackheath hund. Surrey;
10 m. S.E. from Godalming; 3 m. E.S.E. from Ewhurst.
Hill House, Brixton hund. Surrey; 4 m. N. from Croydon.
Hill House, Reigate hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S.W. from Reigate.
Hill House, Wootton hund. Surrey;
5½ m. S. from Dorking.

Hill House, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh.
4½ m. S.S.W. from Hawes.
Hill House, The, Gore hund. Middlesex;
3 m. S. from Edgware.
Hill Houses, Scaradale hund. Derbysh.
3 m. S.W. from Chesterfield.
Hill Houses, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh.
2 m. E.N.E. from Witney.
Hill Knap, Radlow hund. Herefordsh.
5 m. N.W. from Cleobury Mortimer.
This part of the county lies within Shropshire.
Hill Place, Bishops Waltham hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Bishops Waltham.
Hill Place, Godly hund. Surrey; 6 m. S.W. from Chertsey; 2 m. S. from Cobham.
Hill Pool, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh.
4½ m. E. from Kidderminster.
Hill Side, Farnham hund. Surrey; 8½ m. S. from Farnham.
Hill Top, Macclesfield hund. Chesh.
6 m. N.E. from Congleton.
Hill Top, Appletree hund. Derbysh.
7½ m. N.W. from Derby.
Hill Top, High Peak hund. Derbysh.
3½ m. E. from Bakewell.
Hill Top, Morleston hund. Derbysh.
6 m. N.E. from Derby.
Hill Top, Scaradale hund. Derbysh.
3 m. W. from Chesterfield.
Hill Top, Scaradale hund. Derbysh.
10½ m. E. from Wirksworth; 3 m. E. from Alfreton.
Hill Top, Chester ward, Durham; 3½ m. N.W. from Durham.
Hill Top, Stretford hund. Herefordsh.
7 m. S.W. from Leominster.
Hill Top, Blackburn hund. Lancash.
4 m. N.E. from Clitheroe.
Hill Top, Kendal ward, Westmorland;
3 m. S.E. from Kendal.
Hill Top, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 12 m. S.W. from Huddersfield.
Hill Top, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.W. from Settle.
Hill Top, Staincliffe and Ewcom wap. Yorksh. 3 m. E. from Sedburgh.
Hill Top, Strathforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Sheffield.
Hill Top Hall, Claro wap. Yorksh.
3 m. S.W. from Ripley.
Hills Green, Arundel rape, Sussex;
5 m. N.N.E. from Petworth.
Hills Place, Bramber rape, Sussex;
1 m. S.W. from Horsham.
Hillam, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh.
5 m. N.E. from Pontefract.
Hillary, St.; see Jersey, Isle of.
Hillborough, Augustine lathe, Kent;
9 m. S.W. from Margate; 5½ m. N.E. from Whitstable.
Hillbrow, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 5½ m. S.W. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Hilcote, Searesdale hund. Derbysh. 8 m. S.E. from Chesterfield.

Hiller Green, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 5½ m. W.N.W. from Scarborough.

Hillersdown, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 1 m. N.W. from Collumpton.

Hillenden, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Buckingham.

Hillerton, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 7½ m. N.E. from Hereford.

Hillfarrance, Taunton and Taunton-Dean hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. E. from Taunton.

Hillfield, Cerne Totcombe hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. N.W. from Cerne Abbas.

Hillfield Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. S.W. from Solihull.

Hillgrove, Arundel rape, Sussex; 5½ m. N.W. from Petworth.

Hillhurst House, Wotton hund. Surrey; 6½ m. S.S.W. from Dorking; 1 m. S.W. from Capel.

Hilling, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 5½ m. S. from Bromyard.

Hillingdon, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. S.E. from Uxbridge. To this parish the town of Uxbridge is a hamlet. In the church-yard is a remarkably ancient yew-tree, which by the parish books appears to be above 200 years old.

Hillingdon End, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; ¼ m. S.E. from Uxbridge.

Hillingdon, *Little*, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; ½ m. E. from Uxbridge.

Hillington, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; 5½ m. N.E. from Lynn Regis.

Hillington, Loddon hund. Norfolk; 6 m. S.E. from Norwich.

Hillington, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 9½ m. N.W. from Worcester; 2 m. S.E. from Abberley.

Hillington Hall, Freebridge Lynn hund. Norfolk; 6 m. S.E. from Norwich.

Hillington, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Bromyard.

Hillmorton, Kings Bridge hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. N. from Calne.

Hill-Morton, see *Morton-Hill*.

Hillnemon Farm, Woking hund. Surrey; 3 m. W. from Guildford; 1½ m. N. from Wanborough.

Hilton, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.E. from Bridgenorth.

Hilpert, Melksham hund. Wiltsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Trowbridge.

Hilpert Marsh, Melksham hund. Wiltshire; 1½ m. N. from Trowbridge.

Hilra Barracks, Portsdown hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Portsmouth.

Hilston, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. S.S.W. from Ross.

Hilston, Holderness, Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from Hestan.

Hiltham, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4½ m. S. from Lancaster.

Hilton, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 8 m. S.W. from Derby,

Hilton, Darlington ward, Durham; 6½ m. S.W. from Bishops Auckland.

Hilton, Toseland hund. Huntingdonsh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from St. Ives.

Hilton, Offow hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Litchfield.

Hilton, West ward, Westmoreland; 5½ m. S. from Penrith.

Hilton, Laugbrough wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Stokesley.

Hilton Bridge, Chester ward, Durham; 4½ m. S.E. from Gateshead.

Hilton Castle, Chester ward, Durham; 3½ m. N.W. from Sunderland.

Hilton Hall, Cattleston hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Wolverhampton.

Hinsdaleton, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. S.W. from Droitwich.

Himley, Seladon hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. W.N.W. from Dudley. Here is a small manufactory for scythes, axes, rasp-hooks, &c.

Himley Hall, Seladon hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Dudley.

Hinckley Green, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. N.W. from Burton-in-Kendal.

Hinchinbrook House, Hurstinstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 4½ m. W. from Huntingdon.

Hincherscomb Farm, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 4 m. S. from Guildford; 3 m. E. from Godalming.

Hinckley, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 100½ m. N. from London, containing 930 houses, and 3,370 inhabitants, is situated within ½ mile of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, and is an ancient and extremely irregularly built town. The church is a large old structure with a modern tower, built with a part of the stones once forming the castle of John of Gaunt. The old town-hall and school are both ruinous. The only manufacture consists of stocking-making, in which 1,200 frames and 3,000 people are employed; and by means of the canal, a considerable trade is carried on in ale, which is of a superior quality, and the trade daily increasing. This town is said to be the middle, and highest ground in England, and from it 50 churches may be plainly distinguished. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, and four meeting-houses. Hinckley was undoubtedly well known to the Romans, as is evinced from the works, tessellated pavements, and other antiquities discovered here. *Fairs*, Aug. 26, 3d Monday after Epiphany, Easter-Monday, Monday before Whit-Monday, for horses, cows, and sheep; Whit-Monday in the morning, for horses, cows, and sheep, in the afternoon, for pedlary and toys; Oct. 28, for cheese, pedlary, &c. *Market*, Monday. *Hinderclay*, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 2 m. N.W. from Botesdale.

Hinderwell, Lanchbrough wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. N.W. from Withby.

Hindley, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2½ m. E.S.E. from Wigan.

Hindolveston, Eynesford hund. Norfolk; 6 m. N.W. from Reepham.

Hindon, Cawdon and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 95½ m. W.S.W. from London, contains 176 houses, 793 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This privilege was granted in 27 Henry VI. and the right of election vested in the inhabitants of houses within the said borough, being housekeepers and parishioners not receiving alms, who at present amount to 210. The houses of this ancient borough are chiefly ranged in one long street, standing on the side of the road leading from Warminster on the north, and Shaftsbury on the south. Lately Hindon has been much resorted to by strangers inspecting the beauties of Font-hill House. *Fairs*, Monday before Whit-Sunday, Oct 29, for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, cheese, and pedlary. *Market*, Thursday.

Hindringham, North Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. S.E. from Great Walsingham.

Hinford, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 4 m. S.W. from Ellesmere.

Hingey, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. S. from Helston.

Hingham, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; 78½ m. N.E. from London, containing 179 houses, and 1,023 inhabitants, is a neat town, containing many good houses, but the streets are very irregularly built. The church is a very fine structure, erected in the reign of Edward III. The inhabitants have an handsome assembly-room at the principal inn, which affords every requisite accommodation to travellers. Near this town is the source of the Yar or Yare. *Fairs*, March 6, Whit-Tuesday, Oct. 2, for pedlary and toys. *Market*, Saturday.

Hinkeston, Witlesford hund. Cambridgesh. 4½ m. W.S.W. from Linton.

Hinksey, North, Horner hund. Berks. 1½ m. S.W. from Oxford.

Hinksey, South, Horner hund. Berks. 1½ m. S. from Oxford.

Hinkmans Firs, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Christchurch.

Hinksworth, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. N. from Baldock.

Hinksworth Place, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N. from Baldock.

Hinlip, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. N.W. from Worcester; see *Henlip*.

Hinning House, East ward, Westmoreland; 1½ m. S.W. from Brongh.

Hintock, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 6 m. N.W. from Newport.

Hintock Grange, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 6½ m. N.W. from Newport.

Hintlesham, Samford hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. E. from Hadleigh.

Hinton, Hambledon hund. Hampsh. 7½ m. S.W. from Petersfield.

Hinton, Grimworth hund. Herefordsh. 9½ m. N.W. from Hereford.

Hinton, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Brackley.

Histon, Ford hund. Shropsh. 7 m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Hinton, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 6 m. N.W. from Clebury Mortimer.

Hinton, Blything hund. Suffolk; 3 m. N.W. from Danwich. *Fair*, June 29, for toys.

Hinton, Whorredon hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. S. from Melksham.

Hinton-on-the-Green, Tibaldstone hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. S.W. from Evesham.

Hinton St. George, Crewkerne hund. Somersets. 2 m. N.W. from Crewkerne.

Hinton St. George Park, Crewkerne hund. Somersets. 1 m. N.W. from Crewkerne.

Hinton St. Mary, Sturminster Newton hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. N. from Sturminster Newton.

Hinton Ampner, Fawley hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S. from New Alresford.

Hinton Bower, Martock hund. Somersets. 5 m. S.W. from Ilchester.

Hinton Broad, Selkley hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. S.W. from Wotton Bassett.

Hinton Charter-House, Willow hund. Somersets. 5 m. S. from Bath.

Hinton Cherry, Flendish hund. Cambridgesh. 2½ m. E. from Cambridge.

Hinton, East, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N.E. from Christchurch.

Hinton Goer, Christchurch hund. Hampshire; 3½ m. N.S. from Christchurch.

Hinton Hall, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Whitechurch.

Hinton Hall, Blything hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. N.W. from Danwich.

Hinton High Ash, Blything hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. N.N.W. from Danwich.

Hinton House, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N.E. from Christchurch.

Hinton Jams Works, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. W. from Stratford-on-Avon, is situated at the end of the Stratford and Avon canal.

Hinton Mertell, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. N. from Wimborne Minster.

Hinton, North, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Christchurch.

Hinton Parva, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Wimborne Minster.

Hinton Parva, Batub and Everley hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. E. from Swindon.

Hinton Street, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Leominster.

Hinton Woodland, Fawley hund. Hampsh. 6 m. S.E. from New Alresford.

Hint, Overs hand. Stropak. 3 m. W. from Cleobury Mortmet.

Hints, Othow hand. Staffordsh. 3 m. E. rom Tamworth.

Hinsick, Withey hand. Bedfordsh. 7 m. B.W. from Higham Ferrers.

Hitchill, Scray lath, Kent; 2 m. S.E. from Ashford. Here, in the year 1787, a field was observed to be on fire, and continued burning for nearly six weeks, till it had consumed about 3 acres of ground: the soil was peat.

Hipley, Portsdown hand. Hampsh. 4 m. N.E. from Fareham.

Hipprrholm, Morley wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. E.N.E. from Halifax.

Hipsburn, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. S.E. from A. Wick.

Hipswell, West Haug wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.E. from Richmond.

Hirdhip, Darlington ward, Durham; 13 m. W. from Staahope; 2 m. N.W. from Harwood.

Hirgum, a river in Merionethsh. running into the Avon.

Hirnant, Montgomerysh. 4 m. N.W. from Llanvyllin.

Hirst, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 11½ m. W.N.W. from Beltingham.

Hirst, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N.W. from Richmond.

Hirstperpoint, Lewes rape, Sussex; 6½ m. S. from Cuckfield.

Histon St. Andrew, Chesterton hund. Cambridgesh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Cambridge.

Histon St. Ethelred, Chesterton hund. Cambridgesh. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Cambridge.

Hitch Copse Green, Harmer hand. Berksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Oxford.

Hitch Lane, Marclesfield hund. Chesh. 3½ m. S.W. from Macclesfield.

Hitch Woods Shrubs, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Stevenage.

Hitcham, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Maldenhead.

Hitcham, Cosford hund. Suffolth; 1½ m. N. from Bildeston. Here is an handsome ancient church. *Fair*, June 20, for horses, pedlary, and toys.

Hitchendon, Desborough hand. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. N. from High Wycombe.

Hitchin, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 34 m. N. from London; is situated in a fertile valley, in the heart of a fine corn country, and surrounded by considerable eminences, which shelter it from the east-winds. It chiefly consists of two Hamlets, and one smaller, through the

Hitchin which runs the high road from 2½ m. E. to Bedford, and through the

Hitchin road from Baldock, the smaller N.E. parallel to it. The houses are

Hitchin ancient and irregular, but the 3½ m. is an handsome structure of stone,

Hitchin the site of a more ancient fa- S.W. frt

brid, near the middle of the town. And apparently of the time of Henry VI. of Edward IV.: it contains some very fine brasses both of the 15th and following century. The chief trade of the place consists of malt and meal; and in its market, which has existed from an early period, very large quantities of grain are sold, probably in some degree from being toll free by presumptive right. The town is locally divided into 3 wards, and is governed by 2 constables, 2 head-boroughs for each ward, 2 leather-sellers, 2 ale-tasters, &c. who are elected in the manor courts. Formerly the wool-trade was very flourishing here, Hitchin having become the residence of many merchants, on the removal of the staple from Calais by Edward III. This town appears to have had its origin in the Saxon times, and was given by Edward the Confessor to Earl Ha old. Its priory was founded in the reign of Edward II. but with other religious houses, suppressed at the Reformation. The charitable donations are numerous. *Fairs*, Easter Tuesday and Whit Tuesday, for sheep, pedlary, and toys. *Market*, Tuesday.

Hithe, Shepway lath, Kent, 67½ m. S.E. from London; contains 224 houses, 1446 inhabitants, and returns two members to parliament. It obtained this privilege in 42 Edward III. the right of election being vested in the mayor, jurats, common council, and freemen, who amount to 70. This town, which is one of the cinque ports, is situated at the distance of half a mile from the sea, in the midst of a valley inclosed on each side by high hills. It consists principally of one long street, through which the high road to Ashford passes, and several smaller ones at right angles to it. The church is chiefly remarkable for an immense pile of dry human bones, some of them of gigantic size, supposed to be the remains of Britons and Danes killed in a battle near this place, prior to the Conquest: their arrangement is made with the utmost regularity. *Hithe* has lately become a summer resort for bathing, which has given occasion to the erection of lodging-houses, and the additional improvement of the town. The civil government was, by 17th Elizabeth, vested in a mayor, jurats, and commonalty; but the charter of incorporation was by the arbitrary command of Charles II. surrendered up to Colonel Strode, then Governor of Dover Castle. The trade was once considerable, but by the choking of the harbour with sand, it is now reduced to 2 boys trading to London, and a few fishing-smacks. In time of peace, it is frequently the passage to France, the distance from hence to Boulogne being reckoned even less than from Dover to Calais. Here were in ancient

times 3 parish churches, but the town has suffered many singular misfortunes: in the reign of Henry IV. numbers of its inhabitants were cut off by a pestilence; 200 of their houses consumed by fire; and 5 of their ships sunk at sea in a storm, with the loss of 100 men. These repeated disasters determined the inhabitants to abandon the town, when the King generously released them, for the next 5 ensuing years, from finding their quota of ships and men. *Fairs*, July 16, Dec. 1, for horses, cattle, shoes, cloithery, and pedlary. *Market*, Thursday.

Hithe, Howdeshire, Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Howden.

Hithe Green, Sutton lathe, Kent; 3 m. N.E. from Dartford.

Hithe Haven, Shepway lathe, Kent; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Hithe; is all that remains of its once considerable port. Here the summer visitants of Hithe usually bathe, and from hence is the passage to Boulogne.

Hithe, New, Ford lathe, Kent; 4 m. N.W. from Maidstone.

Hithe, Small, Scray lathe, Kent; 3 m. S.E. from Tenterden.

Hithe, West, Shepway lathe, Kent; 3 m. S.W. from Hithe.

Hittesleigh, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Bow, or Nymet Tracie.

Mixed Place, Lewes rape, Sussex; 4 m. S.W. from Cuckfield.

Hixton, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Abbot's Bromley.

Hixton Heath, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Abbot's Bromley.

Hoar Stone, Beaminster hund. Dorsetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Beaminster.

Hoarcross Hall, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Abbot's Bromley.

Hoard Park, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 1 m. N. from Bridgenorth.

Hoare Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Atherstone.

Hoathly, East, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 7 m. N.W. from Hailsham.

Hoathly, West, Lewes rape, Sussex; 5 m. S. from East Grinstead.

Hobbaris, Purdow hund. Shropsh. 5 m. N. from Knighton.

Hobber Gate, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Stone.

Hobberlaw, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Alnwick.

Hobbes, Cosford hund. Suffol; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Hadleigh.

Hobbles Green, Risbridge hund. Suffol; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Haverhill.

Hobland Hall, Mutford and Lotherland hund. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Lowestoft.

Hobon Hall, Halfshire hund. Worces-tersh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bromesgrove.

Hobroom Head, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.W. from Huddersfield.

Hobs, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N. from Standon.

Hobs Farm, Tandridge hund. Surrey; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Westerham; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Crowhurst.

Hobs Hole, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 1 m. N. from Chesham.

Hobson Gill, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Settle.

Hoby, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Mount Sorrel.

Hockeridge, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Ledbury.

Hockeril, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Bishops Stortford.

Hockering, Midford hund. Norfolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from East Dereham.

Hockerton, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Southwell.

Hockham, Shropham hund. Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from East Harling. *Fair*, Easter Monday, for pedlary and toys.

Hockham, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Bridgenorth.

Hockinbury Green, Ford lathe, Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Smarden.

Hockleton, Chirbury hund. Shropsh. 5 m. N.E. from Montgomery.

Hockley, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5 m. S.E. from Stockport.

Hockley, Dengy hund. Essex; 1 m. E. from Bradwell-juxta-Mare; consists of a few cottages standing on a hill, the highest part of which is occupied by a church founded by Canute, in memory of the victory obtained over Edmund Ironside in this neighbourhood. The hill commands some fine views, especially to the N. where the river Crouch appears flowing through a rich tract of country.

Hockley, Rochford hund. Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Rochford. This place is also distinguished by the name of Hockley-in-the-Hole.

Hockley, Fawley hund. Hampsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Winchester.

Hockley, Hemlingford hund. Warwickshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Tamworth.

Hockley, Kington hund. Warwicksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Henley-in-Arden.

Hockley-in-the-Hole, Bornham hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. N.E. from Ayrsham or Agmondesham.

Hockley Brook, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Birmingham.

Hockley Common, Rochford hund. Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Rochford.

Hockley Hall, Rochford hund. Essex; 4 m. N.W. from Rochford.

Hockliffe, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Dunstable.

Hockliffe Lodge, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Dunstable.

Wocklana, Ford hund. Shropsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Church Stretton.

Hockwold, Grimshoe hund. Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Brandon.

Hockwold Hall, Grimshoe hund. Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Brandon.

Hockworth, Bampton hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.E. from Bampton.

Hodbeck, or *Hodgebeck*, a river in Yorksh. running into the Derwent.

Hodrot Farm, Compton hund. Berksh. 1 m. W. from East Ilsley.

Hodder, a river in Yorksh. running into the Ribble.

Hoddesdon, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 17 m. N. from London; containing 227 houses, and 1227 inhabitants; is situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from the river Lea, on the side of the great N. road. The town consists of two parallel streets, through one of which the high road passes, the houses being in general well built, as it is chiefly inhabited by genteel families. Being a chapelry in the parishes of Broxbourn and Amwell, it has a neat chapel, erected about 20 years ago, in the place of a more ancient building. The market-house is an old and curious edifice of wood, supported on arches and pillars, but considerably out of repair: near which is a conduit of good water supplied by pipes from a spring at some distance, kept in constant repair by a bequest of a certain annual sum made by a Mr. Rawdon, the descendant of the founder. A large cotton mill is the only manufactory. *Fair*, June 29, for pedlary and toys. *Market*, Thursday.

Hoddington, Bermondspit hund. Hampshire; 3 m. S.W. from Odham.

Hoderish, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Hexham.

Hodge Hill, Filthorne hund. Middlesex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Uxbridge.

Hodnet, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 6 m. S.W. from Drayton. *Fairs*, May 15, Oct. 10, for pedlary and toys: but are very inconsiderable fairs.

Hodnet Hall, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Drayton.

Hodsock, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bawtry.

Hodsock Park, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Bawtry.

Hodson, Pembrokeh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Penbroke.

Hoe, Launditch hund. Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from East Dereham.

Hoe, Wootton hund. Surrey; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Dorking; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Wootton.

Hoe Cross, Meon Stoke hund. Hampsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bishops Waltham.

Hoe Farm, Meon Stoke hund. Hampsh. m. E.S.E. from Bishops Waltham.

Hoe Gate, Meon Stoke hund. Hampsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bishops Waltham.

Hoe Place, Godly hund. Surrey; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Guildford; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Woking.

Hoebridge, Godly hund. Surrey; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from East Guildford; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Woking.

Hoathill, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Gisborough.

Hog, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5 m. N.E. from Congleton.

Hog Ash, West Goscote hund. Leicestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Hog Hall, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Hinckley.

Hog Pitts, Buckingham hund. Buckinghamsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Buckingham.

Hog Street, Ford lathe, Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Strood.

Hogs Hill, Oflow hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N. from Tamworth.

Hogs House, Stockton ward, Durham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Sedgfield.

Hogs Norton, see Norton Hoaks.

Hogs Well, Ford lathe, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Tunbridge.

Hogbrook, Thlington hund. Warwicksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Warwick.

Hogfield Bottom, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. S.E. from Berk Hempestead.

Hoggers Gate, Easington ward, Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Durham.

Hoggers Leases, Darlington ward, Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bishops Auckland.

Hoghton, Leyland hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.E. from Preston.

Hoghton Lane, Blackburn hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Preston.

Hoghton Tower, Leyland hund. Lancash. 5 m. S.W. from Blackburn.

Hognaston, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 5 m. S.W. from Wirksworth.

Hogshaw, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. S.W. from Winslow.

Hogshead Trough, Salford hund. Lancash. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Rochdale.

Hogton, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Winslow.

Hogty End, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Fenny Stratford.

Hogthorpe, Calceworth hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. E.S.E. from Alford.

Hogtub Hall, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 9 m. N.W. from Aylesbury.

Hoistead Green, Stow hund. Suffolks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Stow Market.

Holbeach, Ellce hund. Lincolnsh. $102\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from London; containing 562 houses, and 2,683 inhabitants; is situated in the Fens, in an exceedingly flat and dirty country. The houses are disposed in one long, straggling, and irregular street, having 2 smaller ones branching

off nearly at right angles to it; and are ancient and ill-built; but the church is a noble Gothic building with a lofty tower. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by travellers passing through this town in their way to the Cross Keys Wash; and by its market and fairs, which are well frequented. *Fairs*, May 17, second Tuesday in September, for horses, pedlary, and toys. *Market*, Thursday.

Holbeck, Morley wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Leeds.

Holbeck, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. S.W. from Worksop.

Holbeck Wood Hole, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Worksop.

Holbeck Hall, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Worksop.

Holberton, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S.W. from Modbury.

Holbrook, Appletree hund. Derbysh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Derby.

Holbrook, Samford hund. Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Ipswich.

Holbrook Farm, Wootton hund. Surrey; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Dorking; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Capel.

Holbrook Hall, Babergh hund. Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Lavenham.

Holbrook Green, Pimperne hund. Dorsetsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Stalbridge.

Holbrook Lodge, Bramber rape, Sussex; 5 m. E. from Horsham.

Holburn Hill, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 11 m. S.S.E. from Ravenglass.

Holcomb, Salford hund. Lancash. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Haslingden.

Holcomb, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. N. from Wallingford.

Holcomb, Kilmersden hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Shepton Mallet.

Holcomb Burnell, Wotford hund. Devonsh. 4 m. W.S.W. from Exeter.

Holcomb Grange, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Wallingford.

Holcomb Hill, Salford hund. Lancash. 4 m. S. from Haslingden.

Holcote, Hamford-hoe hund. Northamptonsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Wellingborough.

Holcott, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Woburn.

Hold-a Cor, Stockton ward, Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Sedgfield.

Holdenby, Nobottle Grove hund. Northamptonsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Northampton. Here was one of the palaces of King Charles I. which afterwards became his prison for above 3 months.

Holdenby Lodge, Nobottle Grove hund. Northamptonsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Northampton.

Holdhurst, Christchurch hund. Hampshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Christchurch.

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Holderness, East Riding, Yorksh. is a large promontory in the S.E. side of the county, shooting out into the sea, at the mouth of the Humber.

Holders Green, Dunmow hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Dunmow.

Holders Hill, Gore hund. Middlesex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Hendon.

Holfast, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Upton.

Holfast Farm, Blackheath hund. Surrey; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Godalming; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Ewhurst.

Holdingham, Flexwell hund. Lincolnsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Sleaford.

Holditch Court, Axminster hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.E. from Axminster.

Holdsorth, Stockton ward, Durham; 2 m. N.W. from Sedgfield.

Hole, West hund. Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Leskeard.

Hole, Colyton hund. Devonsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from St. Mary Ottery, was the birth-place of Dr. John Moreman, vicar of Mehenet in Cornwall, who in the reign of Henry VIII. taught his parishioners the Lord's prayer, creed, and commandments, in the English language.

Hole, The, Scray lathe, Kent; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Tenterden.

Hole House, Darlington ward, Durham; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Wolsingham.

Hole House, Stockton ward, Durham; 3 m. N. from Sedgfield.

Hole House, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 12 m. N. from Bellingham; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Elsdon.

Hole House, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from Stokesley.

Hole Houses, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Leek.

Hole Top, Aghrigg wap. Yorksh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Huddersfield.

Holebrook, Ferris Norton hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. W.N.W. from Wincanton.

Holeshole, Roborough hund. Devonsh. 7 m. S.W. from Tavistock.

Holford, Whitley hund. Somersetsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Nether Stowey.

Holford Hall, Northwich hund. Chesh. 3 m. N.E. from Northwich.

Holgate, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Leominster.

Holgate, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from York.

Holgate, a river in Yorksh. running into the Swale.

Holkham, North Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Burnham Westgate, is noted for being the residence of the patriotic Mr. Coke, whose laudable endeavours to promote the science of agriculture will deservedly endear his memory to every Englishman.

Holkham Park, North Greenhoe hund.

Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Burgham Westgate.

Holker, Lower, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2 m. S.W. from Cartmel.

Holker, Upper, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Cartmel.

Holker Hill, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Cartmel.

Hollacombe, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Holsworthy.

Hollacombe, Lower, Winckleigh hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S.W. from Chunleigh.

Holland, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. situated at the south end of the county, is a tract recovered from the sea, in several centuries, by a Dutch colony. This fenney country reaches from Surlleet to the borders of Cambridgeshire, and by draining, and other judicious modes of agriculture pursued by the inhabitants, is become extremely productive.

Holland-Down, West Derby hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Ormskirk.

Holland, Great, Tendring hund. Essex; 10 m. S.S.W. from Harwich.

Holland House, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 2 m. W. from London. The celebrated Addison lived in this house, and here died.

Holland House, Reigate hund. Surrey; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Reigate.

Holland, Little, Tendring hund. Essex; $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Colchester; 4 m. E. from St. Oyth.

Holland, Upper, West Derby hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Wigan.

Hollenside Hall, Chester ward, Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Gateshead.

Hollisley, Wilford hund. Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Orford.

Holleth, Amounderness hund. Lancash. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Garstang.

Holley, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 4 m. S.W. from Bridgnorth.

Hollies, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Eccleshall.

Hollin Close Hall, Claro wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Ripon.

Hollin Green, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 5 m. S.S.W. from Nantwich.

Hollin Hall, Darlington ward, Durham; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Barnards Castle; 3 m. S.E. from Staindrop.

Hollin Hall, Coquedale ward, Northumberland; 2 m. S. from Rothbury.

Hollin Hall, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 7 m. W.N.W. from Otley.

Hollin House, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Rotherham.

Hollin Lane, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 8 m. S.S.E. from Macclesfield.

Hollin Lane, Nantwich hund. Chesh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Malpas.

Hollin Thorp, Aghrige wap. Yorksh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Wakefield.

Hollin Tree, Staincliffe and Ewerose wap. Yorksh. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Settle.

Hollin Wood, Salford hund. Lancash. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Manchester.

Hollins, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Stockport; 7 m. E.S.E. from Ashton-under-Line.

Hollins, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Cheadle.

Hollins Clough, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Leek.

Hollins Farm, Theal hund. Berksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Reading.

Hollins Hall, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Sheffield.

Hollins, High, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 7 m. S. from Kendal.

Hollins, Low, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Kendal.

Holling House, Claro wap. Yorksh. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Ripon.

Holling Gate, Blackburn hund. Lancash. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Haslingden.

Hollingborne, Ford lathe, Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Maidstone.

Hollingsme Hill, Ford lathe, Kent; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Maidstone.

Hollings, Bucklow hund. Chesh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Knutsford.

Hollings, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Stokesley.

Hollings, Stauncliffe wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Keighley.

Hollings Green, West Derby hund. Lancash. 6 m. E.N.E. from Warrington.

Hollingsbury Castle, Lewes rape, Sussex; 2 m. N. from Brightelmston.

Hollingsworth, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 6 m. S.E. from Chesterfield.

Hollington, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 5 m. S.E. from Ashborn.

Hollington, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. S.E. from Cheadle.

Hollington Corner, Hastings rape, Sussex; 3 m. N.W. from Hastings. Fair, second Monday in July.

Hollington, Dark, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. S. from Fenny Stratford.

Hollis Head, Appletree hund. Derbysh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Wirksworth.

Holliswell, Castle ward, Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Newcastle.

Hollock, Fremington hund. Devonsh. 6 m. N.E. from Torrington.

Hollow Cross, Holdshot hund. Hampsh. 6 m. N. from Basingstoke.

Hollow Hedge, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. S.E. from Berk-Hempstead.

Hollow Oak, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.E. from Ulverstone.

Hollow Way, Sattion lathe, Kent; 2 m. N.N.W. from Bromley.

Holloway Down, Becontree hund. Essex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Stratford-le-Bow.

Holloway, Lower, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 4 m. S.S.E. from Highgate.

Holloway, Upper, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Highgate.

Hollowell, Guilsborough hund. North-

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amptons. 9 m. N.W. from Northampton.

Hollows, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 10 m. S.W. from Barnsley.

Holly Cross, Hertford hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Hoddeston.

Holly Greave, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Cheddle.

Holly Green, Oswaldslow hund. Worcester. 1 m. N.E. from Upton.

Holly Grove, Ripplemere hund. Berksh. 3 m. S.W. from Windsor.

Holly Hill, Sutton lathe, Kent; 2 m. N.W. from Dartford.

Holly Water, Bishop's Sutton hund. Hampsh. 6½ m. S.E. from Alton.

Hollyhurst, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. N.E. from Uttoxeter.

Hollym, Holderness, Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Patrington.

Hollyport, Beynhurst hund. Berksh. 3½ m. S. from Maidenhead.

Hollywell, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 2½ m. N. from Alnwick.

Holm, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3 m. S. from Keswick.

Holm, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. W. from Brigg.

Holm, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Worksop.

Holm, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 2 m. N. from Burton-in-Kendal.

Holm, The, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Kington.

Holm Court, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 9 m. S.E. from Hereford.

Holm Cultram, or *Holm Abbey*, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6 m. W.N.W. from Wigton, is situated within a short distance of the estuary of the river Waver: it is a market town, though perhaps one of the smallest in the kingdom; the number of houses scarcely exceeding 20. Its original consequence was derived from its abbey of Cistercian monks founded by Henry I. which was dilapidated in the reign of Henry VIII. and a parochial chapel erected out of its ruins. This building continued in good condition till 1600, when the steeple suddenly fell to the ground, and destroyed great part of the chancel. Four years afterwards, its entire ruin was nearly accomplished by an accidental fire. Nearly due west, at a short distance from hence, are the remains of Walsley Castle, a fortress erected by the abbots to secure their treasures, books, and charters, from the sudden depredations of the Scots. The coast on this part of the county appears, from various historical records, to have undergone a very great change by the irruptions of the ocean. *Fair*, Oct. 29. *Market*, Saturday.

Holm Ferry, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Hereford.

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Holm Hall, South Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. S.E. from Swaffham.

Holm Hill, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 6 m. S. from Carlisle.

Holm Lacey, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Hereford, by the good taste of the Duke of Norfolk, remains unaltered, and may be ranked among our national curiosities, as presenting a perfect specimen of the style of building preferred by our immediate ancestors. This mansion had the honour of being many times the temporary residence of Pope, who here wrote his *Man of Ross*; and the traveller may here survey the apartments which the poet so frequently visited, in their original state.

Holm Lodge, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. S.S.E. from Hereford.

Holm Rock, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. N.W. from Ravensglass.

Holm Scales, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. S.S.E. from Kendal.

Holm, West, Glaston hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Shepton Mallet.

Holm Wood Gate, Wootton hund. Surrey; 3 m. S. from Dorking.

Holman Clavy, Taunton and Taunton-Dean hund, Somersetsh. 6 m. S. from Taunton.

Holmbushes, Lewes rape, Sussex; 5½ m. N.E. from Steyning.

Holme, Hasilor hund. Dorsetsh. 2 m. S.W. from Wareham.

Holme, Normancross hund. Huntingdonsh. 10 m. N.N.W. from Huntingdon.

Holme, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Burnley.

Holme, Aswardhun hund. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. E. from Sleaford.

Holme, Cluckclose hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. N. from Downham.

Holme, Smethden hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. W. from Burnham Westgate.

Holme, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 4 m. N. from Newark.

Holme, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Leek.

Holme, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. S.S.W. from Huddersfield.

Holme, Claro wap. Yorksh. 5 m. W.S.W. from Ripley.

Holme, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. E.N.E. from Ripon; 2½ m. E.N.E. from Kirklington.

Holme, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 4½ m. N.N.W. from Doncaster.

Holme, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. W. from Rotherham.

Holme-on-Spalding, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.W. from Market Weighton, is a very large, populous, but straggling village.

Holme-on-the-Wolds, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.W. from Beverley.

Holms End, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Leek; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hartlington.

Holme Farms, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Wetherby.

Holme Howe, Stockton ward, Durham; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Stockton.

Holme House, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Keighley.

Holme Lane, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Nottingham;

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from West Bridgend.

Holme Lodge, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.W. from Market Weighton.

Holme-Oxen, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Kendal.

Holme Pierpoint, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Nottingham.

Holme-Salt, Stockton ward, Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Stockton.

Holme, South, Rydale wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from New Malton.

Holme Street, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 5 m. E. from Chester.

Holme, Upper, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. E. from Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Holme, West, Darlington ward, Durham; 5 m. S.E. from Barnards Castle.

Holme Wood, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 10 m. S. from Huddersfield.

Holmes, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Hereford.

Holmes, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Brampton.

Holmes, Staincliffe and Ewecross wap. Yorksh. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Settle; 2 m. S. from Black Burton.

Holmes Chapel, Northwich hund. Chesh. 4 m. E. from Middlewich.

Holmes House, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. S. from Southam.

Holmes Wood Hall, Leyland hund. Lancash. 6 m. N. from Ormskirk.

Holmesfield, Scarwale hund. D. rbysh. 6 m. N.W. from Chesterfield.

Holmesfield Lodge, New Forest, Hampsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Ringwood.

Holmesfirk, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S. from Huddersfield.

Holmesfield, Fair, Oct. 30, for horned cattle and pedlary.

Holmgate, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 4 m. E. from Carlisle.

Holmhouse, Graytrec hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. S.W. from Ledbury.

Holmpton, Holderness, Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Patrington.

Holms, Flat, and Steep, two islands in the Bristol Channel, situate between Weston-super-Mare, in Somersetshire, and Cardiff in Glamorganshire. On the former (situate in Glamorganshire) is a lighthouse for the direction of vessels entering the Severn sea, at the mouth of which this

island stands: it is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference; is tolerably well cultivated, and has 2 decent farm-houses erected upon it, besides 2 or 3 cottages. Here the Pill pilots resort from Bristol, and are continually looking out for homeward-bound merchantmen. The latter island (lying in Somersetshire) rises abruptly, and terminates in an almost inaccessible peak, the resort of innumerable sea-fowl in the breeding season. All ships entering the Severn sea, keep the Flat Holms well aboard, as they have there the deepest water.

Holnc, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Ashburton.

Holnc Park, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Ashburton.

Holnes Green, Sunning hund. Berks. 1 m. S.E. from Oakingham.

Holnest, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. S. from Sherborne.

Holnest Lodge, Sherborne hund. Dorsetsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Sherborne.

Holrend, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 2 m. N. from Knighton.

Holroyd, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Halifax.

Holdsdon Green, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Paddington.

Holton, Nantwich hund. Chesh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Nantwich.

Holworthy, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 214 m. S.W. from London, containing 204 houses, and 1,045 inhabitants, is situated between two small streams, which fall into the Tamar at a small distance from the town. This small town consists chiefly of one long street, through which the road from Launceston to Hartland passes: the houses are ancient, and mostly built of mud, provincially termed cobb; and the inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. The Bude and Launceston Canal passes at about the distance of 5 miles to the south, and it is proposed to form a cut up to this town, by which means the inhabitants will be more easily supplied with coals, and many other necessary articles of consumption. *Fairs*, April 27, July 10, Oct. 2, for cattle and pedlary. *Market*, Saturday.

Holt, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 6 m. S.E. from Macclesfield.

Holt, Denbighsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Wrexham. This village, though now only consisting of one small street, was formerly a considerable market town: it is situated on the west side of the river Dee, and is still governed by a mayor and aldermen, agreeably to its charter granted in 1410. Over the Dee is a bridge of 10 arches erected in 1345, connecting this village with Farndon. Here in ancient times was a strong castle, which as well as the lordship have ever been vested

in the crown. The chapel is of very remote antiquity. *Fairs*, June 22, Oct. 29, for cattle and pedlary.

Holt, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. 3 m. N.E. from Wimborn Minster.

Holt, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 3 m. S.E. from Uttoxeter.

Holt, Fawley hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Winchester.

Holt, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. S.W. from Stevenage.

Holt, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 8 m. N.E. from Market Harborough. A mineral spring was discovered here in 1728.

Holt, Holt hund. Norfolk; 12 m. N.E. from London, containing 215 houses, and 1,004 inhabitants, is situated on an eminence rising considerably above the level of the surrounding country. The streets consist of one principal one, in the midst of which stands the market-place, and several smaller ones. The principal buildings are the church, an handsome edifice; the free-school, which is well endowed, having also presentation to a scholarship and fellowship in Sydney college, Cambridge; and the sessions-house, in which the quarter sessions for the county are holden twice a year. The poor of this parish are commodiously lodged in a substantial and well-contrived building, and governed according to the spirit of the act called Gilbert's Act. *Fairs*, April 25, Nov. 25, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pedlary. *Market*, Saturday.

Holt, Ferris Norton hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. N.E. from Bruton.

Holt, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Chedale.

Holt, Bramber rupe, Sussex; 5 m. E. from Arundel.

Holt, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Tamworth.

Holt, Bradford hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Meiks'nun, is noted for its mineral spring, discovered in 1718, which have been successfully used in scorbutic cases, in a similar manner to those of Harrowgate.

Holt, Oswaldslow hund. Worcester-sh. 8 m. W. from Droitwich.

Holt, The, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S.W. from St. Alban's.

Holt Castle, Oswaldslow hund. Worcester-sh. 5½ m. N.N.W. from Worcester.

Holt Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. S.W. from Atherstone.

Holt Hill, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. 8½ m. N.E. from Wimborne Minster.

Holt House, Sunning hund. Berks. 1 m. N.W. from Oakingham.

Holt Well, Bradford hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Melksham.

Holtby, Holmer wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from York.

Holthorworth, Buddlegate hund. Hampshire; 2 m. E. from Rumsey.

Holton, Loosebarrow hund. Dorsetsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Wareham.

Holton, Wraggove wap. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N. from Wragby.

Holton, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 5½ m. E. from Oxford.

Holton, Whitley hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. S.W. from Wincanton.

Holton, Blything hund. Suffolk; 1 m. N.E. from Halesworth.

Holton, Samford hund. Suffolk; 6½ m. E.N.E. from Newland.

Holton-le-Clay, Bradley Haverstoe wap. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Grimsby.

Holton-le-Moor, Walchcroft wap. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. N.N.W. from Market Raisin.

Holton Green, Samford hund. Suffolk; 6½ m. S. from Ipswich.

Holton Hall, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 2 m. N.E. from Clare.

Holton Lodge, Wraggove wap. Lincolnsh. 2 m. N. from Wragby.

Holton Park, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. E. from Oxford.

Holt-mare End, Darcorum hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Hemel-Hempstead.

Holwell, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Kingsbridge.

Holwell, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 5 m. S.W. from Bideford.

Howell, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 3 m. N.W. from Melton.

Holwell, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 2 m. S.W. from Burford.

Holwell, Frome hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. S.W. from Frome.

Holwick, West Gillling wap. Yorksh. 10 m. N.W. from Bernards Castle.

Holwood Hill, Sutton lathe, Kent; 4½ m. S. from Bromley, is noted for having been the residence of the great William Pitt, who after having been Prime Minister of this kingdom upwards of 20 years, died in debt!!! Never having during that long period appropriated any other place to himself but the wardenship of the cinque ports! An instance of self-denial which is best appreciated by the cordial approbation of his most inveterate opponents.

Holy Croft, Staingcliffe wap. Yorksh. 1 m. W. from Keighley.

Holy Cross, Selodon hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Stourbridge. *Fairs*, 2d Wednesday in April, 2d Wednesday in September, for cattle, linen cloth, and cheese.

Holy Island, Islandshire, Durham; 2 m. E. from the N.E. coast of Northumberland. This island is about 8 miles in circumference, 2½ miles long, and 1½ mile broad. It has a town, or rather village, consisting of a few scattered houses,

a church, and formerly a castle of considerable strength. Under the ancient castle is a commodious harbour defended by a battery. Here is a life-boat for the preservation of shipwrecked mariners, which on a signal made from Balmfrough castle, instantly puts off in every weather, and has been the means of rescuing many from a watery grave. The island consists of one continued plain, the town standing on the most elevated ground on the south point. It was anciently the see of the Bishop of Landisfern, of whom there were 12 successively, till the see was translated to Durham. (Which see).

Holy Moor Side, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 3 m. S.W. from Chesterfield.

Holy Street, Wovford hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Moreton Hampstead.

Holy Well, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Hertford.

Holy Well, Hill hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.E. from Horncastle.

Holybourne, Alton hund. Hampsh. 1 m. N.E. from Alton.

Holyhead, Anglesey: 274 miles N.W. from London, is a small town situated at the west end of the island, consisting of one street, which contains some excellent inns. This town derives its support and consequence from the expenditure of passengers bound to and from Ireland, for which its harbour is the packet station; and from the summer residence of several genteel families, who resort here for sea-bathing. There are here the remains of old fortifications, and druidical antiquities. The harbour is very impracticable, and would under proper management soon raise the place into consequence; but hitherto government has not found the time to promote the public good in this point!

Holy Hill, West Uagw wap. Yorksh. 1 m. S. from Richmond.

Holywell, Bishops Waltham hund. Hampshire; 2½ m. S.E. from Bishop's Waltham.

Holywell, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S.W. from Watford.

Holywell, Hurstingstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 1½ m. E.S.E. from St. Ives.

Holywell, Bettisloe wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. S. from Corby.

Holywell, Langog wap. Lincolnsh. 9 m. S.E. from Lincoln.

Holywell, Castle ward, Northumberland; 4 m. S. from Blyth.

Holywell, Flintsh. 2½ m. N.W. from London, containing 1,146 houses, and 3,567 inhabitants, though formerly an insignificant village, is now a flourishing well-built town, consisting of one long street, and crossed by another near its centre, of equal goodness. Its celebrated spring called St. Winifreds Well, over which is a beautiful small chapel, erected by the

Countess of Derby, mother of Henry VII. was for some centuries the resort of numerous devotees, by whom the original village was chiefly supported; but the times of superstition and ignorance are over, and it is now become a populous town, enlivened by the manufactures of iron wire, brass, brass wire, plate brass, copper sheets for the bottoms of ships, nails of all sizes, bolts, and other works for shipping, which used to be made of iron prior to the introduction of copper sheathing; all these works are very extensive. But on a much larger scale are the cotton works, carried on in several massive buildings, by the Cotton Twist Company, in which a great number of boys and girls are employed, whose comfortable subsistence and education are carefully and humanely attended to by their employers. All the machinery employed in the numerous manufactures of this place are set in motion by the water of the holy well, which bursts out at once a very respectable stream, and though its power of working miracles is past, its waters are wonderfully useful in turning 11 great wheels in the short course of one mile. The country adjacent to Holywell, is one continued bed of lead, copper, calamine, black-jet or tutaneg, limestone, and coal, which latter gives additional value to all the rest. *Market*, Friday. Although possessing the grant of fairs on April 23, Tuesday after Trinity, and Sept. 2, they never could be established.

Holywell Burn, Clifton hund. Bedfordsh. 3 m. N. from Hitchin.

Holywell Green, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S. from Halifax.

Holywell House, Darlington ward, Durham; 4½ m. S.W. from Durham.

Holywell Row, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 1 m. N. from Mildenhall.

Hom, The, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Leominster.

Home, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Bishops Castle.

Home Bush, Lewes rape, Sussex; 5½ m. N.E. from Steyning.

Home Bush, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 3½ m. N. from Hailsham.

Home Gate, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 5½ m. S.W. from Chesterfield.

Hemeary, Plympton hund. Devonsh. 6½ m. S.E. from Tavistock.

Homebush, Bramber rape, Sussex; 5½ m. N.E. from Horsham.

Homebush Green, Ford lathe, Kent; 6½ m. S.E. from Tunbridge; 4 m. N.E. from Goodhurst.

Home, Langtree hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Wallingford.

Home Green, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Aylesham.

Homersfield, Wangford hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. N.E. from Harleston.

Homerton, Ossington hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. N.N.E. from London, adjoining to and forming a part of the parish of Hackney. Here the dissenters of the Calvinistical persuasion have had an academy for many years; it being originally established by Dr. Price. A large and handsome building has also lately been purchased here, by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants, towards which 10,000*l.* were advanced in a few weeks. This institution is intended as an academy for dissenters of all persuasions, and is planned with the most perfect attention to liberty of conscience. This village, like Hackney, chiefly consists of the country residences of opulent merchants and tradesmen.

Homer Hall, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Clitheroe.

Homewood, Woking hund. Surrey; 6 m. N.E. from Guildford; 2 m. E. from Woking.

Honington, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Salisbury.

Honold House, Horncastle Soke hund. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Tattershall.

Honry Bridge, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Thame; 1 m. S. from Boarstall.

Honey Bridge, Bramber rape, Sussex; 5½ m. N.N.E. from Steyning.

Honey End, Reading hund. Berks. 2½ m. S.W. from Reading, adjoining the S. end of Tilehurst.

Honey Hill, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdoush. 1½ m. S.W. from Kimbolton.

Honey House, Balmabrough ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. N.E. from Alnwick.

Honey Lane, Waltham hund. Essex; 2½ m. E. from Waltham Abbey.

Honey Lane, Coventry county, Warwicksh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Coventry.

Honeybourn Church, Blakenhurst hund. Worcestersh. 5 m. E. from Evesham.

Honeybourn Cow, Kiftgate hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. E. from Evesham.

Honeychurch, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 6 m. E. from Hatherleigh.

Honeydon, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. W.S.W. from St. Neots.

Hongwood, Upper, Huntingdon hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. S.W. from Kingston.

Hongwood, Lower, Huntingdon hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Kingston.

Honiley, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. W. from Kenilworth.

Honing, Tunstead hund. Norfolk; 4 m. S.E. from North Walsham.

Honingham, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 7 m. E.N.E. from Warwick.

Honingham, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; 6½ m. E.S.E. from East Dereham.

Honingham Hall, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. E.S.E. from East Dereham.

Honington, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. N.W. from Ixworth.

Honington, Kingston hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. N. from Shipston-on-Stour.

Honington Hall, Kingston hund. Warwicksh. 2 m. N. from Shipston-on-Stour.

Honiton, Axminster hund. Devonsh. 156½ m. S.W. from London, contains 557 houses, 2,377 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This privilege was first granted in 28 Edward I. and confirmed in 4 Edward II. and 16 Charles I. the right of election being vested in the inhabitants, housekeepers, commonly called Potwallers, not receiving alms, who at present amount to 450. Honiton is situated in a delightful vale, upon a rising ground on the south side of the river Otter, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, which presents to the eye a variegated extent of corn and pasture beautifully interwoven. It consists principally of one broad, handsome street, running from east to west, through which passes the high road from Exeter to Chard; and two others crossing it nearly at right angles, the one on the north-west leading to Collumpton, the other on the north leading to Taunton; through the principal street flows a small stream of clear water, from which the inhabitants are supplied by a dipping place opposite almost every door. The buildings are mostly modern, and covered with slate; an improvement that originated from 2 dreadful fires; the first of which occurred on the 19th of July, 1747, when three fourths of the town were reduced to ashes, and several hundreds of the labouring inhabitants thrown out of employ: the last happened in 1765, and consumed nearly 180 dwellings and other buildings. In the town is a chapel, the church standing at ¼ mile distance. The government of the town is under the direction of a portreve and bailiff, who are chosen annually at the court of the lord of the manor. The chief article of manufacture is broad lace, and edgings, considerable quantities of which are disposed of in the metropolis. The chief trade of the town arises from the great quantities of butter sent weekly to London. The education of the poorer classes is partly provided for in a small free-school for boys, and a school of industry for girls: the latter supported by the subscription of females. *Fairs*, June 28, and 29, Wednesday after July 19, for cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Honiton Chapel, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. S.W. from South Molton.

Honiton Church, Axminster hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S. from Honiton, is situated

on a bold eminence, and is chiefly remarkable for the curious screen which separates the chancel from the Nave, the gift of Bishop Courtenay.

Honiton Clist, East Budleigh hund. Devonsh. 5 m. E.N.E. from Exeter.

Honley Chapel, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S. from Huddersfield.

Honthy, a river in Brecknocksh. running into the Uske near Brecon.

Horton, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. N.E. from Tamworth.

Hoo, Ford lathe, Kent; 4 m. N.E. from Strood.

Hoo, Loes hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. S.W. from Framlingham.

Hoo, The, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 6½ m. N. from Hatfield; 2 m. N.W. from Codicote.

Hoo Common, Ford lathe, Kent; 3 m. N.N.E. from Strood.

Hoo End, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 6½ m. S. from Hitchin; 2½ m. N.W. from Codicote.

Hoo Farm, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Hitchin; adjoining Great Otley.

Hoo Green, Ford lathe, Kent; 3 m. N.E. from Strood.

Hoo House, Deerhurst hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. N. from Tewksbury.

Hoo Lane, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 4½ m. S.E. from Stockport.

Hoo Street, Ford lathe, Kent; 3½ m. N.E. from Strood.

Hoobery Green, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 3½ m. N.W. from Alcester.

Hood Grange, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. E. from Thirsk.

Hood Green, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 7 m. E. from Pontefract.

Hood Green, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Barnsley.

Hoods Green, Thral hund. Berks. 7½ m. S.S.W. from Reading; 1 m. S. from Sunnyside Mortimer.

Hone, Hastings rape, Sussex; 7 m. S.W. from Battle.

Hoo Common, Hastings rape, Sussex; 6 m. S.W. from Battle.

Hook, Eggerton hund. Dorsetsh. 4½ m. E.S.E. from Beaminster.

Hook, Odiham hund. Hampsh. 6 m. E.N.E. from Basingstoke.

Hook, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. W. from Fareham.

Hook, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 6 m. W. from Fareham, situate on an inlet of Southampton water.

Hook, Pembroke sh. 6 m. S. from Fishgard.

Hook, Kingston hund. Surrey; 3½ m. S. from Kingston.

Hook, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 1½ m. S.E. from Howden, is a very large populous village situate on the south banks of the Ouse.

Hook Castle, Beaminster hund. Dorsetsh. 4½ m. E.S.E. from Beaminster.

Hook Craft, Rēbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 7½ m. W.N.W. from Ampthill; 2½ m. S.W. from Cranfield.

Hook End, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 3 m. S.S.E. from Chipping Ongar.

Hook End, Langtree hund. Oxfordsh. 6½ m. W.S.W. from Henley; 2 m. E.S.E. from Woodcote.

Hook House, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S. from Godalming; 1 m. N. from Dunsfield.

Hook Norton, see Norton Hook.

Hook Place, Lewes rape, Sussex; 6 m. N. from Lewes.

Hook Stile, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 13½ m. S. from Croydon; 1½ m. N.E. from Horne.

Hook Wood, Woking hund. Surrey; 5½ m. E. from Guildford.

Hook Street, Kingbridge hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. W.N.W. from Swindon.

Hooking, Gore hund. Middlesex; 2 m. N.W. from Harrow.

Hookland, Upper, Lewes rape, Sussex; 5½ m. S.E. from Cuckfield.

Hookwood Common, Reigate hund. Surrey; 5½ m. S. from Reigate.

Hole, Broxton hund. Chesh. 2 m. N.E. from Chester.

Hoole, Great, Leyland hund. Lancash. 9 m. N.N.E. from Ormskirk.

Hoole Heath, Broxton hund. Chesh. 2½ m. N.E. from Chester; is celebrated for having been one of the asylums, or places of reception for strangers, which Hugh Lupus established soon after his promotion to the earldom of Cheshire, for the purpose of peopling his newly acquired dominions. This station was particularly allotted to the fugitives of Wales, who flocked to the earl's sanctuaries in great numbers; many of the discontented chiefs of that mountainous country making alliances with their invaders. The names of the other asylums are, Over-Mash, near Farndon; and Rud-Heath near Middlewich.

Hoole, Little, Leyland hund. Lancash. 10½ m. N.N.E. from Ormskirk.

Hooley, Wallington hund. Surrey; 5½ m. S.S.W. from Croydon; 1 m. W. from Coulsdon.

Hooley Hill, Salford hund. Lancash. 5 m. E.S.E. from Manchester.

Hooley House, Reigate hund. Surrey; 2 m. E.S.E. from Reigate.

Hoolgrave, Old, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 5 m. S.S.W. from Middlewich.

Hoopers Farm, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 2½ m. E.S.E. from Lingfield.

Hooton, Wirral hund. Chesh. 5½ m. E.N.E. from Parkgate.

Hooton Level, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. W.S.W. from Bawtry.

Hootin Roberts, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.E. from Rotherham.

Hootin Skrogs, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.E. from Rothgrham.

Hop Green, Lexden hund. Essex; 2½ m. N. from Coggeshall.

Hop House, Claro wap. Yorksh. 1 m. S. from Boroughbridge.

Hopcroft Holt, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. S. from Deddington.

Hope, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Tideswell, was once an ancient market town, but now dwindled to a small but pleasant village. The moors of Hope parish afford an extraordinary instance of the preservation of human bodies interred in them. A farmer and his servant having been here lost in the snow, in the winter of 1674, were so offensive when found, that the coroner ordered them to be buried on the spot. About 29 years afterwards the grave was opened, and the bodies found no ways altered, the colour of the skin being found fair and natural, and their flesh as soft as that of persons newly dead. They were exposed for sight during 20 years following, previous to their interment in Hope Church, and found equally perfect, and even their clothes had partaken of the same properties.

Hope, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Kingsclere.

Hope, Darlington ward, Durham; 6 m. N.W. from Darlington.

Hope, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 8½ m. N. from Hereford, adjoining Hampton Court, is noted for the ancient and beautiful sepulchral monuments of the Coynings family.

Hope, Shepway lathe, Kent; 1½ m. N.W. from New Romney.

Hope, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 7 m. S.S.W. from Hexham.

Hope, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 1½ m. E. from Church Stretton.

Hope, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S. from Bernards Castle.

Hope Baggot, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. E. from Ludlow.

Hope End, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. S.S.E. from Bromyard; 1 m. S. from Ridgway Cross.

Hope Green, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5½ m. S. from Stockport.

Hope Head, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. N.W. from Eldon.

Hope House, Darlington ward, Durham; 2½ m. N.E. from Middleton Teesdale.

Hopebeck, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 5 m. S.S.E. from Cockermouth.

Hopeclene, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N.N.E. from Haltwhistle.

Hopehay, Parslow hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. S. from Bishop's Castle.

Vol. I.

Hopewell, Darlington ward, Durham; 6 m. N.W. from Darlington.

Hopewell Hall, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 6½ m. E. from Derby.

Hophurst, Lewes rape, Sussex; 3 m. W.N.W. from East Grinstead.

Hoppas, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. W. from Tamworth.

Hopperton, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. E. from Knaresborough.

Hoppiland, Darlington ward, Durham; 5½ m. S.S.E. from Wolsingham.

Hops Stones, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Cheadle.

Hopsford, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 7 m. N.E. from Coventry.

Hopton, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 2½ m. W.S.W. from Wirksworth.

Hopton, Broxash hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Bromyard.

Hopton, Balmbrrough ward, Northumberland; 4 m. S.E. from Belford.

Hopton, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. E.N.E. from Bridgenorth.

Hopton, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Ludlow.

Hopton, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. E.S.E. from Wem.

Hopton, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Stafford. Here was a skirmish between the forces of Charles I. commanded by the Earl of Northampton, and those of the Parliament, under the command of Sir William Brereton, and Sir John Gill, in which the former had the advantage; but from too great eagerness lost their leader.

Hopton, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 4 m. N.W. from Botesdale.

Hopton, Mutford and Lotheringland hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. N. from Lowestoft.

Hopton, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.E. from Huddersfield.

Hopton End, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 6 m. W.S.W. from Worcester.

Hopton Gate, Munslow hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Ludlow.

Hopton Hall, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 2½ m. W.S.W. from Wirksworth.

Hopton Heath, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 5 m. N.E. from Knighton.

Hopton Heath, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Stafford.

Hopton Monk, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 4½ m. S. from Much Wenlock.

Hopton Wafers, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Cleobury Mortimer.

Hopwood, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 6 m. N.E. from Bromesgrove.

Hopwood, Salford hund. Lancash. 3½ m. S. from Rochdale.

Hopwood Hall, Salford hund. Lancash. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Rochdale.

Horam Mount, Trigg hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. S. from Camelford.

3 L

Horling, Aveland hund. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. E. N.E. from Fölkingham.

Horbury, Morley wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.W. from Wakefield.

Hordel, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S.W. from Lymington.

Hordel Cliff Hunt, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Lymington.

Hordley, Piddihall hund. Shropsh. 5 m. E. from Oswestry.

Hordley Lower, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. E.S.E. from Oswestry.

Hordron, Nether, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 14 m. S.W. from Barnsley; 4 m. S.W. from Pinistone.

Hordron, Over, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 14½ m. S.W. from Barnsley; 4½ m. S.W. from Pinistone.

Hordwick, Fasington ward, Durham; 6 m. N.W. from Hartlepool.

Horeham Hall, Dummow hund. Essex; 5½ m. N.W. from Dummow.

Horethorn, Horethorn hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Wincenton.

Horewithy Ferry, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. S.E. from Hereford.

Horsfield, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. N. from Bristol.

Horsham, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 4 m. S.E. from Ipswich.

Horsley, Great, Lexden hund. Essex; 1½ m. S. from Neyland.

Horsley Green, Lexden hund. Essex; 2½ m. S.E. from Neyland.

Horsley, Little, Lexden hund. Essex; 3 m. S.W. from Neyland.

Horsley Park, Lexden hund. Essex; 1½ m. S. from Neyland.

Horsing Green, Gore hund. Middlesex; 2 m. N.W. from Harrow.

Horslow, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. S.W. from Barton.

Horsley, Hoxham hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Banbury.

Horsley, Reigate hund. Surrey; 5½ m. S.E. from Reigate, had once a castle on Thunderfield Common in this parish, nearly covering 2 acres, the ruins of which are so much overgrown with wood, as scarcely to leave any traces of its foundation.

Horsley, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. S.W. from Atherstone.

Hormead Bury, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Standon.

Hormead, Great, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Standon.

Hormead Hall, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Standon.

Hormead, Little, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. N. from Standon.

Horn, Deerhurst hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. E. from Cheltenham.

Horn, Edwintree hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. S. from Royston.

Horn, The, Gore hund. Middlesex; 2 m. W. from Wilsdon.

Horn Castle, Tindale ward, Northum-

berland; 12 m. E. from Bellingham; 3 m. N.W. from Kirk Harle.

Horn Cliff, Northhamshire, Durham; 4½ m. S. from Berwick.

Horn Dean, Finch Dean hund. Hampsh. 7½ m. S.S.W. from Petersfield.

Horn Green, Peishore hund. Worcesterh. 7½ m. N.W. from Upton.

Horn Mill, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. S. from Rickmansworth.

Horn Hill, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.W. from New Malton.

Horn Lodge, Alstoe hund. Rutlandsh. 7 m. N.W. from Stamford.

Horn's Cross, Sutton lathe, Kent; 3 m. E. from Darford.

Horn's Green, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 4½ m. N.E. from Knutsford.

Horns Green, Lexden hund. Essex; 4½ m. N.E. from Halstead.

Hornage, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Thame.

Hornbleton, Whitestone hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Castle Cary.

Hornby, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 8½ m. S.E. from Carlisle.

Hornby, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 248 m. N. from London; 9 m. N.E. from Lancaster; containing 87 houses, and 414 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Lune, over which there is a stone bridge of 3 arches. This small neat town consists of one street, with a smaller intersecting it at the south end, through both of which the high road from Lancaster to Kirkby-Stephen passes. The church, which is subordinate to Millington, is neat, and distinguished by an octagonal tower. The cotton manufactures constitute the chief business of the place; a fair, or market, holden here every alternate Tuesday, for cattle; an annual fair; and the resort of summer visitants, on their return from the tour of the Lakes, occasion some bustle and trade in the town. The views down the valley are extremely fine; and the winding river, with its wooded banks, present various highly picturesque features. Not far from hence was a religious hospital or priory; and an old baronial mansion, called Hornby Castle; which see. *Fairs*, June 20, July 30, for horses, horned cattle, and pedlary. *Market*, for cattle, every alternate Tuesday; *Market-day*, Monday.

Hornby, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 8½ m. N. from North Allerton.

Hornby, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.E. from Leyburn.

Hornby, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.W. from Bedale.

Hornby Castle, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.E. from Hornby; once the baronies residence of the Montague family, is seated on an eminence about one mile from the river Lune, commanding the most beautiful picturesque views. It has

lately been repaired by its present owner, in the ancient style, and is a noble gothic building.

Hornby Castle, East Ham wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Bedale.

Hornby Grange, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N. from North Allerton.

Hornby Hall, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Hatfield.

Hornbys, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 5½ m. S.W. from Northwich.

Horncastle, Horncastle Soke hund. Lincolnsh. 134½ m. N.E. from London, containing 424 houses, and 2,015 inhabitants, is situated in a valley, on the banks of the river Bain. The town chiefly consists of 3 large, and one smaller street, one of which branches off to the north-west, through which runs the road leading to Wragby; a second north-east, forming the high road to Louth, both of which meet in a point, and are there intersected by the smaller street, conducting to Alford on the east; and the third large street runs south, and leads to Tattershall. Here are a good church; a public dispensary; and a charity-school. Tanning constitutes the chief branch of trade in this place; which is daily increasing in consequence, owing chiefly to its lately formed canal, (which see). The horses brought to the fairs here, are well known to all the dealers in England, for their superior excellence. *Fairs*, June 22, Aug. 21, for horses and cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Horncastle Canal forms a navigable communication with the Tattershall Canal, at Tattershall, where it unites with the old Witham River, and effects an easy conveyance for goods from Boston through Lincoln, to the river Trent, by means of the Fosdyke; and is greatly advantageous, not only to the towns in its immediate vicinity, but also to the whole county.

Horncastle, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.W. from Patefract.

Hornchurch, Havering liberty, Essex; 2½ m. S.E. from Romford, is the only parish in the Liberty of Havering, and is the mother church of Romford. The church is a spacious building, having a large pair of horns affixed on its east end, the real reason for which is unknown, although tradition assigns a very ridiculous one for it.

Horndon-on-the-Hill, Barnstable hund. Essex; 6½ m. S.S.E. from Brentwood. *Fairs*, June 29, July 15, for wool.

Horndon, East, Barnstable hund. Essex; 4 m. S.E. from Brentwood.

Horndon Hall, Barnstable hund. Essex; 4½ m. S.E. from Brentwood.

Horne, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 5½ m. N.W. from East Grinstead.

Horne Hill, West Mendham hund. Hampshire; 2 m. S.W. from West Cowes.

Horn House, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 5½ m. N.W. from East Grinstead.

Horn House Farm, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 5 m. N.W. from East Grinstead.

Hornack, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 1½ m. W. from Penzance.

Horner, Carhampton hund. Somerset; 2 m. S. from Porlock.

Harney Wood, Wymersley hund. Northamptonsh. 8 m. S.S.E. from Northampton.

Horninghold, Garfrie hund. Leicestersh. 8 m. N.E. from Market Harborough. The church of this village is particularly entitled to the notice of the architectural antiquary.

Horninglow, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Burton-on-Trent.

Horninglow Wharf, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 1 m. N.W. from Burton-on-Trent, situated on the Trent and Mersey Canal.

Horningsey, Hendish hund. Cambridge-shire; 4 m. N.N.E. from Cambridge.

Horning Heath, Thingoe hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. S.W. from Bury St. Edmund.

Horningtuff, Launditch hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. S. from Fakenham.

Hornington, Alnby liberty, Yorksh. 1½ m. S.E. from Tadcaster.

Hornsea, Udderness, Yorksh. 102½ m. N.N.E. from London, containing 133 houses, and 533 inhabitants, is situated within a quarter of a mile from the sea, having on its west side a large mear or lake, upwards of a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. This small town, which was formerly much more considerable, is extremely irregularly built, though containing some few good houses. Not many years since, a part of it called Hornsea Beef was entirely washed away by the sea, which is here daily increasing. Tradition asserts that the same fate befell a village, called Hide, which stood at the distance of 10 miles N.N.E. from this town. *Fairs*, Aug. 12, Dec. 17, for horses and beasts. *Market*, Saturday.

Hornsey, Oxshilt hund. Middlesex 4½ m. N. from London, 1½ m. N.E. from Highgate, is a delightful rural village through which the New River winds in a most beautiful serpentine manner. About 3 quarters of a mile south, on an eminence, stands Hornsey Wood House, commanding an extensive and charming prospect, much resorted to as a place of entertainment.

Horton, Maxham hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Banbury.

Hornwood Heath, Winstree hund. Essex; 3½ m. S.S.E. from Colchester; 1 m. S. from Wivenhoe.

Horridge, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 9 m. W. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Horrinford, East Mendham hund. Hampshire; 2½ m. S.S.E. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Horringer Heath, Thingoe hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. S.S.W. from Bory St. Edmunds. Fair, Sept. 4, for toys and sheep.

Horrington, East, Wells Forum hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. N.E. from Wells.

Horrington, West, Wells Forum hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Wells.

Horrocks Moor, Salford hund. Lancush. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Bolton.

Horsage Linnage, Doddingtree hund. Worcester-sh. 4 m. N.W. from Worcester.

Horcroft, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 7 m. E.N.E. from Chesterfield; 2 m. S.E. from Woodthorpe.

Horsbridge, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 2½ m. N.W. from Hailham. Fairs, May 9, Sept. 26, for horned cattle and pedlary.

Horse Gate, Chester ward, Durham; 8 m. W.S.W. from Gateshead.

Horse Hill, Reigate hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S. from Reigate.

Hors: House Chapel, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.W. from Middleham.

Horse Lays, Oswaldslow hund. Worcester-sh. 1½ m. S.W. from Shipston-on-Stour.

Horsebridge Common, Bramber rape, Sussex; 2½ m. N. from Steyning.

Horsegate, Ness hund. Lincolnsh. 1 m. N.E. from Market Deeping.

Horschoe Green, Sutton lathc. Kent; 10 m. S.S.E. from Westerham; 1½ m. N. from Cowden.

Horsley, Longtrees hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. S.W. from Minchin-Hampton, is now a disused market town, though formerly a place of note. The houses which are ancient and irregularly built, are disposed in one long winding street, but without containing any other building but the church, which is a large one, worthy of notice. The inhabitants are employed in spinning yarn, and in some of the smaller branches of the woollen manufacture, by the clothiers of the neighbouring towns of Minchin-Hampton, and Stroud. In the parish are some extensive beech woods. Soon after the conquest a priory was founded here, dependant on the monastery of Troars in Normandy, of which the only remaining part is an ancient gateway standing near the church.

Horsley Hall, Darlington ward, Durham; 2½ m. W.S.W. from Stanhope.

Horsley, East, Woking hund. Surrey; 8½ m. S.W. from Leatherhead.

Horsley, West, Woking hund. Surrey; 8½ m. N.E. from Guildford.

Horsley Place, Woking hund. Surrey; 5 m. E.N.E. from Guildford.

Horseman Green, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Colnbrook.

Horsemonden, Ford lathc. Kent; 8½ m. S.E. from Tunbridge; 1½ m. N.W. from Goodhurst. Fair, July 26.

Horsemanen Heath, Ford lathc. Kent; 7½ m. S.E. from Tunbridge.

Horsendon, Aylesbury hund. Bucking-

hamsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Princes Risborough.

Horsenton Green, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. S.S.E. from Harrow; situate on the borders of the Paddington Canal.

Horsenton Green, Osulston hund. Middlesex; 4 m. W.N.W. from Paddington; ½ m. on the N. side of the Paddington Canal.

Horsey, Happing hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. N.N.W. from Caistor.

Horsey Common, Tollerford hund. Dorsetsh. 6½ m. E.N.E. from Beaminster.

Horsey Island, Tending hund. Essex; 5 m. S.S.W. from Harwich, is about one mile and three quarters from north to south, in length, one mile and a half, in breadth, and wholly composed of marsh land, which is chiefly for grazing beasts.

Horsford, Taverham hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. N.N.W. from Norwich.

Horsforth, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Otley.

Horsham, Bramber rape, Sussex; 36 m. S.S.W. from London; contains 313 houses, 1,665 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This privilege was conferred in 32 Edward I. and the right of election vested in all such persons as have an estate of inheritance, or for life, in burghage houses, or burghage lands, lying within the said borough, who amount to 60. This town is a neat clean place, containing some very good houses, and excellent inns; and besides the church, which is an ancient structure, has a new county gaol, erected on Mr. Howard's plan, which does honour to the inhabitants at large, and to the magistrates under whose direction it is placed. Horsham is governed by a steward, 3 bailiffs, and 2 constables; the bailiffs are the returning officers at the election, and are under the influence of the Duke of Norfolk. Here is a quarry of good flag stones, fit for paving, and also used for roofs. The charities consist of a free-school, and various charitable donations to a considerable amount; and here are 4 meeting-houses, viz. for Quakers, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists. Fairs, Monday before Whit-Sunday, for sheep and lambs; July 18, for cattle, sheep, and lambs; Nov. 27, for cattle and pedlary; last Tuesday in every month, for cattle, sheep, &c. Market, Saturday.

Horsham St. Faith, Taverham hund. Norfolk; 4 m. N. from Norwich.

Horsham Common, Bramber rape, Sussex; ½ m. N. from Horsham.

Horseheath, Chilford hund. Cambridgesh. 3½ m. E.N.E. from Linton.

Horshill, Godly hund. Surrey; 6 m. S.S.W. from Chertsey.

Horshill Heath, Godly hund. Surrey 5 m. S.S.W. from Chertsey.

H O R

Horsington, Gartree wap. Lincolnsh. 3 m. W. from Horncastle.
Horsington, Horethorn hund. Somerset h. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Wincanton.
Horsley, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Derby.
Horsley, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 8½ m. W.N.W. from Newcastle.
Horsley Cross, Tendring hund. Essex; 3½ m. S.S.E. from Manningtree.
Horsley Gate, Searesdale hund. Derbysh. 6½ m. N.W. from Chesterfield; 1½ m. S.W. from Holmisdorf.
Horsley House, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 6½ m. S.W. from Wirksworth.
Horsley Lane, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 8 m. N.N.E. from Malpas; 1½ m. N.E. from Burwardsley.
Horsley Lane, Pirchill hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Eccleshall. Here is found a clay much used in the potteries to paint the ware.
Horsley Woodhouse, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 6½ m. N.N.E. from Derby.
Horspath, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 3½ m. E.S.E. from Oxford.
Horstead, Taverham hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. N.N.E. from Norwich.
Horsted Keynes, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 7 m. S. from East Grinstead.
Horsted, Little, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 6 m. N.N.E. from Lewes.
Horton, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N. from Ivinghoe.
Horton, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Colnbrook.
Horton, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.E. from Hartland.
Horton, Bradbury hund. Dorsetsh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Cranbourne.
Horton, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Bromyard.
Horton, Augustine lathe, Kent; 3 m. S.W. from Canterbury.
Horton, Wymersley hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. S.E. from Northampton.
Horton, Castle ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. S.W. from Blyth.
Horton, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 6 m. N.E. from Oxford.
Horton, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Wem.
Horton, Bulstone hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. W. from Ilminster.
Horton, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Leek.
Horton, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S.S.E. from Kingston.
Horton, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 9 m. W.S.W. from Skipton.
Horton, Staincliffe and Ewecross wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.W. from Settle.
Horton, Glamorgansh. 14½ m. S.W. from Swansea.
Horton Castle, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. N.N.E. from Wooler.
Horton, Great, Morley wap. Yorksh. 8 m. S.W. from Bradford.

H O U

Horton Green, Broxton hund. Chesh. 3 m. N.W. from Malpas.
Horton Green, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6½ m. N.E. from Haltwhistle.
Horton Kirby, Sutton lathe, Kent; 4 m. S.S.E. from Dartford.
Horton, Little, Pottern and Cannings hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N.E. from Devizes.
Horton, Little, Morley wap. Yorksh. 1 m. S.W. from Bradford.
Horton Lodge, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; 1 m. N.W. from Epsom.
Horton Place, Augustine lathe, Kent; 3 m. S.W. from Canterbury.
Horton Place, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; 1½ m. N.W. from Epsom.
Horton Monks, Shepway lathe, Kent; 5 m. N.N.W. from Hithe.
Horton, South, Pottern and Cannings hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N.E. from Devizes.
Horton Street, Shepway lathe, Kent; 5½ m. N.N.W. from Hithe.
Horton Wood, Eynesford hund. Norfolk; 6½ m. N.W. from Reepham.
Horwich, Salford hund. Lancash. 5½ m. N.W. from Bolton.
Horwood, Ferris Norton hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. S. from Wincanton.
Hose, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 7 m. N. from Melton Mowbray.
Hoseby, Winnibriggs and Threw hund. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. E. from Grantham.
Hosundel Bridge, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 3½ m. E. from Wirksworth.
Hoth, Augustine lathe, Kent; 6 m. N.E. from Canterbury.
Hotham, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Market Weighton.
Hothampton, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. S.E. from Hereford.
Hotherall, Blaithurn hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.E. from Preston.
Hothfield, Scray lathe, Kent; 3 m. N.W. from Ashford.
Hothfield Place, Scray lathe, Kent; 2½ m. N.W. from Ashford.
Hothorp, Rothwell hund. Northamptonsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Market Harborough.
Hotton, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 3½ m. N.E. from Loughborough.
Hotton House, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 2 m. S.W. from Henley-on-Thames.
Hotton, Pembrokesh. 6 m. N.W. from Milford.
Hotton, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 8 m. E.S.E. from Settle.
Hough, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 4½ m. S.E. from Stockport.
Hough, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 3 m. E.S.E. from Nantwich.
Hough, Loveden hund. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. N. from Grantham.
Hough, West ward, Westmoreland; 1½ m. S.S.W. from Appleby.
Hough Green, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Knutsford.

Hough Green, West Derby hund. Lancash. 4 m. S.S.E. from Prescot.

Hough, Nether, West ward, Westmoreland; 1½ m. N.W. from Appleby.

Hough, Nether, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N. from Rotherham.

Hough, Over, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N. from Rotherham.

Hough Row, West ward, Westmoreland; 2½ m. S.S.W. from Appleby.

Hougham, Augustine lathe, Kent; 2½ m. W. from Dover.

Hougham, Loveden hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Grantham.

Hougham, West, Shepway lathe, Kent; 3½ m. W.S.W. from Dover.

Houghill, Staircliffe and Eweross wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Sedburgh.

Houghton, Darlington ward, Durham; 1½ m. N.E. from Darlington.

Houghton, Titchfield hund. Hampsh. 9 m. N.W. from Fareham.

Houghton, Hurstingstone hund. Huntingdoush. 2½ m. W. from St. Ives.

Houghton, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N.E. from Warrington.

Houghton, Gallow hund. Norfolk; 12 m. N.E. from Lynn Regis.

Houghton, North Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 1½ m. S. from Great Walsingham.

Houghton, South Greenhoe hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. S.E. from Swaffham.

Houghton, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. N.N.E. from Hexham.

Houghton, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Tuxford.

Houghton, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Bridgenorth.

Houghton, Arundel rape, Sussex; 3 m. N. from Arundel.

Houghton, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.S.E. from Market Weighton.

Houghton-le-Ste, Darlington ward, Durham; 5½ m. N.W. from Darlington.

Houghton-le-Spring, Easington ward, Durham; 6½ m. N.E. from Durham, is an extensive village, situated at the head of a beautiful vale opening to the west and sheltered from the bleak winds of the north and east by a chain of hills. The church stands on a rising ground, in the centre of a square area, formed by the buildings in the lower part of the village: many of the houses are handsome, large buildings, occupied by several genteel families. The grammar-school is a convenient building, standing in the churchyard, with the master's house adjoining. On a line with the school to the south is an hospital for 6 poor people. The rectory which forms part of the great possessions of the see of Durham, is one of the richest in the county, containing no fewer than 14 villages; and is celebrated for having been the residence of the benevo-

lent and pious Bernard Gilpin, who obtained the pre-eminent appellation of the Northern Apostle.

Houghton-on-the-Hill, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 6 m. E. from Leicester.

Houghton Castle, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 6 m. N. from Hexham.

Houghton Con, west, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Ampthill.

Houghton Dryton, Kings Somborne hund. Hampsh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Stockbridge.

Houghton Gate, Easington ward, Durham; 7½ m. S.W. from Sunderland.

Houghton Glass, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Pontefract.

Houghton, Great, Wymersley hund. Northamptonsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Northampton.

Houghton, Great, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5 m. E.N.E. from Barnsley.

Houghton Hall, Gallow hund. Norfolk; 12½ m. N.E. from Lynn Regis; was once the residence and property of Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford.

Houghton, Hanging, Orlingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 8½ m. N. from Northampton.

Houghton, Little, Salford hund. Lancash. 6½ m. W.N.W. from Manchester.

Houghton, Little, Wymersley hund. Northamptonsh. 3½ m. E.S.E. from Northampton.

Houghton, Little, Balmbrough ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. N.E. from Alnwick.

Houghton, Little, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. E. from Barnsley.

Houghton, Long, Balmbrough ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. E.N.E. from Alnwick.

Houghton, North, King's Somborne hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. S.S.W. from Stockbridge.

Houghton Park, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Tuxford.

Houghton Regis, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 1½ m. N. from Dunstable.

Houghton, Stoney, Scar-dale hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. N.W. from Mansfield.

Houghton Thick Thorn, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 3 m. N.N.E. from Ampthill.

Houghton, West, Salford hund. Lancash. 4½ m. S.W. from Ampthill.

Houghill Castle, East ward, Westmoreland, 3½ m. N.N.E. from Kirkbythore.

Houghill House, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 10½ m. S.W. from Middleham.

Houghin Hall, Lonsdale ward, Westmoreland; 5½ m. N. from Kirkby Lonsdale.

Hauls Green, Ongar hund. Essex; 6 m. N.W. from Chipping Ongar.

Hound, Mansbridge hund. Hampsh. 4 m. S.E. from Southampton. In this parish are the celebrated ruins of Netley Abbey; which see.

Hound Green, Holsshot hund. Hampsh. 6 m. N.E. from Basingstoke.

Hound House, Blackheath hund. Surrey; 6½ m. S.E. from Guildford; 2 m. S.W. from Abinger.

Hound Moor, Milverton hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. S.E. from Wiveliscombe.

Hound Street, Keynsham hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. S.W. from Bath.

Hounds Down, New Forest, Hampsh. 2 m. S.W. from Eling; is a most beautiful forest lawn, appearing to the eye of a circular form, but the skirts of the area are every where broken by grand screens of forest-wood, giving a dignity to the view rarely equalled. This is regarded as one of the best pasture grounds in the New Forest; and the herds of deer seen grazing on it in a summer evening, add greatly to the interest of the landscape.

Hounslow, Hartselliffe and Bedminster hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. S.S.W. from Bristol.

Hounslow, Isleworth hund. Middlesex; 9½ m. W. from London; is situated on a small branch of the river Colne, on the sides of the great western road. The town chiefly consists of one long street ranged on each side of the high road, and contains many well-built houses, and very capital inns. The inhabitants draw their chief support from the immense numbers of travellers passing through the town; and the posting business is here, perhaps, carried on to a greater extent than in any other place in the kingdom of equal size. Near it is Hounslow Heath, having the vestiges of several ancient camps, particularly those of the Earl of Gloucester, when at the head of the Londoners in 1267, and of Charles I. in 1642. Here, in 1647, was a general rendezvous of the parliament forces under General Fairfax; in 1686, James II. encamped here after the suppression of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. In 1793, barracks were erected for 400 men on the N. of the heath; about the middle of it, near the road on the right, are some powder-mills, and on the left some copper flattening-mills. *Fairs*, Trinity Monday, Monday after Sept. 29, for horses, cattle, and sheep. *Market*, Thursday.

House Croft, Hore-don hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. S. from Melksham.

House Park, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; adjoining Bushey Park.

House-of-the-Hill, Salford hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.N.W. from Rochdale.

Housley Hall, Strathforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.W. from Rotherham.

Hove, Lewes rape, Sussex; 1½ m. W.N.W. from Brighton.

Hovingham, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 1½ m. S. from Southwell.

Hoveton St. John, Tunstead hund. Norfolk; 8 m. N.E. from Norwich.

Hoveton St. Peter, Tunstead hund. Norfolk; 9 m. N.E. from Norwich.

Hovingham, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Helmsley; was in ancient times a considerable market town.

Hovingham Moor, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. W. from New Malton.

Hove, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 1½ m. N.W. from Keswick.

Hove, Faldale ward, Cumberland; 7 m. E. from Carlisle.

Hove, Leath ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. S.S.E. from Aldstone Moor.

How Bridge, West Derby hund. Lancash. 7½ m. N.E. from Newton.

How Capel, Geytree hund. Herefordsh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Ross.

How Corner, Cordean hund. Dorsetsh. 5 m. N.E. from Poole.

How End, Redburnstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 1½ m. N. from Ampthill.

How Fold, Yeat, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 1½ m. S. from Hawkshead.

How Green, Redburnstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 1½ m. S. from Ampthill.

How Green, Denney hund. Essex; 4 m. S.S.W. from Malden.

How Green, Harlow hund. Essex; 1½ m. S. from Bishops Stortford.

How Green, Ongar hund. Essex; 5½ m. S.S.E. from Epping; 1½ m. S. from Stapleford Abbots.

How Green, Scray lathe, Kent; 1½ m. W. from Milton.

How Hall, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 8 m. E. from Whitehaven; 1½ m. N.E. from Ennerdale.

How Hatch, Havering liberty, Essex; 3½ m. W.N.W. from Brentwood.

How, High, West ward, Westmoreland; 2 m. N.W. from Euxton.

How Lane, Wargrave hund. Berks. 6 m. S.W. from Maidenhead.

How, Low, West ward, Westmoreland; adjoining Workington.

How Michael, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 7 m. S.S.W. from Carlisle.

How Rigg, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 8½ m. S.W. from Penrith.

How Street, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 6 m. N. from Chelmsford.

How Street, Broughin hund. Hertfordsh. ½ m. N.W. from London.

Howberry, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 1 m. N. from Wallingford.

Howbury, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Bedford.

Howbury End, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Bedford.

Howeats Green, Barford hund. Bedfordsh. 2½ m. W. from St. Neots.

Howden, Howdenshire, Yorksh. 175 m. N. from London; containing 325 houses, and 1,552 inhabitants; is situated upon an inlet of the Ouse called Howden Dike, (which see,) about ½ m. N. from the river. It chiefly consists of two larger streets running N.E. and S.W. intersected by three or four smaller ones. The houses are ancient, but neatly built, and considering its low situation, the place is tolerably clean. The church is an handsome gothic building, but is only a part of a much larger edifice erected in 1,110, which was collegiate. Its steeple, which is remarkably roomy and lofty, was built by Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, for the purpose of affording a place of refuge in times of inundation, which here are very frequent. The chief support of the inhabitants is derived from its markets and fairs; in the former of which vast quantities of oats are sold and shipped for London, &c. *Fairs*, second Tuesday after Jan. 11, Tuesday before April 5, Saturday before Holy Thursday, second Tuesday after July 11, Oct. 2, for horses, cattle, and linen. *Market*, Saturday.

Howden Dike, Howdensh. Yorksh. ½ m. S.E. from Howden; may be called the port of that town, for here all the goods imported and exported are unloaden and shipped.

Howden Grange, Howdenshire, Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Howden.

Howden Pans, Castle ward, Northumberland; 3 m. S.W. from North Shields.

Howe, Clavering hund. Norfolk; 6 m. S.S.E. from Norwich.

Howe, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.W. from Thirsk.

Howe, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.E. from New Malton.

Howes, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. S.W. from Stokesley.

Howell, Aswardhun hund. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. E.S.E. from Sleaford.

Howells, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Stevenage.

Howfield, Eddisbury hund. Chesh. 7 m. S.E. from Chester.

Howfield House, Ongar hund. Essex; 4 m. S.W. from Chipping Ongar.

Howick, Leyland hund. Lancash. 2½ m. S.W. from Preston.

Howick, Balmbrough ward, Northumberland; ½ m. N.E. from Alnwick.

Howick, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 9 m. E. from Bellingham.

Howie, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.W. from Newport.

Howlert Hall, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W. from Selby.

Howlert Hall, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. W. from Market Weighton.

Howletts, Augustine lathe, Kent; 3 m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Howley Hall, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.W. from Wakefield.

Howlish, Darlington ward, Durham; 3 m. S.E. from Bishops Auckland.

Howlay, a river in Cheshire, running into the Pever.

Howorth, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from Keighley.

Howorth House, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Sheffield.

Howsham, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Caistor.

Howshill, Lower, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 6 m. S.W. from Worcester.

Howshill, Upper, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 6 m. S.W. from Worcester.

Howton, Wotree hund. Herefordsh. 10 m. S.W. from Hereford.

Hoxal Green, West Mendham hund. Hampsh. 7 m. S.W. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Hoxleys, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Aylesbury.

Hoxne, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. N.E. from Eye, is the place where Edmund, King of the East Angles, was slain by the Danes; and where in after ages, a monastery was erected to his memory. *Fair*, Dec. 1, for Scotch cattle.

Hoxton, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Hitchin.

Horton, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; adjoining the City Road on the north. Here are an almshouse and charity-school. In the reign of Elizabeth, this was reckoned a country village, but is now become a mere part of the widely extended suburbs of the metropolis.

Hoyland, High, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.W. from Barnsley, is situated upon a remarkably lofty eminence, commanding a most extensive prospect. Here is a charity-school well endowed.

Hoyland, Nether, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.E. from Barnsley.

Hoyland, Over, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N.W. from Rotherham.

Hoyland Swaine, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Barnsley.

Hoyle Lake, Wirral hund. Chesh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Park Gate.

Hubberholme Church, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S. from Askrige.

Hubberstone, Pembrokesh. 3 m. W.N.W. from Milford, was till lately a mean village, but by the establishment of regular post office packets between this part of Wales and Ireland, is risen into consequence and opulence: here the

packets lie, and await the daily arrival of the mail coach.

Hubblestone, Siebbear hund. Devonsh. situated above the village of Appledore, near the junction of the Tow and Torridge, has taken its name, (according to Gough,) from having been the burial place of Hubba, the Danish Chieftain, who was slain in attacking Kenwith Castle, in the time of King Alfred.

Hubert Hall, Harlow hund. Essex; 4½ m. N. from Epping.

Hucking, Ford lathe, Kent; 5 m. E. N. E. from Maidstone.

Hucknole, Great, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. N. E. from Tideswell.

Hucknole, Little, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. N. from Tideswell.

Hucknall, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 5 m. W. S. W. from Mansfield.

Hucknall Forkard, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 5½ m. N. W. from Nottingham.

Hucknall Hall, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 7 m. S. E. from Chesterfield.

Huddersfield, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 189 m. N. from London, containing 1,398 houses, and 7,268 inhabitants, is situated on the river Colne, and the Huddersfield Canal (which see); and is a great market for yard-wide woollen cloths, from 10d. to 8s. per yard, which are made in the country to the west of it, as far as Blackstone-edge, the boundary of Yorkshire, and some even in the adjacent parts of Lancashire. Formerly the buyers and sellers of cloth met in an open square; but in the year 1765, a commodious hall was erected for them by Sir John Ramsden, who is, with a few exceptions, the proprietor of the whole town. This building forms a large circle, with a diametrical range, dividing the interior part into 2 semicircles, without any windows on the outside, the light being wholly admitted from within for fear of fire. It is subdivided into ranges resembling streets, and the benches or stalls are generally filled with cloths, lying close together upon edge, with the bosom up, for inspection. Here a great deal of business is done in a very little time; for at half past twelve every body is obliged to leave the Hall. The inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood have also taken up the manufacture of broad cloths, which are made as fine as those of the west of England, together with kerseys, serges, and some other woollen fabrics. The goods are made from all sorts of short English wool, worth from 6l. to 35l. per pack; and from Spanish wool. The lowest priced wool is chiefly short, sorted from large fleeces of combing wool, bought in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and the neighbouring counties. The finest wool is from small fleeces in Hereford-

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shire, Shropshire, and other western counties; and also from Kent, Sussex, and their neighbourhood. *Fair*, May 14, for horses, and lean horned cattle. *Market*, Thursday.

Huddersfield Canal (or Sir John Ramsden's) begins at King's Mill, near the town of Huddersfield, and passes Bau's Lane, and Tonswell's Spring, crossing the high road to Halifax, and Houghditch, and Black-house Brook, near Deighton, upon the edge of Ladgrave Wood, to Cooper's Bridge, where it unites with the Calder. The length is nearly 8 miles, and the fall 56 feet 10 inches, by 9 locks, equally divided for the fall. By the junction of this canal with the river Calder at Cooper's Bridge, a communication is opened with the great trading towns of Halifax, Wakefield, Leeds, York, and Hull. Huddersfield Canal joins Sir John Ramsden's canal on the side of Huddersfield, and runs west, parallel with the river Coln, which it twice crosses, and passes by Longwood, Straightwaite, and Marsden. There is a tunnel nearly 3½ miles in length from Marsden, under Pile-Moss and Brunn-Top, to within 2 miles of Dubb-Cross; passing which it runs on the side of the river Tame, and crossing the windings of that river several times, comes within a mile of Lydgate, by Mossley and Stayley Bridge, and unites with the Ashton and Oldham Canal, on the side of the town of Ashton-under-Line, in Lancashire; pursuing a line of 19 miles, 5 furlong, and 770 feet lockage. By this canal the east and west seas will be united within 20 miles.

Huddington, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 4½ m. S. E. from Droitwich

Huddlesford, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. E. from Litchfield.

Huddleston, Hall, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S. E. from Abberford. In this neighbourhood is a quarry of fine freestone, which when seasoned before using is remarkably durable. From this quarry, that beautiful edifice King Henry VII's chapel, in Westminster Abbey, was supplied with stone.

Hude, a river in Durham, running into the Tees at Middleton.

Huddays, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. ½ m. N. from Watford.

Hudcut, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 3 m. W. S. W. from South Molton.

Hudswell, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S. W. from Richmond.

Huggate, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N. E. from Pocklington.

Huggate Wold House, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N. N. E. from Pocklington.

Hugglecot, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 5½ m. S. E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Hugh Green, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from Ripley.

Hugh Hall, Easington ward, Durham; 3½ m. S.S.E. from Durham.

Hughtown, see *Scilly Islands*.

Hughley, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 4½ m. W.S.W. from Much Wenlock.

Huish, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.E. from Torrington.

Huish, Crewkerne hund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Crewkerne.

Huish, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 7 m. N. from Axbridge.

Huish Champflower, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Wiveliscombe.

Huish Episcopi, Pitney hund. Somersetsh. ½ m. N.E. from Langport.

Huish, North, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Brent.

Huish, South, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. S.W. from King bridge.

Hulbert Green, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5 m. S.W. from Stockport.

Hulrote, Cleley hund. Northamptonsh. 2 m. N.E. from Towcester.

Hulkott, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Aylesbury.

Hull, *Kingston-upon-Hull*, hunc. Yorksh. 170½ m. N.N.W. from London, contains 4,767 houses, 29,516 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament; the right of election being in 23 Edward III. vested in the burgesses and freemen, who at present consist of 1,090 voters. This town is situated on the north side of the Humber, at the distance of about 80 miles from its mouth; extending in almost a direct line along the river Hull, from the Humber Bank almost to Sculcoates Church, a space of nearly 2 miles; and reaching to about the same distance in another direction, from the high street on the river Hull towards Beverley, Anlaby, and Hesle. Hull consists of two principal divisions, formed by the intervention of the artificial harbour, or dock. The whole of that division on the north of the dock is without the original boundaries of Hull, and pertains to the church of Sculcoates; the principal part of its buildings having been erected within the last 20 years, and form several very spacious and handsome streets, which, together with the whole town, lie on a level tract of ground. The principal streets are broad and airy; in the middle they are formed commodiously for carriages, and at the sides conveniently for foot passengers; the whole town being well paved, flagged, and lighted. The several intervening portions of ground unoccupied by buildings, including the extensive space occupied by the quay, wharfs, and docks, contribute much to salubrity. The prodigious tide in the Humber, rolling its waves against the verge, and flowing into the heart of

the town, thoroughly ventilates and purifies the whole of the circumjacent district, and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with fine water by means of pipes, as in the metropolis: the market-place is entirely appropriated to shops, and makes a very rich and splendid appearance; and the market is most liberally supplied with every natural and artificial production from the surrounding country, and indeed, from different quarters of the globe. Leading into Hellesness, over the river Hull, is the north bridge, consisting of four stone arches, with a draw-bridge in the middle of sufficient width to admit the largest vessels employed in the port, which was rebuilt in its present elegant and durable form in 1787. The parish churches of this town are only two; which, with one chapel of ease, the Trinity-house and Carrier-house Chapels, comprise all the structures dedicated to the established religion; there are, beside various chapels or meeting-houses, where the peculiar doctrines and worship of all the prevailing sects are celebrated. The principal edifices of ancient note, are the citadel, in which is a garrison of invalids, the guild or town-hall, the Trinity-house, the Charter-house, the custom-house, the assembly rooms, and Charity-hall; those of modern erection are St. John's Chapel, the exchange, the infirmary, the new gaol, the house of correction, the theatre royal, the Neptune Tavern, the subscription library, and the freemason's lodge. The government of Hull, as it exists at present, is complete within itself, and possesses a jurisdiction of considerable extent over the several places within what is denominated Hullshire, comprising a district of more than 18 miles in circumference; the civil authority being vested in the corporation, who consist of the mayor, recorder, sheriff, 2 chamberlains, and 12 aldermen. The rank which this town is entitled to hold, in consequence of its extent, populousness, and public accommodations, or from its various institutions and internal resources, is very considerable; but its chief influence in the scale of national and general importance arises from the large and growing dimensions of its commerce. The tonnage of Hull was several years ago only inferior to that of London, Liverpool, and Bristol; its customs only to those of the two former. At present it sends one-third as many ships to Greenland as London, exclusively of which more than all the rest of England. The increase of the commerce of this port may be dated from the formation of the dock, which was undertaken in 1774, and completed in the three following years. The entrance into it is immediately from the river Hull, at about 300 yards from its

mouth. Its scite is on the ground where its ancient wall and ramparts once stood. The quay and adjoining wharfs, which are extremely commodious, were designed for ships to load and unload their cargoes. It extends in length 700 yards, in width 85, is 22 feet deep, and is capable of containing 130 sail of ships, of 300 tons burthen. With the wharfs and quays, it covers a space of more than 13 acres. For convenience of situation it is unrivalled; in capacity it equals the largest in Liverpool, and is only surpassed by those lately formed at London. From the increasing trade of this port, an act has been obtained for making an additional dock, capable of containing 300 ships, which is in a considerable state of forwardness, and when finished, will be amongst the most considerable improvements of the place. The manufacturing establishments, besides those connected with the construction and outfit of vessels, consist of expressing and refining oil, sugar houses, soap works, whale-oil yards, sail-cloth manufactories, iron founderies, several large breweries, a capital saw-mill, flour-mill, &c. The charitable institutions, and benevolent societies, do great honour to the inhabitants; these consist of the Trinity-house, for the relief and support of distressed seamen, and their wives; the Charter-house Hospital, for a master and 22 poor brothers and as many sisters; Lister's Hospital, for 12 poor brothers and sisters; Gragg's Hospital, for the like purpose; Crowle's Hospital, for the like purpose; Watson's Hospital, for 14 poor people; Gee's Hospital, Harrison's, Weaver's, and Ratcliffe's, are all similar institutions; Charity Hall, the general receptacle for the helpless poor of the town; the Infirmary, for the relief of the indigent sick and maimed; the Grammar-school; the Vicar's-school; Coggan's charity-school; besides several Sunday-schools, and institutions called Spinning-schools. The permanent military establishment of Hull consists only of the garrison corps, whose duty is restricted in general within the citadel. In time of war, the situation is found an eligible military depot; it then abounds with soldiers, many of whom are disposed of in temporary barracks. This town appears to have had its rise as early as 1296, at the instance and under the immediate auspices of Edward I. by whom it was distinguished by the name of Kingston-upon-Hull; by this monarch its chief magistracy was vested in a warden, which in the reign of Edward II. was changed to a grand bailiff. By Edward III. the government was again changed to a mayor, and 4 bailiffs. In 1440, it was by Henry VI. erected into a county; in 1463, it was visited and garrisoned by Edward IV.

In 1472, the plague swept off great numbers, the town was abandoned, and grass grew in the streets: in the reign of Henry VII. the inhabitants were miserably oppressed, by his two favourites, Empson and Dudley: in 1536, the suppression of the monasteries was executed here with great rigour: in the same year it was taken by the rebel Aske: in 1637, it was again afflicted with the plague; and in the civil wars which took place between the parliament forces and royalists, it suffered very severely. Since this time Hull has enjoyed an uninterrupted state of tranquillity, and daily rises into opulence and consequence. *Fair*, Oct. 10, for horses and toys. *Markets*, Tuesday, and Saturday, at which time the supply of all kinds of provisions is ample, and the quality excellent. At spring tides, a number of boats, carrying from 100 to 1000 people, laden with various produce, from all the maritime villages within the distance of 20 miles, attend these markets, where they find a certain though distant sale for their commodities.

Hull, a river in Yorksh. giving name to the above town, running into the Humber.

Hull Bank, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N. from Hull.

Hull Bishop, Taunton and Taunton-Dean hund. Somersetsh. 1½ m. W. from Taunton.

Hull Bridge, Rochford hund. Essex; 5½ m. N.W. from Rochford.

Hull Bridg, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.E. from Beverley.

Hull Bush Heath, Tendring hund. Essex; 6½ m. E. from Colchester.

Hull, Great, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N. from Standon.

Hull, Little, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. N. from Standon.

Hulland, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. E. from Ashborn.

Hulland Lane, Appletreehund. Derbysh. 4½ m. E. from Ashborn.

Hullarington, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. 4½ S.S.W. from Malmesbury.

Hulme, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 6½ m. N. from Chester.

Hulme, Salford hund. Lancash. 1½ m. S.S.E. from Manchester.

Hulme, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2 m. N. from Warrington.

Hulme Carnbrook, Salford hund. Lancash. 1 m. S.W. from Manchester.

Hulme Hall, Northwich hund. Chesh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Middlewich.

Hulme Walfield, Macclesfield. hund. Chesh. 2 m. N.N.W. from Congleton.

Hulm Abbey, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 2 m. N.N.W. from Alawick. Here is a fine gothic tower, lately repaired by the Duke of Northumberland, which was built by Henry Percy, 4th Earl of

Northumberland, as a place of refuge for the monks in times of danger.

Huhn Park, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; adjoining the N. side of Aluwick.

Hulve Heath, Northwich hund. Chesh. 4 m. N. from Middlewich.

Hulwood, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 5 m. S.S.E. from King-bridge.

Hulton, Little, Salford hund. Lancash. 4½ m. S. from Bolton.

Hulton, Middle, Salford hund. Lancash. 3 m. S.W. from Bolton.

Hulton, Over, Salford hund. Lancash. 5 m. E.S.E. from Wigan.

Hulton Hall, Salford hund. Lancash. 4 m. S.W. from Bolton.

Humber, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Leominster.

Humber, an estuary dividing Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, is formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several smaller streams: by the late inland navigation, it has a navigable communication with almost every capital town and city in England; and empties itself into the German Ocean.

Humber, Little, Holderness, Yorksh. 3½ m. S. from Hedon.

Humber Side, Holderness, Yorksh. 1 m. S.S.W. from Patrington.

Humberston, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 2½ m. N.E. from Leicester.

Humberston, Bradley Haverstoe wap. Lincolnsh. 5 m. S.E. from Great Grimsby.

Humble Green, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. S.S.E. from Lavenham.

Humble House, Burkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.E. from Abberford.

Humbledown, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 1½ m. N.W. from Wooler. Here is a stone pillar marking the spot where 10,000 Scots, under Earl Douglas, were defeated by Henry Lord Percy, and George Earl of March, in the reign of Henry IV.

Humbleton, Darlington ward, Durham; 2½ m. S.E. from Bernards Castle.

Humbleton, Holderness, Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Hedon.

Humbleton Grange, Holderness, Yorksh. 2½ m. N.E. from Hedon.

Humshaugh, Tiudale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N. from Hexham.

Humside Hall, Chester ward, Durham; 6 m. N.W. from Durham.

Huncot, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 6½ m. S.W. from Leicester.

Huncote, Blackburne hund. Lancash. 3½ m. S.W. from Burnley.

Hundal, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. N. from Chesterfield.

Hunden, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 1 m. N. from Caistor.

Hundersfield, Salford hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.E. from Rochdale.

Hunderthwaite, West Cilling wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Bernards Castle.

Hundleby, Bolingbroke Suke hund. Lincolnsh. 1 m. W. from Spilby.

Hundon, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. N.W. from Clare. *Fair*, Holy Thursday, for cattle, pedlary, and toys.

Hundred Acre House, Wallington hund. Surrey; 3 m. S.E. from Ewell; 2 m. S. from Sutton.

Hundred Acres House, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. N.E. from Malmesbury.

Hundred Heath, Tendring hund. Essex; 4 m. S.S.E. from Manningtree.

Hundred Hous, Dodingtree hund. Worcestersh. 6 m. S.S.W. from Bewdley.

Hundred Oaks, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. ½ m. S.W. from Kenilworth.

Hundridge, Little, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. W. from Chesham.

Hunflect, see *Hunslett*.

Hungarton, East Goscote hund. Leicestersh. 6 m. N.E. from Leicester.

Hungate, New, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 6 m. N.W. from Newport.

Hunger Hall, Barnstable hund. Essex; 5 m. N.N.W. from Gays Thurrock.

Hunger Hill, Woking hund. Surrey; 5 m. N.E. from Guildford.

Hunger Hill, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Huddersfield.

Hunger Lane, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 1 m. S.W. from Tottenham.

Hungerford, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 64 m. W. from London, containing 398 houses, and 1,987 inhabitants, is situated in a marshy soil on the river Kennet, being watered by two separate streams of that river; and on the Kennet and Avon canal. The town consists principally of one long street running east and west, through which the high road from London to Bath passes; and another tolerably good street standing at right angles to it; near the centre of the latter are the market-house and shambles, and in a large room over the shambles, the inhabitants assemble for the transaction of public business. The church is an ancient structure, and appears to have been erected at different periods. The town is governed by a constable, who is lord of the manor, and holds his right immediately of the king, and who is assisted in the execution of his office by 12 feoffers and burgesses, a bailiff, steward, town-clerk, &c. The town is chiefly inhabited by tradesmen, and those who are employed in agriculture; but by means of the Kennet and Avon canal passing through it, they expect that the business of the place will greatly increase. The inhabitants of Hungerford have a right of common on the neighbouring down, according to the rental of their houses; and formerly possessed a considerable right of fishery,

granted to them by John of Gaunt, who by way of charter gave them an horn of brass, which is carefully preserved in their town-hall, and is a curious relic of antiquity. *Fairs*, last Wednesday in April, Aug. 10, for horses, cows, and sheep; Mondays before and after Michaelmas-day, statutes. *Market*, Wednesday.

Hungerford, Wenlock franchise, Shropshire; 7 m. S.E. from Church Stretton.

Hungerford, Little, Faircross hund. Berksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Newbury.

Hungerford Park, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 2 m. S.E. from Hungerford.

Hungry Hall, Lexden hund. Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Halstead.

Hungry Haven Farm, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 9 m. S.S.W. from Westerham; 3 m. S.E. from Lingfield.

Hungry Hill, Farnham hund. Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Farnham.

Hunkington, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Shrewsbury.

Huntly Hall, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Gisborough.

Hunmanby, Dickering, Yorksh. 206 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from London, is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, surrounded by a fine wood on the north-west, and within 2 miles of the sea. This town is built in the form of a cross, and contains many neat, good houses. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, the land in the neighbourhood being highly fertile. *Fairs*, May 6, Oct. 29, for toys and pedlary. *Markets*, disused.

Hunmanby Hall, Dickering, Yorksh. adjoining the W. side of Hunmanby.

Hunmon, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 3 m. N. from Corbridge.

Hunningham, Eprehoe hund. Norfolk; 9 m. W.N.W. from Norwich.

Hunningham Hall, Forchoe hund. Norfolk; 8 m. N.W. from Norwich.

Hunnington, Loveden hund. Lincolnsh. $\frac{5}{8}$ m. N.N.E. from Grantham.

Hunscole, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. S.E. from Stratford-on-Avon.

Hunsdon, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 4 m. S.E. from Ware.

Hunsdon House, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. S.E. from Ware.

Hunsdon House, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Hitchin.

Hunsdon Lodge, Braughin hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Ware.

Hunshaw, Fremington hund. Devonsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Torrington.

Hunshall, Staincross wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Barnsley; 2 m. S.S.E. from Pinistone.

Hunsingore, Claro wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Wetherby.

Hunslet, Morley wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Leeds, was incorporated by Charles II. because by manufacturing a

sort of cloth, called northern dozens, it had much increased the revenue.

Hunsorby, Leath ward, Cumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Kirk Oswald.

Hunstanton, Smethden hund. Norfolk; 10 m. W. from Burnham Westgate. Here was a tower erected by St. Edmund, who used to retire here for the purposes of meditation and devotion.

Hunston, Chichester rape, Sussex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Chichester.

Hunston, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Ixworth.

Hunston Hall, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.R. from Ixworth.

Hunstonworth, Chester ward, Durham; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Stanhope.

Hunsworth, Morley wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Bradford.

Hunt Hall, Darlington ward, Durham; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Middleton Teesdale.

Hunt House, Oswaldslow hund. Worcester-sh. 7 m. S.W. from Bewdley.

Hunt House, Pickeringlathe, Yorksh. 5 m. S.S.W. from Sleights.

Hunt Shield, Darlington ward, Durham; 1 m. N. from St. Johns Wearsdale.

Hunts Green, Faircross hund. Berksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Speenhamland.

Hunts Green, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Amersham.

Hunts Green, Reigate hund. Surrey; 7 m. S.S.E. from Reigate; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Burdston.

Hunts Green, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Tamworth.

Hunters Hall, Easington ward, Durham; adjoining Bishops Wearmouth.

Hunters Hall, Stockton ward, Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Hartlepool; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Greatham.

Hunters Hall, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 8 m. S.W. from Middleham.

Huntercombe, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. E.S.E. from Maidenhead.

Hunterston, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 6 m. S.E. from Nantwich.

Hunting Hall, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 8 m. S.S.E. from Berwick.

Huntingdon, Broxton hund. Chesh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Chester.

Huntingdon, Gainsworth hund. Herefordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hereford.

Huntingdon, Huntingdon hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Kington.

Huntingdon, Hurststone hund. Huntingdonsh. $58\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from London, contains 556 houses, 2,035 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I. and the right of election vested in the freemen and inhabitants, who at present amount to 200. It is situated on the northern side of the river Ouse, on gently rising ground, and is nearly connected by three bridges and a causeway with the

village of Godmanchester; principally consisting of one street, extending in a north-west direction from the banks of the Ouse, to nearly the distance of a mile, and having several lanes branching off at right angles: most of the buildings are of brick, and many of them large and respectable buildings, inhabited by genteel families. The streets have been paved, and are lighted in the winter season. The public buildings are, the two churches of St. Mary and All Saints, to the former of which is connected the parish of St. Benet; to the latter, that of St. John: and the town-hall, a good, modern, brick building, having a piazza at the front and sides for the market people, and behind it the butchers' shambles. Here the assizes are holden twice a year; the lower part of the edifice being divided for the purpose into two courts; one for criminal and the other for civil causes: above is a spacious assembly-room. Huntingdon is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and an indefinite number of burgesses, or common-council, chosen from the principal inhabitants. This town being a principal thoroughfare to the north, has a good road trade, and contains several large inns. The brewing business is still carried on here, though not to so great an extent as formerly; and near the principal bridge is a small vinegar manufactory. The inhabitants are supplied with coals, wood, &c. by barges and small vessels, which come up the river from Lynn Regis; and return laden with the corn produced by the surrounding fertile country. The charities consist of a free grammar-school, famed for having given education to Oliver Cromwell, who was a native of this place; and a green coat-school for clothing and educating 24 poor boys. The amusements of the inhabitants are sought in assemblies, concerts, and races, holden on a fertile meadow called Portsholme, a small part of which belonged to the Protector. At one end of the town stands the county gaol, which has been recently repaired and rendered more commodious for its unfortunate inhabitants. In point of antiquity, Huntingdon ranks highly, having had a mint for coinage prior to the Conquest, and also a strong castle. *Fairs*, March 25, for pedlary. *Markets*, Monday and Saturday.

Huntingdonshire, in its general form, is an irregular square, being bounded on the south-east and north-east sides by Cambridgeshire; on the north and north-west by Northamptonshire; and on the south-west by Bedfordshire. Its limits are chiefly artificial: the river Nene on the Northamptonshire border; with the King's Delf, the Old West Water, and the Ouse river on the Cambridgeshire side,

being the principal exceptions. The extent of this country from north to south is 30 miles; its greatest breadth from east to west 23; and its circumference about 100. It contains 345 square miles; 220,800 acres; 1 county town (Huntingdon); 6 market towns; 107 parishes; 6,916 houses; 37,568 inhabitants; is in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Lincoln; in the Norfolk circuit; returns 4 members to Parliament, 2 for the Shire, and 2 for Huntingdon; in 1806 paid 395,019*l.* property tax; in 1803, 30,952*l.* poor's rate, at 4*s.* 4*d.* in the pound; and pays 4 parts of the land tax. The face of this county has three varieties: the borders of the Ouse, flowing across the south-east part, consist of a tract of most fertile and beautiful meadows, of which Portsholme mead near Huntingdon is particularly celebrated. The middle and western parts are finely varied in their surface, fruitful in corn, and sprinkled with woods. The whole upland part was in ancient times a forest, the haunts of innumerable deer and other animals of the chase; but disforested in the time of Edward I. The north-east part consists of fens joining those of Ely. The soils in the upland parts of the county are various, but principally consist of a strong, deep clay, more or less intermingled with loam; or of a deep gravelly soil with loam. Of what are called the deep-stapled lands, great part is still in an open-field state, where each particular occupier is necessarily obliged to pursue whatever course of tillage is practised by the parish at large. Upwards of one third of the high-lands is yet uninclosed. The more ancient inclosed parts are, generally speaking, in the hands of large proprietors; but in the new inclosures, and in the open fields, property is divided amongst a much greater number of persons. The woodlands are but of inconsiderable extent, and the county is thin of timber; this is attributed to the very great demand for it in the fens; and the underwood is sold at an higher price by the pole than in most other counties. The meadow lands consist of about 1,200 or 1,400 acres, bordering on the rivers Nene and Ouse, but chiefly on the latter. These are extremely productive, but the produce is frequently damaged by the floods, and the crops sometimes totally carried away. The fens consist of about 44,000 acres, exclusive of nearly 5,000 acres of what are called skirry lands. These constitute nearly a seventh part of what is called the Great Bedford Level, and are principally found on the north and north-east parts of the county. About 8 or 10,000 acres of the fen lands are productive,

yet the expence of keeping them from inundation amounts to almost one third of the rent; through the imperfect state of drainage; this has been mistakenly effected by engines, throwing the water out of the lands into the internal rivers, without having a proper outfall near the sea. In consequence of this, the embankments are continually broken through by the immense pressure of the weight they contain. The mode of management of the fen lands has been much improved of late years, and the fen men are the most expert of any in the world at ploughing: no such thing as a driver being known, although they frequently plough with three mares abreast. The skirry lands are those bordering on the fens, and partaking of the properties of moor, combined with whatever soil may be prevalent in the adjacent uplands: in general these lands afford luxuriant grazing. The breed of sheep upon the inclosed pastures is of a mixed description, nearly approaching to the Leicestershire and Lincolnshire kinds, with which the native breeds have been much crossed: those bred in the open fields and common lands are much inferior. The neat cattle are the refuse of the Lancashire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire breeds: oxen are purchased for grazing without any particular choice in the breed, and are never used in husbandry. From the open state of the country, dairy farming is not much followed; and the cows are used for suckling calves in the south parts, to supply the London market. In the fens, mares are used for all the purposes of agriculture, and every farmer breeds from them as many as he can, selling the colts off at two years old; and as many of the fillies as can be spared, with proper attention to the filling up of his team. The high roads in this country are generally tolerably good: the cross roads are but indifferent; and in the winter season, many of them become nearly impassable. No manufactures of note are carried on, and hardly any thing bearing a reference to them, except wool-stapling, and spinning yarn: the latter is the chief business of the women and children in the winter season; in the summer they seek a more profitable employ in the fields. The brewing trade furnishes another means of employment, though to no great extent, the produce being wholly for home consumption. The climate is regarded as very healthy; considering the space occupied by the fens, and that many parts of the county are but badly supplied with pure water, either from springs or rivers. Under the Britons, this county composed a part of the extensive territory of the Iceni, and in the Roman division of the kingdom was

included in the district named Flavia Caesariensis. The principal rivers connected with Huntingdonshire, are the Ouse, and the Nene or Nen. The Ouse which is sometimes called the Lesser Ouse, to distinguish it from another of the same name in Yorkshire, enters the county from Bedfordshire, between St. Neots and Little Paxton, and in its south course towards Huntingdon is increased by a combination of small streams from the north-west: having passed that town, it assumes an east direction, and flowing by the west end of St. Ives, becomes near Holywell the boundary between this county and Cambridgeshire; till it finally enters the Great Level of the Fens, in the neighbourhood of Ely: this river is navigable along its whole line across this county. The Nene rises in Northamptonshire, and flowing through a delightful vale, reaches Huntingdonshire near Elton, where it becomes the boundary between both counties; and meandering to the north, passes Yaxwell and Wandford: soon after, winding to the east through a more level country, it pursues a devious course to Peterborough, below which it sinks into the Fens, and slowly winds onward to the sea. Some smaller streams water the north-east side of this county, together with several large meres, or pools of water; namely Whittlesea Mere, Ramsey Mere, Ugg Mere, &c.; of these Whittlesea Mere is by far the largest, and covers an area of several miles extent: it affords excellent sailing and fishing, and is in the summer season much frequented by parties of pleasure. The principal towns are situated on the Ouse; of these Huntingdon, the capital, is of moderate size, and neatly built; but has formerly been much more considerable than at present. Across the river from this town lies Godmanchester, a large village, noted from ancient times for its wealthy farmers. St. Ives, lower down the river, is a good market town, which makes and exports large quantities of malt. Its market and fairs for live cattle are some of the greatest in England. At Ramsey, on the edge of the Fens, was formerly a very rich abbey, built like that of Crowland, in the midst of a bog. The situation of these and various other religious houses (as those of Ely and Thorney) was probably chosen as well with a view to security, from the difficulty of approach, as to the plenty of fish and water fowl inhabiting these watery retreats. Kimbolton Castle was the place where Catharine, the divorced wife of Henry VIII. ended her days in a peaceful retirement. The large village of Stilton, gives name to a very rich and delicate kind of cheese, which however is said not to be the product of its neighbourhood.

but that of Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire.

Huntingfield, Blything hund. Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Halesworth.

Huntington, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Madeley Market.

Huntington, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Penkridge.

Huntington, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from York.

Huntisham, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Monmouth.

Huntley, Duchy of Lancaster hund. Gloucestersh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Gloucester.

Huntley Green, Westbury hund. Wiltsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Warminster.

Huntley Hall, Totmonlow hund. Staffordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Cheddle.

Hunton, Buddlesgate hund. Hampsh. 6 m. S.S.E. from Whitechurch.

Hunton, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Kingston.

Hunton, Ford lathc, Kent; 4 m. S.W. from Maidstone.

Hunton, West Hang wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Leyburn.

Hunton Bridge, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Watford.

Hunton Park, Ford lathc, Kent; 4 m. S.W. from Maidstone.

Huntroid Hall, Blackburn hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Burnley.

Hunts Gate, Carhampton hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. W. from Dunster.

Huntsham, Tiverton hund. Devonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Bampton.

Huntsmans Hall, Hinckford hund. Essex; 4 m. N.W. from Sudbury.

Huntspill, Huntspill hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. N. from Bridgewater, is situated near the river Brew, which is here navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, up to High Bridge; it is a very neat village, although formerly a large market town. The lands in this parish are almost wholly rich meadow land, and pasture, and the inhabitants wealthy farmers. *Fairs*, June 29, for cattle and sheep; Aug. 10, Dec. 17, which latter are holden at Highbridge.

Huntstile, Taunton and Taunton-Dean hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. S.W. from Bridgewater.

Huntsworth, North Petherton hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. S.S.E. from Bridgewater.

Hunslek, Darlington ward, Durham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bishops Auckland.

Hunworth, Holt hund. Norfolk; 3 m. S. from Holt.

Hurdcot, Dudston and King's Barton hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. S.E. from Gloucester.

Hurcot, Somerton hund. Somersetsh. 1 m. N.N.E. from Somerton.

Hurcot, Alderbury hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. N.N.E. from Salisbury.

Hurcot, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. W. from Salisbury.

Hurcot House, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 2 m. N.E. from Kidderminster.

Hurdlow House, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 6 m. W. from Bakewell.

Hurdle Stone, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Winslow.

Hurdlow, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 5 m. S.E. from Buxton.

Hurdsfield, Marclesfield hund. Chesh. 2 m. N.E. from Marclesfield.

Hurley, Beynhurst hund. Berksh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Henley. Here, during the reigns of Charles II. and James, his successor, the principal nobility held frequent meetings in a subterraneous vault beneath this house, for the purpose of ascertaining the measures necessary to be pursued for re-establishing the liberties of the kingdom, which the insidious hypocrisy of one monarch, and the more avowed despotism of the other, had completely undermined and destroyed. It is reported also, that the principal papers which produced the revolution in 1688, were signed in the dark recess at the end of this vault. These circumstances have been recorded by Mr. Wilcox, in an inscription written at the end of the vault, which, on account of the above circumstances, was visited by the Prince of Orange after he had obtained the crown; by General Paoli, in 1780; and by their present Majesties, on the 14th Nov. 1785.

Hurley Bottom, Beynhurst hund. Berksh. 4 m. N.W. from Maidenhead.

Hurley Place, Beynhurst hund. Berksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Maidenhead.

Hurleyford, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. S.W. from Great Marlow.

Hurlstone Green, West Derby hund. Lancash. 3 m. N.W. from Ormskirk.

Hurston, Hasilor hund. Dorsetsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Corfe Castle.

Hurrel Barrow, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 5 m. S.E. from Egremont.

Hursley, Buddlesgate hund. Hampsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Winchester.

Hursley Lodge, Buddlesgate hund. Hampsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Winchester, was once the property, and for some time the residence of Richard Cromwell, Protector of England. In pulling down the old mansion, the dye of a seal was found, which proved to be the seal of the common-wealth of England, and supposed to be the identical one taken by Oliver Cromwell from the parliament.

Hurst, Sunning hund. Berksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Reading, is a very extensive parish, containing 4 liberties. In this parish is an almshouse, founded in 1682, by Mr. Barker, for eight single persons, who

each receive 6d. a day, and a gown once in two years.

Hurst, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 4 m. S. from Warrington.

Hurst, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S. from Hitchin.

Hurst, Shepway lathc, Kent; 5½ m. W. from Hithc.

Hurst, Salford hund. Lancash. 6½ m. E.N.E. from Manchester.

Hurst, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 8½ m. S.W. from Burton-upon-Strather.

Hurst, Ford hund. Shropsh. 9 m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

Hurst, Parslow hund. Shropsh. 5 m. S. from Bishops Castle.

Hurst, Cuttleston hund. Staffordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Brawood.

Hurst, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Coventry.

Hurst Castle, Christchurch hund. Hampshire; 4½ m. S. from Lymington, is situated near the extremity of an extraordinary natural causeway, or point of land, running 2 miles into the sea, in a south-east direction, and approaching the Isle of Wight within the distance of a mile. Compressed within these narrow limits, the tide rushes through the strait with redoubled force, and has deepened the channel to no lesser depth than 28 fathoms. The causeway itself, at high water, scarcely exceeds 200 yards in breadth, and is a sterile length of beach, covered with loose gravel, and pebbles. The side towards the Isle of Wight is a bold shore, beaten into ledges or terraces of pebbles by the violence of the waves; the other side, which is sheltered, is undulating, marshy, and undermined; forming the water, when the tide flows, into a smooth landlocked bay. This fortress was erected by Henry VIII. to defend the entrance of the channel, and has still a garrison; though since the rise of Portsmouth, and the station of a fleet at Spithead, the works have generally been neglected. Within the dreary walls of this castle, Charles I. was confined for several days in Dec. 1648, the month preceding that in which he was beheaded. Here also was imprisoned, during a period of thirty years, a Roman Catholic Priest, named Atkinson, who, to the eternal disgrace of this country, was condemned to perpetual confinement for merely exercising the duties of his function! He died in Oct. 1729, at the age of 74.

Hurst Castle, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 5 m. E. from Morpeth.

Hurst Courtney, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Snaith.

Hurst End, Newport hund. Buckinghamsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Newport Pagnel.

Hurst Green, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 3½ m. S.W. from Westerham.

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Hurst Green, Haslingde rape, Sussex; 9 m. N. from Battle. Fair, June 3, for pedlary and toys.

Hurst Green, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5 m. N.W. from Colehill.

Hurst Green, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W. from Barnsley.

Hurst, North, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N.E. from Morpeth.

Hurst, Old, Hurstingstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Huntingdon.

Hurst Park, Sanning hund. Berks. 4½ m. E. from Reading.

Hurst Pierpoint, Lewes rape, Sussex; 9 m. N.W. from Lewes. Fair, Aug. 10, for pedlary and toys.

Hurst Temple, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Snaith.

Hurst Warren, Eildestoe hund. Gloucestersh. 5½ m. S.W. from Newnham.

Hurst Wood, Hurstingstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 3½ m. N. from St. Ives.

Hurston Warren, Arundel rape, Sussex; 7 m. N.W. from Steyning.

Hurtmore, Godalming hund. Surrey; 2½ m. N.E. from Godalming.

Hurworth, Stockton ward, Durham; 3½ m. S.E. from Darlington; is situated on the acclivity of a steep hill, rising from the Tees, and commanding a beautiful, though not extensive view into Yorksh. This was the birth-place of the celebrated mathematician, William Emerson, who was born in 1701.

Hurworth, Black, Easington ward, Durham; 4½ m. N.E. from Sedgfield.

Hurworth, Red, Easington ward, Durham; 4½ m. N.N.E. from Sedgfield.

Husborne Crawley, Manshead hund. Bedfordsh. 2 m. N.E. from Woburn.

Husborne Park, Evingar hund. Hampsh. adjoining the W. side of Whitchurch.

Husborne Prior, Evingar hund. Hampshire; 2½ m. W. from Whitchurch.

Husborne Tarrant, Pastrow hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. N. from Andover.

Husby Hall, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Hustintres Martin, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. S.W. from Droitwich.

Hustrop Hall, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 4 m. E. from Leeds.

Hustwaite, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. S.E. from Thirsk.

Hustwaite, Broxow hund. Nottinghamsh. 4½ m. W.S.W. from Mansfield.

Huts Gill, Darlington ward, Durham; 11 m. N.W. from Barnards Castle; 3 m. N.W. from Middleton Teedale.

Hutscote, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 2 m. N.E. from Banbury.

Hutt, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. W.N.W. from Hindon.

Hutt, The, Fawley hund. Hampsh. 7 m. N.W. from Petersfield.

HUT

Hutt, The, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Mansfield.
Hutterbank, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Kendal.
Hutton, Leath ward, Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Penrith.
Hutton, Barnstaple hund. Essex; 4 m. W. from Billericay.
Hutton, Leyland hund. Lancash. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Preston.
Hutton, Calceworth hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. E. from Alford.
Hutton, Winterstoke hund. Somersetsh. 5 m. N.W. from Axbridge.
Hutton, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Ripon.
Hutton, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Stokesley.
Hutton, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.E. from Barnard Castle.
Hutton-in-the-Hole, Rydale wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Kirkby Moorside.
Hutton-on-Derwent, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S. from New Malton.
Hutton Ambo, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from New Malton.
Hutton Bonville, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.N.W. from North Allerton.
Hutton Bonville Hall, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from North Allerton.
Hutton Bushel, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Scarborough.
Hutton Cars, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N. from North Allerton.
Hutton Conyers, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Ripon.
Hutton Hall, Leath ward, Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Penrith. This manor was anciently held of the King in capite, by the service of maintaining the paling or fences of the royal forest of Plumpton, and holding the King's stirrup while he mounted his horse in Carlisle Castle. On the adjoining common, are the vestiges of a square fortification, called Collinson Castle: no tradition, either of its erection or demolition is remembered.
Hutton Hall, Barnstable hund. Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Billericay.
Hutton Hall, Leyland hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Preston.
Hutton Hall, Salford hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bolton.
Hutton Hall, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 6 m. E. from Wetherby.
Hutton Hull, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. E. from Ripon.
Hunworth, *Hang*, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 1 m. from Holt.
Hunworth, *Henry*, Fasington ward, Durham; hund. Gloucester.
Hunworth, *John*, Leath ward, Cumberland; 5 m. W. from Penrith. Here was born a N.E. from Middleton, who became conspicuous for his unshaken loyalty to Charles

HYD

II., and the share he had in his preservation after the fatal battle of Worcester: this eminent priest died in 1704, at the great age of 96, having ever received the pension settled on him by his royal master Charles I. through all the changes of government.
Hutton, *Little*, Salford hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.N.E. from Leigh.
Hutton Loaris, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Gisborough.
Hutton, *Middle*, Salford hund. Lancash. 4 m. S. from Bolton.
Hutton, *New*, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Kendal. Here is a considerable parochial library.
Hutton, *Old*, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. S.E. from Kendal: its church was re-built in 1753, and a school established in 1757.
Hutton Over, Salford hund. Lancash. 4 m. E. from Wigan.
Hutton Pagnel, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from Barnsley.
Hutton Park, Leath ward, Cumberland; 4 m. N.W. from Penrith.
Hutton Priest, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Burton-in-the-Moor.
Hutton Roof, Leath ward, Cumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Hesketh-Newmarket.
Hutton Roof, Lonsdale hund. Westmoreland; 3 m. S.W. from Kirkby Lonsdale.
Hutton Sand, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Thirsk.
Hutton Sand, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from York.
Hutton Seany, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S. from Thirsk.
Hutton Sheriff, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N.N.E. from York.
Hutton Sheriff Lodge, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from York.
Hutton Wansley, Ainsty liberty, Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Tadcaster.
Huxham, Wovford hund. Devonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Exeter.
Huxley Green, Eddisburgh hund. Cheshire; 7 m. S.E. from Chester.
Huxley Hall, Broxtow hund. Chesh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Chester.
Huyton, West Derby hund. Lancash. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Prescott.
Hyckham, Boothby Graffo hund. Lincolnsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Lincoln.
Hyckham North, Boothby Graffo hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. S.W. from Lincoln.
Hyde, Barrow hund. Dorsetsh. 3 m. S. from Bere Regis.
Hyde, Fordingbridge hund. Hamph. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Fordingbridge.
Hyde, Gore hund. Middlesex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Edgware.
Hyde, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Swinton.
Hyde, *The*, Hinkford hund. Essex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Sudbury.

Hyde Chapel, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 4 m. N.E. from Stockport. This place is also called *Goose Crow*, and is a neat modern village having obtained its name from a chapel of discenters, which, with a solitary house, were the only structures here till within these 40 years. The place now resembles a small town, the houses ranging along the sides of the road, for nearly a mile.

Hyde Hall, Harlow hund. Essex; 3½ m. S. from Bishops Cleeve.

Hyde Park, see London.

Hyde Still Farm, Godalming hund. Surrey; 2½ m. S. from Godalming.

Hyland, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 3 m. S.W. from Chelmsford.

Hylands, Becontree hund. Essex; 5 m. W.S.W. from Ramford.

Hym Hill, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Barnsley.

Hythe, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 9 m. N.E. from Lymington.

Hythe, see *Hythe*.

Hythe End, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Staines.

Hythe Ferry, Christchurch hund. Hampshire; 9½ m. N.E. from Lymington. Here is the ferry to Southampton.

I.

IBBERTON, Whiteway hund. Dorsetsh. 7½ m. W.N.W. from Blandford Forum.

Ible, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 3½ m. N.W. from Wirksworth.

Ibstock, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 6 m. S.E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Ibstock Grange, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 7½ m. S.E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Icombe, Oswaldslow hund. Worestersh. 3½ m. S.E. from Stowe-on-the-Wolds.

Ickburgh, Grimshoe hund. Norfolk; 7 m. S.W. from Watton.

Ickenham, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. N.E. from Uxbridge.

Ickford, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. N.W. from Thame.

Ickford, Little, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N.W. from Thame.

Icklefield, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N. from Hitchin.

Icklefield Green, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N. from Hitchin.

Icklesham, Hastings rape, Sussex; 2½ m. S.W. from Winchelsea.

Ickleton, Witleesford hund. Cambridgesh. 4 m. S.W. from Linton. Fair, July 22, for horses and toys.

Icklingham, All Saints, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. S.E. from Mildenhall.

Icklingham St. James's, Lackford hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. S.E. from Mildenhall.

Ickhill, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. N.N.W. from Thame.

Ickwell, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordsh. 3½ m. W. from Biggleswade. Fair, April 5, for cattle of all sorts.

Ickworth, Thingoe hund. Suffolk; 3 m. S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds. Fair, Whit-Monday, for pedlary and toys.

Ida Mount, Gallow hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. N.W. from Fakenham.

Idbury, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 5½ m. N. from Burford.

Iddeleigh, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 4 m. N.E. from Hatherleigh.

Idesford, Exminster hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Cudleigh.

Iden, Hastings rape, Sussex; 3 m. N. from Rye.

Iden Green, Scray lathe, Kent; 4 m. N. from Cranbrook.

Iderchoy, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 7 m. E. from Ashbourn.

Idle, Exminster hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S.W. from Exeter.

Idle, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N. from Bradford.

Idle, a river in Nottinghamshire, rising in Sherwood Forest, and running through the northern parts of the county, to the edge of Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire, and there joins the Trent.

Idiacombe, West Mendham hund. Hampshire; 3 m. S.W. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Idlicote, Kingston hund. Warwicksh. 6½ m. S.W. from Kineton.

Idmiston, Alderbury hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. S.E. from Amesbury.

Idmorth, Finch Dean hund. Hampsh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Havant.

Ifield, Ford lathe, Kent; 4 m. S. from Gravesend.

Ifield, Bramber rape, Sussex; 6½ m. N.E. from Horsham.

Ifield Court, Bramber rape, Sussex; 7 m. N.N.E. from Horsham.

Ifield Green, Bramber rape, Sussex; 1½ m. N.E. from Horsham.

Ifley, Bullington hund. Oxfordsh. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Oxford. Here is a most remarkable Font in the parish church, consisting of one block of marble, containing a leaden basin, 3 feet in diameter, and supported by 4 short thick pillars.

Iford, Lewes rape, Sussex; 2½ m. E. from Lewes.

Iford, Estub and Everley hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. S.W. from Bradford.

Iford Bridge, Christchurch hund. Hampshire; 2½ m. W. from Christchurch.

Ightfield, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Whitchurch.

Ightham, Ford lathe, Kent; 4½ m. N.E. from Sevenoaks.

Ightham Court, Ford lathe, Kent; ½ m. N.E. from Sevenoaks.

Iken, Plumage hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. W. from Aldborough.

Iken Hall, Plumage hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. W. from Aldborough.

Ikenild Street, one of the four Roman highways running through the island: it extended from Yarmouth in Norfolk, the eastern part of the kingdom of the Iceni, (from whom it derived its name,) to Barley in Hertfordshire, giving in its course, name to several villages, as Ickworth, Icklingham, and Ickleton. From Barley to Royston it divides the counties of Cambridge and Hertford. From Ickleford it runs by Tring, crosses Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, passes the Thames at Goring, and extends to the west part of England.

Ilbury, Weotton hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. W.S.W. from Deddington.

Ilchester, Tintinhull hund. Somersetsh. 122½ m. W.S.W. from London, contains 138 houses, 817 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. The right of election was first granted to this town in 23 Edward I. and vested in the bailiff, capital burgesses, and inhabitants not receiving alms, who amount to 100. It is situated on the river Yeo, over which it has a stone bridge of two large arches; and principally consists of three large and one smaller streets; of the former, one leading to Shepton Mallet, Bath, &c. runs from the north-east to the south-west, and branches off at the town-hall to the south-west and south-east, being again intersected by the smaller street. It is indifferently built, but contains an ancient good church, town-hall, and a strong plain county gaol, erected on Mr. Howard's plan. The corporation consists of a bailiff, 12 burgesses, a constable, and sub-bailiff. The ancient manufacture of this place was thread lace, which has much declined, and has given way to a small silk manufactory. The trade is chiefly produced by the extensive sale of corn and malt; and in its vicinity immense quantities of grain are grown. The charities consist of an alms-house for 6 poor men, and a woman to take care of the dwelling; and several smaller annual benefactions. Ilchester, in the time of the Romans, was an important station, and was by them called Ischalis.

they had here a castle, now in ruins, which was originally encompassed with a double wall and ditch, the traces of which are quite visible. At the Norman conquest it was a city of note, containing within its walls 107 burgesses, and 6 churches, all of which, together with their lands and revenues, were bestowed by the conqueror upon his chaplain and chancellor Maurice, afterwards promoted to the see of London. The ancient town was an oblong square 300 paces in length, and 300 in breadth, standing conformably to the Fosse-way, passing through the town from the north-east to the south-west. A vast number of coins, both British and Roman, have been found here, and have been distributed among the curious. The Fosse-way retains its name, running through the principal street, and the pavement of the original ford across the river may still be seen, on the west side of the bridge, which is composed of immense flag stones. Ilchester gave birth to the celebrated philosopher, Roger Bacon, commonly called Friar Bacon, who in the unlightened age in which he lived was considered as a magician; and here also Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe was born. *Fairs*, Monday fortnight before Easter, July 2, Aug. 2, for all sorts of cattle. *Market*, Wednesday.

Ilchester to Langport Canal passes through the several parishes of Ilchester, Northover and Somerton, hamlet of St. Denis, the parish of Tintinhull, the hamlets or tithings of Milton Wildcomb, Longload, and Bowerhinton, all in the parish of Mortock, the parishes of Long Sutton and Muchelney, and of Huish-Episcopi, Langport, and Bury Rivell. This navigation renders the Yeo or Ivel navigable from Ilchester to Bicknell bridge, from whence a canal is cut into the drain called Portlake Rhine, in the parish of Langport, and continued to the river Parret, below Great Bow Bridge, in the same parish.

Ilidorton, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. S. from Wooler.

Ilesden, Augustine lathe, Kent; 5 m. S.E. from Canterbury.

Ilford, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 4 m. S.E. from Lewes.

Ilford, Becontree hund. Essex; 9 m. N.W. from Barking, 6½ m. E.N.E. from London, is situated on the river Roding, having the high road to Chelmsford passing through it: on each side the houses are ranged, forming an handsome street, and containing amongst a number of good houses, two very excellent inns. Here is an hospital for the relief of 6 paupers, each receiving an annual pension of 2l. 5s. 6d. At Valentine house in this vicinity, is a remarkable vine, planted on the outside of the hot-house, but hav-

ing its branches trained within ; which in some particular season has produced grapes to the amount of 300*l.* worth ; after supplying the table of the owner of the estate (Sir Charles Raymond,) 120*l.* and in the poorest years 44*l.* 1*s*.

Iford Bridge, Beconton hund. Essex ; 1½ m. N.W. from Barking.

Iford, Little, Beconton hund. Essex ; 2½ m. W.N.W. from Barking.

Ifrecombe, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 206½ m. W.S.W. from London, containing 455 houses, and 1,838 inhabitants, is situated partly at the bottom of a steep acclivity, and partly up the sides of it, on the borders of the Bristol channel. A number of good houses, chiefly for the accommodations of strangers in the summer season, range along the side of the harbour, and the remainder stretch for nearly a mile in length to the west of it. Its government is vested in a mayor, bailiffs, &c. It derives considerable trade from the herring fishery in the Bristol channel, from the number of ships employed in the mackerel fishery, and considerable emolument from the pilotage of homeward-bound ships, in its coasting trade, and in its yards for repairing and building vessels. The peculiar situation and safety of the harbour, occasion many vessels to put in here, when it is dangerous for them to enter the mouth of the Taw for Barnstaple. In consequence of this circumstance, many merchants of the latter place transact their business here. Nature and art seem to have jointly combined in forming the harbour, which appearing like a natural basin, is almost surrounded by craggy heights, overpread with foliage. On the three sides the rocks rise with a semicircular sweep ; and on the fourth a bold mass of rock stretches nearly half way across the mouth of the recess ; affording protection to the little cove from the northern tempests. This rock rises nearly to a point ; and on the top is erected a lighthouse, serving merely for the purpose of pointing out the mouth of the harbour. Along the side of the same rock, to the opening of the harbour, runs an artificial pier, judiciously constructed to prevent the accumulation of sand, so that by the joint assistance of the natural barrier and this piece of masonry, ships of 230 tons burthen may ride completely land-locked, afloat from flood to ebb, and perfectly safe from all the violence of the weather. Previous to the year 1731, the pier was 850 feet long ; but the violence of the sea having nearly destroyed it, the Parliament then passed an act for repairing and enlarging it and the harbour. As a bathing-place, it is now frequented, and the accommodations are tolerably comfortable ; to this is added a daily inter-

with the opulent town of Swansea, on the Welsh coast, by means of a packet, sailing every other tide. *Market*, Saturday.

Hgare, Chelmsford hund. Essex ; 6½ m. S.W. from Malden

Hilston, Morlet a hund. Derbysh. 9½ m. N.E. from Derby.

Hitchall St. Andrew, Wangford hund. Suffolk ; 3½ m. S.E. from Bungay.

Hitchall St. John, Wangford hund. Suffolk ; 2 m. S.S.E. from Bungay.

Hitchall St. Lawrence, Wangford hund. Suffolk ; 3 m. S. from Bungay.

Hitchall St. Margarets, 3½ m. S.S.W. from Bungay.

Hitley, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.W. from Otley, though now a small village, was in ancient times a considerable town. Here is a spring, issuing from the side of a mountain, which formerly drew much company to the place during summer.

Hilton, East Hang wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from Masham.

Hilgh Brent, Babergh hund. Suffolk ; 1½ m. E. from Lavenham.

Hilgh Monks, Babergh hund. Suffolk ; 2 m. S.W. from Bildeston.

Illes, a river in Pembrokeshire, running into the Irish sea, between St. Nonos and Portlairs.

Ilidgo Green, Northwich hund Chesh. 3 m. S.E. from Sandbach.

Iltinghurst, Hlgh, Blackheath hund. Surrey ; 5½ m. S.E. from Godalming.

Ilington, Grimshee hund. Norfolk ; 6½ m. N.E. from Thetford.

Ilingsworth Chapel, Morley wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from Halifax.

Illogan, St. Penwith hund. Cornwall ; 3 m. N.W. from Redruth. In this parish is a copper mine called Cook's Kitchen, esteemed the richest in the county.

Ilston-on-the-Hill, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 8 m. S.E. from Leicester.

Ilmer, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Princes Risborough.

Ilmington, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 4 m. N.W. from Shipston-on-Stour.

Ilmington Hills, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. W. from Shipston-on-Stour.

Ilminster, Abdick hund. Somersetsh. 135½ m. S.W. from London, containing 366 houses, and 2,445 inhabitants, is situated at the intersection of two great roads, the one from London to Taunton, the other from Bristol to Exeter, along which the streets are chiefly ranged. The buildings more particularly worthy of notice are, the church, an elegant gothic building, and an handsome newly-built market-house and shambles. The chief manufacture consists of narrow cloth, of which they annually make about 1,000 pieces. Here is an excellent chaps-

school, well endowed and founded by Edward VI. The vicinity of this town is remarkably pleasant, being surrounded by beautiful orchards, and the neighbouring eminences commanding very extensive prospects over great part of the county, as well as parts of Herefordshire and Devonshire. *Fair*, last Wednesday in Aug. for horses, bullocks, sheep, pigs, and cheese. *Market*, Saturday.

Ipsrahm, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 6½ m. N.W. from Nantwich.

Itington, Teignbridge hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Ashburton.

Itley, East, Compton hund. Berks. 54½ m. W. from London, containing 114 houses, and 512 inhabitants, is a small town, situated in a pleasant valley in the centre of a range of downs, extending across the county from Aston to Wantage. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. This town is celebrated for its sheep-market, which is supposed to be the largest county market in England; it commences on the Wednesday in Easter-week yearly, and continues to be holden every alternate Wednesday till mid-summer. The market has of late years become of the first importance, not less than 20,000 sheep having been sometimes sold in one day. The annual average is upwards of 250,000, comprising lambs, tegs, wethers, and ewes. These are principally purchased for the farmers of Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, in which counties they are afterwards fattened for the London market. *Fairs*, Wednesday in Easter-week, and every other Wednesday till July, for pedlary and toys; Aug. 26, for sheep and lambs; first Wednesday after Sept. 29; Wednesday after Oct. 17; Wednesday after Nov. 12. *Sheep-Market*, every Wednesday fortnight, from Easter to Mid-summer.

Itley, West, Compton hund. Berks. 6½ m. S.E. from Wantage.

Itton, Glamorgansh. 7 m. S.W. from Swansea.

Itney, Dengy hund. Essex; 3 m. S.E. from Maldon.

Ilton, Abdick hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. N. from Ilminster.

Imber, Heytesbury hund. Wiltsh 6 m. N.E. from Warminster.

Imington, North Sax. hund. Cambridgesh. 3 m. N. from Cambridge, has a very singular pulpit of an oblong shape, in which the minister both reads prayers and preaches; this pulpit has not any sounding board, and perfectly resembles a narrow gallery. This small village is rendered memorable by the singular case of one of its female inhabitants, who lost her way in the inclement winter of 1799, and was overwhelmed in a snow drift, where she continued nearly 3 days

and nights, but was at last discovered alive, and survived her confinement several months.

Ince, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 6½ m. N. from Chester.

Ince, West Derby hund. Lancash. 6 m. S.W. from Ormskirk.

Ince Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 1 m. S.E. from Wigan.

Inchborough, Longtrees hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. S.W. from Stroud.

Indian Queen, Pydar hund. Cornwall; 3 m. S. from St. Columb Major.

Ing Head, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. W. from Richmond.

Ing, New, West ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. N.W. from Orton.

Ing, Old, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 7 m. N. from Settle.

Ings, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 6½ m. N.W. from Kendal.

Ings Grass, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 7½ m. N.W. from Kendal.

Ings Load, East ward, Westmoreland; 3 m. N.N.W. from Kirkby Stephen.

Ingham Lodge, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap. Yorksh. 8 m. S.W. from Hawes.

Ingatestone, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 6 m. S.W. from Chelmsford, is a considerable village, and was formerly a market town, built on each side of the high road leading from Romford to Colchester: the inns are good, and afford excellent accommodation to travellers: the church is chiefly remarkable for several elaborate monuments of the Petre family, who have been great benefactors to the parish, having among other things erected and endowed an almshouse for 7 women and 3 men. *Fair*, Dec. 1, for Scotch and Welsh cattle, which is much attended by graziers, who buy large numbers of lean stock here.

Ingatestone Hall, Chelmsford hund. Essex; 6½ m. S.W. from Chelmsford.

Ingbirchworth, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. W. from Barnsley.

Ingerham, Hastings rape, Sussex; 5 m. S.W. from Battel.

Ingestry, Pirchill hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. E.N.E. from Stafford.

Ingestry Hall, Pirchill hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Stafford.

Ingham, Aslaoce hund. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. N.N.W. from Lincoln.

Ingham, Happing hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. S.E. from North Walsham. *Fair*, Monday after Whit-Monday, for horses, and petty chapmen.

Ingham, Thedwestry hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. N. from Bury St. Edmunds.

Ingliston, Wormelov hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. N. from Ross.

Ingloburn, Coleridge hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S.W. from Totness.

Ingloby, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 7 m. N.E. from Burton-on-Trent.

Ingley, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.W. from Gishborough.

Ingley-under-Ardsif, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.W. from Stokesley.

Ingley Cross, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 7 m. S.W. from Stokesley.

Ingley Barwick, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N.W. from Stokesley.

Ingley Hill, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.W. from Stokesley.

Ingley Manor, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 7 m. E. from Gishborough.

Inglesay Brook, Nantwich hund. Chesh. 6½ m. E. from Nantwich.

Inglesham, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. 2 m. N. from Highworth.

Ingleton, Darlington ward. Durham; 6 m. S.W. from Bishops Auckland.

Ingleton, Staincliffe and Ewercross wap. Yorksh. 10½ m. N.W. from Settle.

Ingleton Hall, Staincliffe and Ewercross wap. Yorksh. 10 m. N.W. from Settle.

Ingmathorpe, Claro wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N. from Ripley.

Ingmire Hall, Staincliffe and Ewercross wap. Yorksh. 2 m. W. from Sedburgh.

Ingo, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. S.W. from Thornbury.

Ingoldby, Lawress wap. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.W. from Lincoln.

Ingoldithorpe, Smethden hund. Norfolk; 8 m. N.N.E. from Lynn Regis.

Ingoldsmills, Candlehoe wap. Lincolnsh. 8 m. N.E. from Wainfleet.

Ingoldby, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 6½ m. E. from Leicester.

Ingoldby, Beltsloe wap. Lincolnsh. 4 m. N. from Corby.

Ingoll, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N. from Preston.

Ingram, Tiverton hund. Devonsh. 5 m. N.W. from Tiverton.

Ingram, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 9 m. S. from Wooler.

Ingrams Lane, Morley wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S. from Bradford.

Ingrave, Barnstable hund. Essex; 3½ m. S.W. from Billericay. Here is a new church erected at the sole expence of Robert James, Lord Petre.

Ingrave Hall, Barnstable hund. Essex; 4 m. W.S.W. from Billericay.

Ingress, Sutton lathe, Kent; 3 m. E. from Dartford.

Ingston, Teignbridge hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. S. from Chudleigh.

Ingwood, Humbleyard hund. Norfolk; 4 m. S.W. from Norwich.

Ingworth, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 2 m. N. from Aylham.

Inherhall Dam, Basethwaite hund. Nottinghamsh. 5½ m. E. from Mansfield.

Inholmes, Lambourn hund. Berks. 3 m. N. from Hungerford.

Inhurst Green, Kingsclere hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N.E. from Kingsclere.

on, Oswaldslow hund. W. Derb. 4 m. W. from Alcester.

Inkberd, Searisdale hund. Derbysh. 3½ m. E. from Chesterfield.

Inkling Green, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 11 m. E. from Garstang.

Inkpen, Kitchbury Bagle hund. Berks. 3½ m. S.E. from Hungerford.

Inkton, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 3½ m. S. from Bromyard.

Inn, Langtree hund. Oxfordsh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Wallingford.

Inn Grove, Augustine lathe, Kent; 2 m. S.W. from Margate.

Inn Bridge, Cardigansh. 1½ m. N.W. from Tregaron.

Inn Port, Glamorgansh. 15 m. S.W. from Swansea.

Inskip, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 4 m. N.E. from Kirkham.

Inston, Esmington hund. Derensh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Bideford. Here is a quay, at which all goods imported to the opposite town of Appledose must be landed. Lately some very comfortable lodging-houses have been erected here, for the accommodation of summer visitors, who make this a place of resort for sea-bathing.

Intack, Alledale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2 m. S.E. from Ireby.

Intack, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 6 m. S.E. from Ashborn.

Intack, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 3½ m. S.W. from Winster.

Intack House, Staincliffe and Ewercross wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. S.W. from Hawes.

Intack, New, West ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. N.W. from Orton.

Invention, New, Offlow hund. Staffordsh. 3 m. N.W. from Walsall.

Invil Common, Godalming hund. Surrey; 2½ m. N.W. from Haslemere.

Inwardleigh, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Ockhampton.

Inworth, Lenden hund. Essex; 4 m. S.S.E. from Coggeshall. The small church of this parish is remarkable for being in a great measure erected with Roman bricks intermixed with flints, as well as for containing a Roman mosaic pavement, and other antiquities.

Ion, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 5 m. S.E. from Ampthill.

Iping, Chichester rape, Sussex; 2½ m. N.W. from Midhurst.

Ippelen, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S. from Newton Abbots.

Ippolets, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. S.S.E. from Hitchin.

Ipsden, Langtree hund. Oxfordsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Wallingford.

Ipsley, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 6 m. W. from Henley-in-Arden.

Ipsley Lodge, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 7½ m. W. from Henley-in-Arden.

Ipsden, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 8 m. N.W. from Great Marlow.

Ipsden House, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Great Marlow.

Ipsden Street, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 8½ m. N.W. from Great Marlow.

Ipsden, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. N. from Chendale.

Ipsden Edge, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 4 m. S.E. from Leek.

Ipswich, Liberty of Ipswich, Suffolk; 69½ m. N.E. from London, contains 2,321 houses, 11,377 inhabitants, and returns 2 members to Parliament. This privilege was conferred in 23 Edward I. and the right of election vested in the bailiff, portmen, commonalty, and freemen not receiving alms, amounting at present to 600: without the presence of the portmen at the great court holden for making freemen, the said court cannot be holden. This town is situated on the river Orwell, being about one mile in length, and ½ of a mile in breadth, forming a part of a circle round the bend of the river: it is an ancient but well-built place, the principal streets being paved, lighted, &c. The number of parish-churches amounts to 12, though the town formerly contained 21. The principal buildings consist of the town-hall; shire-hall, in which the assizes and sessions are holden, it being the county town; a palace belonging to the bishops of Norwich; and an hospital for lunatics. The civil government is enjoyed by the body corporate, consisting of 2 bailiffs, a recorder, 12 portmen, (of whom the bailiffs are two) a town-clerk, 2 chamberlains, 2 coroners, and 24 common-council men; the bailiffs and 4 of the portmen being justices of the peace. Ipswich enjoys several privileges, which are peculiar to it alone; such as passing fines and recoveries, trying causes criminal and civil, and even crown causes: they appoint the assize of bread, beer, &c.: no freeman can be obliged against his consent, to serve on juries out of the town, or bear any office for the king, sheriffs for the county excepted; nor are they obliged to pay any tithes or duties in any other part of the kingdom: they are entitled to all waifs, strays, and goods cast on shore, within their admiralty jurisdiction, which extends to the Essex coast beyond Herwich, and on both sides of the Suffolk coast. The trade of this town is still very considerable, (but has been much greater;) and for the accommodation of the port, its quay and custom-house are both most conveniently situated; the objection however of its being a tide harbour, and the employment of vessels of too great a burthen, have materially in-

jured the commerce of the port. The Greenland fishery is still prosecuted with success, as well as the corn and coasting trades; of corn alone, immense quantities are annually shipped for the metropolis; ship building still flourishes, but not to its former extent, which has given rise to a considerable timber trade for the use of the royal dock-yards. The manufactures of broad cloth and canvas are at an end; and matting, and spinning for the Norwich merchants, are the only ones of any account at present. The shipping trades of the port, besides a little coasting, consist chiefly of those to Greenland and London: for the former it is most commodiously seated, the same wind serving, to take them out of the harbour, and to the Greenland seas; and as the neighbouring country is remarkably productive of fine wheat and other grain, vast quantities are annually shipped for the London market. *Fairs*, May 4, for lean cattle and toys; May 18, for cattle; July 25, for toys; Aug. 8, for horses; 22, for lambs; Sept. 25, for butter and cheese. *Markets*, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, which are uncommonly well supplied with every kind of provision, at a reasonable rate.

Irby, Bradley Haverstoe wap. Lincolnsh. 5 m. N.E. from Caistor.

Irby, Candleshoe wap. Lincolnsh. 3 m. N.W. from Wainfleet.

Irchester, Higham Ferrers hund. Northamptonsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Higham Ferrers, is an ancient fortification of an oblong square, inclosing about 18 acres within a stone wall, in which tessellated pavements, coins, and other Roman antiquities, have been frequently found.

Irden Hill, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 1 m. N. from Haltwhistle.

Irby, Wirrall hund. Chesh. 4½ m. N.W. from Parkgate.

Irby, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 3 m. S.E. from Kirkby Lonsdale.

Irby, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 1½ m. S. from High Irby.

Irby, High, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 303 m. N.N.W. from London, containing 73 houses, and 358 inhabitants, is a very ancient, but inconsiderable market town, situated near the source of the river Ellen: the general aspect of the surrounding country is naked, but not unpleasant; the soil is fertile. Here is a charity-school. *Fairs*, Feb. 24, Sept. 21, for horses, horned cattle, and pedlary.

Ireland, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Biggleswade.

Ireland, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N.E. from Kington.

Ireland Cross, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 7 m. N.E. from Drayton.

Ireland Green, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 2 m. S.E. from Enfield.

Ireton Kirk, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Wirksworth.

Irford Abbey, Walscroft wap. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. E.N.E. from Market Rasen.

Irish Hill, Kintbury Eagle hund. Berksb. 4½ m. E.S.E. from Hungerford.

Irk, a river in Lancashire, running into the Irwell at Manchester.

Irlam, Salford hund. Lancash. 8½ m. W.S.W. from Manchester.

Irlam-o'-the-Height, Salford hund. Lancash. 3½ m. N.W. from Manchester.

Irlam Green, Salford hund. Lancash. 10 m. S.W. from Manchester.

Irtham, Beltsloe wap. Lincolnsh. 2 m. N.E. from Corby.

Irmingham, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Grimby.

Iron Acton, Thornbury hund. Gloucestersh. 3½ m. N.W. from Chipping Sodbury, has now a very considerable coal work, and was formerly noted for the iron ore dug here, and for its numerous works used in finishing the iron for market. *Fairs*, April 25, Sept. 13.

Iron Bridge, Wenlock franchise, Shropshire; 5 m. N.E. from Much Wenlock, is remarkable for having been the first erection of the kind in the island; from its having been considered a kind of artificial curiosity, and from the picturesque scenery of the Avon over which it is thrown, has been for many years constantly visited by the curious; as an effort of great mechanical genius, it has certainly every claim to attention, but is far surpassed, in every point of view, by the bridge at Bishops Cleeve. See *Colebrook Dale*, and *Shropshire*.

Iron Green, Ford lathe, Kent; 4½ m. E. from Maidstone.

Iron Mill, Oswestry hund. Salop. 3 m. N.E. from Oswestry.

Iron Mills, Godalming hund. Surrey; 4 m. S.W. from Godalming.

Iron Mines, Lousdale hund. Lancash. 2½ m. S.W. from Ulverstone.

Iron Peartree Wells, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 11½ m. S. from Croydon; 2 m. S. from Godstone.

Iron Street, Ford lathe, Kent; 5 m. E.S.E. from Maidstone.

Irons Bottom, Reigate hund. Surrey; 2½ m. S. from Reigate.

Irons Hill Lodge, New Forest, Hampsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Lyndhurst.

Irshope, Darlington ward, Durham; 2½ m. N.W. from St. John's Weardale.

Irstead, Tonstead hund. Norfolk; 7½ m. S.S.E. from North Walsham.

Irthlingborough, Huxloe hund. Northamptonsh. 4 m. N.E. from Wellingborough.

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Irt, a river in Cumberland, running into the Irish Sea below Carlisle.

Irtton, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Scarborough.

Irtendale, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N. from Ravenglass, is situated on the side of the river Irt, and is noted for a species of muscle, containing small pearls. Here a pearl fishery was established under the sanction of a patent, but never turned out to any considerable advantage.

Iron, a river in Brecknocksh. running into the Wye at Buallt.

Irwell, a river in Lancash. running into the Mersey at Flixton.

Isal, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. N.E. from Cockermouth.

Isal Hall, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N.E. from Cockermouth.

Isced, Caernartheush. 6 m. S. from Caernarthen; 3½ m. N.N.W. from Kidwelly.

Isced Chapel, Denbighsh. 4½ m. E.S.E. from Wrexham.

Isced Hall, Flintsh. 13½ m. S.E. from Wrexham.

Isella, St. Penbrokesh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Narberth.

Isfield, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 6 m. N.N.E. from Lewes.

Isham, Orillingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 3½ m. N. from Wellingborough.

Isherton, Heytesbury hund. Wiltsh. 6½ m. S.E. from Warminster.

Ishmaels, St. Caernartheush. 3 m. W.N.W. from Kidwelly.

Isis, a river rising in Wiltshire, on the borders of Gloucestershire, and flowing through only a small part of Wiltshire, begins to be navigable for boats at Cricklade; but after running in a serpentine manner about 4 miles, to Castle Eaton, it passes the town of Lechlade, dividing the counties of Oxfordshire, and Berkshire, in its whole remaining course; and running through Oxford, where it is joined by the Charwell, passes Abingdon, and above a mile below Dorchester unites with the Thames, and forms the noble river Thames.

Isker, or *Isis*, a river in Brecknocksh. running into the Usk.

Isle, Stockton ward, Durham; 3½ m. W.S.W. from Sedburgh.

Isle, The, Shrewsbury liberty, Shropsh. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Shrewsbury.

Isle, Abbots, Abbdick hund. Somersetsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Ilminster.

Isle, Brewers, Abbdick hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. N. from Ilminster.

Islebeck, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Thirsk.

Isleham, Staploe hund. Cambridgesh. 30

7½ m. E.S.E. from Ely. This manor was held by Florentia Frances, under a very singular tenure, viz. by finding the Earl of Arundel whenever he came to Heringsmere in war time, a small piece of bacon on a lance, and a gilt pair of spurs.

Isle Kirk, Allderdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. S. from Wigtown.

Isleworth, Isleworth hund. Middlesex; 1 m. S. from Brentford, is a delightful village, pleasantly situated on the Thames, and contains many elegant villas inhabited by families of opulence and distinction. The church is a neat modern structure, having a venerable tower which belonged to the ancient church.

Islington, High Peak hund. Derbysh. ¾ m. S.W. from Whistler.

Islington, Omulston hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. N. from London, is a large and populous village; and from the great increase of buildings, will shortly join the metropolis. As the New River winds in a beautifully serpentine course through this village, vast numbers of elegant villas have been erected on its banks, which render it one of the most delightful places in the kingdom. The charities, which are numerous, and the workhouse, which is extremely commodious and well regulated, do infinite credit to the opulent inhabitants.

Islington Abbey, Hartington hund. Huntingdonsh. ½ m. E. from Ramsey.

Islington with Tunes, Freebridge Marshland hund. Norfolk; 4½ m. S. W. from Lynn Regis.

Isle, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 5½ m. W. N. E. from Oxford, is noted for being the birth-place of Edward the Confessor, who was here baptised. The chapel in which the ceremony was performed, was tolerably entire till Cromwell's usurpation, when it was converted to the meanest purposes. Here is a good charity school. By the late inland navigation, this village enjoys a navigable communication with almost every considerable sea-port in England, as well as all the chief manufacturing towns.

Islip, Hazloe hund. Northamptonsh. 1 m. N.W. from Shropton.

Ismael, St. Pembrokehund. 10 m. S.W. from Haverford-Weist.

Ismeaton, Pembrokehund. 1½ m. S.E. from Haverford-Weist.

Isom, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 7½ m. E.N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Issey, St. Pydar hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. S.S.E. from Padstow.

Isington, Alton hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Alton.

Iston, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. W.N.W. from Ellesmere.

Iston Rufe, Caldecot hund. Monmouthsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Chepstow.

Istwith, a river in Cardiganah, running into the Irish Sea, below the Rydal.

Istrad, a river in Denbighsh. running into the Clwyd, below Whittechurch.

Itchell, Croadal hund. Hampsh. 3½ m. E. from Odiham.

Itchenor, West, Chichester rape, Sussex; 4½ m. S.W. from Chichester.

Itching, or *Alre*, a river in Hampsh. rising at Chilton Condover, near Alresford, thence running S.W. to the city of Winchester, where it begins to be navigable till its fall into Southampton Water.

Itching, or *Irthing*, a river in Northumberland and Cumberland, falling into the Eden.

Itching, Abbots, Bountisborough hund. Hampsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Winchester.

Itching, Stoke, Bountisborough hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. N.W. from New Alresford.

Itchingfield, Bramber rape, Sussex; 3 m. S.W. from Horsham.

Itchingwell, Evingar hund. Hampsh. 2 m. N.W. from Kingsclere.

Itchington, Long, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Southam; although now a village, was in ancient times one of the most considerable towns in the county. Between this place and Horbury, Fremund, son of Oda, was treacherously killed, and buried in his father's palace.

Itchington, Old, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 5½ m. N.E. from Kington.

Itchington, Upper, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Southam.

Itensfield Street, Leath ward, Cumberland; 8½ m. S.S.E. from Carlisle; 3½ m. W.S.W. from High Heakett.

Ithon, a river in Radnorsh, running into the Wye.

Ithon Bridge, Radnorsh; 4½ m. N.N.W. from Buallt.

Itteringham, South Erpingham hund. Norfolk; 4 m. N.W. from Aylham.

Itton, Caldecot hund. Monmouthsh. 2½ m. W. from Chepstow.

Itton Court, Caldecot hund. Monmouthsh. 2½ m. W. from Chepstow.

Ive Gill, Leath ward, Cumberland; 8 m. S. from Carlisle; 3½ m. W. from High Heakett.

Ivel, a river which rises in Hertfordsh. and passing Baldock and Biggleswade, falls into the Ouse a little above Tempsford.

Iver Place, Bray hund. Berks. adjoining the S. side of Maidenhead.

Iser, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Colnbrook. Fair, July 10, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

Iver Green, Stoke hund. Buckinghamsh. 2 m. W.S.W. from Uxbridge.

Ives, St. East hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. S.W. from Callington.

Ives, St. Penwith hund. Cornwall; 276½ m. W.S.W. from London, contains

620 houses, 2,714 inhabitants, and returns two members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in 8 Mary, and the right of election vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, who at present amount to 180. The houses are principally ranged in one long street, branching off at the south end into two smaller ones, and are in general but mean buildings. The church is low, but spacious; and from its situation near the shore, is frequently covered by the spray of the sea; especially in high tides and tempests. The government of the town is committed to a mayor, recorder, 12 capital, and 24 inferior burgesses. The chief articles of exportation are slate and pitchforks. The latter are in most seasons taken in the bay in abundance; and at the time of large draughts, it is usual for all the inhabitants to contribute their assistance: shops are deserted; and if it should be Sunday, even the church is likewise abandoned. Here is a grammar-school, founded by Charles I. *Fairs*, Saturday before Advent, for cattle. *Market*, Saturday.

Ives, St. Hurstingstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 59 m. N. from London, containing 480 houses, and 2,099 inhabitants, is situated on the river Ouse, over which there is an handsome stone bridge. The streets consist of 3 principal ones, which are extremely irregularly disposed, without containing any building particularly worthy of notice, although the whole town is nearly of modern erection. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, the neighbourhood being remarkably fertile. Here Oliver Cromwell rented a farm, prior to his being chosen a Burgess for Cambridge. *Fairs*, Whitmonday, Oct. 10, for cattle of all sorts, and cheese. *Market*, Monday.

Ivy, St. Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.E. from Keighley.

Iveaton, Chester ward, Durham; 9 m. N.W. from Durham; 3 m. N.N.W. from Lanchester.

Ivetsey Bank, Cottleston hund. Staffordsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Penkridge.

Ivey Bridge, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Askridge.

Iwel, or *Iwel*, a river in Bedfordsh. running into the Ouse at Tempsford.

Iwil, a river in Somersetsh. running into the Parret, near Langport.

Ivinghoe, Cotlow hund. Buckinghamsh. 33 m. N.W. from London, is a small market town, situated in rather an unfruitful soil; a circumstance, probably, that has retarded those improvements, which the considerable antiquity of the place would otherwise have given reason to expect. By the formation of the Grand Junction Canal, which passes at a short distance from this place, it is presumed, that Ivinghoe and its neighbourhood may gain considerable advantages. The town

consists of two small streets, one of which goes through the place, and the other branches off at right angles. The church is a neat ancient structure, and remarkable for its fine ring of bells. The only manufacture consists of lace-making, in which nearly 1000 females are employed. *Fairs*, May 6, Oct. 17, for cows, sheep, and hogs. *Market*, Saturday.

Ivington, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Leominster. Here is a strong fortification, divided into two parts by a more modern entrenchment than the outer works. This is supposed to be the camp occupied by Owen Glendwr, on his retreat before the army of Prince Henry.

Ivington Court, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Leominster.

Ivy Bridge, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 6 m. E. from Plympton Earle, derives its name from a small bridge of one arch, which is covered with ivy, and stretches across the river Erme. This village is beautifully situated in a romantic dell, which, from its rattling river, wooded accompaniments, and picturesque scenery, excites the admiration and attention of almost every traveller. This impetuous mountain torrent, after forming various cascades, and dashing through many rocky chasms, passes on to the English channel. The accommodations are far superior to any thing the traveller could expect in such a secluded spot. A manufacture of paper is carried on here, of the more common kinds.

Ivy Chapel, Sherwell hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Barnstaple.

Ivy Church, Shepway lathe, Kent; 2½ m. N.W. from New Romney.

Ivy House, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Ayrham.

Ivy House, Lifford hund. Devonsh. 7½ m. N.N.E. from Llanconston.

Ivy House, Lexden hund. Essex; 6 m. W. from Colchester.

Ivy House, Winstree hund. Essex; 7½ m. S.E. from Colchester.

Ivy House, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. adjoining the west side of Chippenham.

Iwade, Scray lathe, Kent; 2½ m. N.N.W. from Milton.

Iwerne Minter, Sixpenny Hanley hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. E. from Sturminster Newton.

Iwring, see *Erwing*.

Ixworth, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 7½ m. N.E. from London, containing 137 houses, and 827 inhabitants, is a neat town, consisting of two streets, through the principal of which the high road from Bury to Betsdale passes. Ixworth was well known to the Romans, as is evinced by the Roman coins frequently found here. *Market*, Friday.

Ixworth Priory, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; adjoining Ixworth.

Ixworth Thorpe, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. N.W. from Ixworth.

J.

JACK GREEN, Blackburn hund., Lancash. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Blackburn.

Jackland, Portbury hund. Somersetsh. 9 m. W.S.W. from Bristol.

Jackling, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 1½ m. S.W. from Pontefract.

Jackson, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 3 m. S.E. from Chesterfield.

Jackson's Tower, Henbury hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. N.W. from Bristol.

Jacob's Green, Brixton hund. Surrey; 7½ m. S.S.W. from London; 1 m. S.S.W. from Tooting.

Jacobstone, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 7½ m. S.S.W. from Stratton.

Jacobstone, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Hatherleigh.

Jaggard's House, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 7½ m. E.N.E. from Bath; 2½ m. E. from Box.

Jakes Hall, Tendring hund. Essex; 2½ m. E.S.E. from Manningtree.

Jamies, St. West Derby hund. Lancash. 1 m. S.S.E. from Liverpool.

Jamieson, Penbrokehsh. 6½ m. E. from Pembroke.

Jankes Green, Ixendon hund. Essex; 5½ m. E.S.E. from Halstead.

Jardin Farm, Reigate hund. Surrey; 2½ m. S.E. from Capel.

Jarbury Green, Titchfield hund. Hampshire; 5½ m. W.N.W. from Fareham.

Jarrel's, or *Gerrards Cross*, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Uxbridge.

Jarrow, Chester ward, Durham; 2½ m. S.W. from South Shields, was formerly a place of considerable consequence, though till lately only consisting of a few mean cottages, an ancient church, and the ruins of a monastery. It may now be considered as advancing to importance, a very extensive colliery having been opened here in September 1802, by Mr. Temple, who has erected an handsome mansion for his own residence, and a row of low houses, extending in a curved line for upwards of half a mile on the Newcastle road, for the abode of the pit-men; here also are a school for children, a seminary for females, a fever-house, and an hospital; all for the benefit of those families employed by Mr. Temple, and supported at his sole expense. The ancient monastery of Jarrow repeatedly suffered under the plundering incursions of the Danes, and also during the wars between the sovereigns of that nation and those of the Saxons, whilst contending for mastery; but it is particularly celebrated for having been the residence of the venerable Bede, who was born in the village, and whose chair is

still most carefully preserved in the vestry of the church. About one mile west of Jarrow is a well, still called *St. Bede's*, to which it was customary almost as lately as the middle of the last century, to convey diseased children, and after dropping in a crooked pin, to dip them for the recovery of their healths: round the well also, on every Midsummer eve, was a great resort of the neighbouring people, with bonfires, music, and dancing.

Jarrow Quay, or *Jarrow Slake*, Chester ward, Durham; 2½ m. W.S.W. from South Shields, extending on the north-east towards Shields, and uniting with the Tyne, appears at high water like a capacious bay; but when the tide is out, it is left dry, and admits the passage of carriages round its whole extremity. This, we are informed by ancient authors, was the principal port of Egfrid, King of Northumberland, and where his entire navy lay moored: it has since been washed full of sand, and is not at present of any use; though various schemes have been projected to render the ground of service. Its extent from east to west is nearly a mile; its breadth about half a mile.

Jason Hill, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. E.N.E. from Chesham.

Jay, The, Parslow hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Knighton.

Jealous Hill, Wargrave hund. Berks. 6½ m. W.S.W. from Windsor.

Jerckham, Augustine lathe, Kent; 4½ m. E. from Canterbury.

Jeffery's Rake, Chester ward, Durham; 6 m. N.N.W. from Stanhope.

Jeffreston, Pembrokehsh. 4 m. S.S.E. from Narberth.

Jeffries Green, Tendring hund. Essex; 10 m. S.S.W. from Harwich.

Jenkin Chapel, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5 m. N.E. from Macclesfield.

Jenkin's Green, Cookham hund. Berks. 3 m. E. from Workingham.

Jenkin's Land, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S. from Godstone.

Jenkin's Pool, Caernarthensh. 1 m. N.W. from Llanelly.

Jericho, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 4½ m. S.E. from Melton Mowbray.

Jerrom Farm, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. N.W. from St. Alban's.

Jersey, Isle of, Hampsh. in the diocese of Winchester, is situated about 25 leagues south from the continent of Britain, 5 leagues west from Cape Carteret in Normandy, 3 leagues south from Sarke; 7 leagues south-east from Guernsey, and 9 leagues south from Alderney. It is of an oblong figure, measuring 12 miles from

w.e.t. to east, and 6 from north to south, in circumference between 35 and 36; and in point of extent nearly equal to, but somewhat larger than Guernsey: elevated like that, but on the opposite side declining from south to north. The cliffs on the side fronting Guernsey being 40 or 50 fathom in height, but on the south it is almost level with the sea. The country is beautifully diversified with little hills, warm vallies, and towards the sea with pleasant plains. The soil also varies much, in some places gravelly, in others sandy; but the greatest part is a deep, rich, fertile mould; with scarcely any spot in the island which can be called barren. This island is better watered than Guernsey, abounding every where with rills, rivulets, and springs. The produce of this island is much the same with that of Guernsey; the pasture so sweet, that no country in Europe can boast of richer milk, or finer butter: grain of all kinds, and particularly a sort of wheat called *froment-tremais*, from its being sown in the latter end of May, and reaped in the beginning of August. But what chiefly distinguishes this island at present, are its orchards, which are very well fenced, regularly planted, and commonly yield immense quantities of fruit. On the south of the island the sea seems to have encroached upon the land, and to have swallowed upwards of 6 square miles, making a very beautiful bay, between 2 and 3 miles broad, and nearly the same in depth. In the east corner of this bay stands the town of St. Helier, very pleasantly situated, having a prospect open to the sea, covered with hills to the north, with meadows between them and the town, through which runs a copious and delightful stream. The streets are open and well built, with an handsome square in the centre, and well accommodated in point of markets, and every other thing contributing to the convenience of the inhabitants, who amount to above 2,000. Here a pier has been lately raised, which is a great advantage to the port. But the principal haven is on the other side, in the west corner of the bay of St. Aubin, from which it receives its name. It is about half the size of St. Helier, chiefly occupied by merchants and masters of ships; and most of the buildings being new, make a very neat and elegant figure. A little to the east of the town a rock rises up in the sea, upon which the fort of St. Aubin is erected; to which the inhabitants having joined a well-built pier, their haven is now equally secured against the fury of the winds, and the insults of an enemy. Within the pier, a sixth-rate just floats at a dead weap, and a vessel of 200 tons at all times; but ships of superior size must lie without, in the road, where

there is good anchorage; and the whole bay being a fine, clean, hard sand, renders the intercourse between the two towns, which are about three miles distant, perfectly easy. There are besides these, several other havens of less note; as St. Brelade's Bay, at the back of St. Aubin's; the great bay of St. Owen, taking in the greatest part of the west side of the island, where the largest ships may ride in 12 and 15 fathoms, safe from all but east winds. La Crevasse is a port only for boats; Greve de Lecq, and port St. John, are also small havens on the north side; where is likewise Bonnenut. On the east is the bay of St. Katherine's, and the harbour of Rosel; to the south of which lies the famous Mount Orgueil Castle; to the south-west lies the haven de la Chausee; to the east of St. Aubin's bay is the port de Bar. All these are covered with breast-works, well defended by cannon. Formerly the chief employment and dependence of the inhabitants was placed in agriculture, but now every house has its orchard, and there is such abundance of fruit, that in a good year, between 20,000 and 30,000 hogs-heads of cyder are made here. Their great manufacture is the same with that of Guernsey, the working up of their wool, and 4,000 tods which by Act of Parliament they are empowered to import annually from England. The articles chiefly manufactured are stockings. In ancient times they depended greatly upon their fishery, in which they are much inferior to Guernsey. In war-time, several privateers are fitted out by the inhabitants of the island, by which immense riches are frequently gained. For the defence of the island, they have two troops of horse, five regiments of infantry, and a fine train of artillery, exclusive of what is in their several castles, and on the redoubts and breast-works upon their coasts, amounting in the whole to 113 eighteen-pounders, given by King William to the island, in 1692. There are always regular troops in Elizabeth Castle, and in Fort St. Aubin; and in time of war, they have commonly a body of forces from England. The whole number of inhabitants is computed at about 25,000, all of whom, (with a very few exceptions) are natives of the place. Originally, all these islands were under the jurisdiction of one great Officer, styled sometimes Lord, sometimes Bailiff, and sometimes Guardian of the Isles. At present the government of Jersey is vested in the Governor or his Deputy, and the Bailiff, who are appointed by the King. The former is at the head of the state, and of the military government: the latter is the chief magistrate, and presides the Governor in courts of justice, but no where else; and is entrusted with the custody, and under certain restrictions, with the

use of the great seal; he has likewise his lieutenant. There are also 12 justices of the peace, elected by the people; an attorney-general; solicitor-general; high sheriff; recorder; 2 under sheriffs, and a keeper of the rolls. Every parish has its constable, which is a triennial office of great honour and trust; each constable having under him 2 lieutenants, and 12 sworn assistants. There is also in every Vinton, a Vintonier: these officers execute justice, suppress disorders, levy all taxes, and with very little expence to the public. In the States of the Island, the Governor or his Deputy presides, having first called them together; and he has also a negative voice. They pass laws, raise money, naturalize strangers, and appoint deputies to carry addresses or representations on their behalf to the crown. This island is governed by its own laws, but an appeal lies to the King in Council. The lands and estates descend in gavel-kind. The steady and intrepid courage which the inhabitants have often displayed when attacked, have induced several monarchs to confer very extraordinary marks of their favour. Henry VII. gave them his sanction for the erection of two free-schools; Queen Elizabeth honoured them with larger and more explicit charters than any of her predecessors; James I. redressed several grievances; King Charles I. gave lands for the endowment of three fellowships in as many colleges at Oxford; King Charles II. sent a mace, with a most honourable inscription, to be carried before the magistrates of the island; King William III. gave all the artillery requisite for their breast-works and other fortifications; and they have deserved and received many benefits from the crown in succeeding reigns.

Jervise, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from Masham.

Jervise Abbey, West Hang wap, Yorksh. 5½ m. N.W. from Masham.

Jessor's Green, Ilkencford hund. Essex; 3½ m. N.W. from Braintree.

Jesson, Wowford hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S.W. from Moriton Hampstead.

Jessop's Well, Elmbridge hund. Surrey; 3 m. N. from Leatherhead. The medicinal properties of this spring are very nearly similar to those of Harrowgate.

Jernington, Revensey rape, Sussex; 3 m. N.W. from East Bourne.

Job's Hill, Darlington Wood, Durham; 4½ m. N.N.W. from Bishop's Auckland.

Job's Well, Caermarthenh. 1½ m. W. from Caermarthen.

Jockey House, Bassetlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3 m. S.S.W. from East Retford.

Jockey House, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.S.E. from Huddersfield.

Josland Farm, Wootton hund. Surrey;

6 m. S.S.W. from Dorking; 2½ m. S.S.E. from Abinger.

John's Cross, Hastings rape, Sussex; 4½ m. N. from Battle.

John's, St. Roborough hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Saltash.

John's, St. Glamorgansh. adjoining the N.W. end of Swansea, and although a distinct parish, is now considered a part of that town.

John's, St. East Mendham hund. Hampshire; 7 m. E.N.E. from Newport; ¾ m. S.W. from Ryde, Isle of Wight.

John's, St. Edwinstree hund. Hertfordsh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Standon; 2 m. E. from Great Horstead.

John's, St. Clackclose hund. Norfolk; 5½ m. W.S.W. from Swaffham.

John's, St. Straforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 10 m. S.S.W. from Doncaster.

John's, St. West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N. from Richmond.

John's, St. Chyney, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Newport.

John's, St. Chapel, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. E.S.E. from Keswick.

John's, St. Common, Lewes rape, Sussex; 4½ m. S. from Cuckfield.

John's, St. Green, Lewes rape, Sussex; 3½ m. S. from Cuckfield.

John's, St. Kell, Bulmer wap. Yorksh. 9 m. N. from York.

Johnson Hall, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 1 m. S. from Eccleshall.

Johnston, Pembrokesh. 4½ m. S. from Haverford-West.

Jolly Butchers, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 4 m. S.S.W. from Enfield.

Jordanston, Pembrokesh. 4 m. S.W. from Fishguard.

Jow Hole, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. N.W. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Joyce Grove, Ewelme hund. Oxfordsh. 6½ m. E.S.E. from Wallingford.

Judd's House, Scray lathe, Kent; ½ m. N.W. from Faversham.

Julian's St. Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 1½ m. S.S.W. from St. Albans.

Julkens, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Baldock.

Juliett, St. Leaneath hund. Cornwall; 5 m. N.N.E. from Camelford.

Jumper House, Christchurch hundred, Hampsh. 2 m. W.N.W. from Christchurch.

Junction Canal, Grand, begins at Bramstow, in Northamptonshire, on the borders of Warwickshire, and at the extremity joins the Oxford Canal: from Bramstow it passes a tunnel, and its course is between Wotton and Daventry, with a cut one mile and a half to the latter place. Leaving Long Breckby to the left, passes through Weedon, by Lower Heyford, Bugbrook, to Gayton, where it goes off by a cut five miles to Northampton. From Gayton it passes Hillsworth, and through a

tunnel to Stoke; then passes Grafton and Cosgrove, a little below which a branch goes off to Stone; Stratford, of one mile and a half; below this is the junction of the River Ouse, which it crosses; then passes Great Dinford, and is distant from Newport Pagnell about one mile: it then passes Little and Great Wolston, Woughton, Simpson, through the town of Fenny Stratford, by Stoke Hammond, Sudbury, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard, Marworth, Iynghoe, Pottesham, Tring one mile and a half distant, Aldbury, Northchurch; close to Berk-Hempstead, Hemel-Hempstead about a mile distant; King's Langley, whence through a short tunnel it goes by Grove Park, and Cashiohary Park, to Rickmansworth; a little before which a branch of two miles goes to Watford. From Rickmansworth it runs parallel with the river Colne, which it crosses several times to Uxbridge; from thence it goes by Cowley and Hillingdon, Drayton, Harlingford, Cranford Park, Norwood, and Osterley Park; where intersecting the river Brent, it falls into the Thames between Brentford and Sion House, completing a course of 90 miles, with 796 feet lockage, and through three tunnels, the highest level being upwards of 400 feet above the Thames! This canal has been further extended from Norwood, and passes through Northolt, Greenford, Perivale, Apperton, Willesden, Acton, Hammersmith, Kensington, and St. Luke's, Chelsea, to Paddington, thus opening a cheap and easy conveyance, as well for passengers, as for supplying provisions to the populous parishes of St. Mary-le-Bone, Paddington, and the western and north-western parts of the metropolis, from the counties of Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Leicestershire; and also a direct communication for the carriage of all manufactured articles from the several manufacturing towns in the north, north-east, and north-west parts of the kingdom; and will

apply at a reduced price, lime and other manure to the lands upon the line of the intended cut, and will be of great public utility.

Junction of the Thames and Severn Canal. This navigable canal begins at Wallbridge, near Stroud (at the very place where the Stroud Navigation ends), and proceeds to very near Lechlade on the river Thames, being a distance of 30 miles, $7\frac{1}{2}$ chains; of which, from Stroud to Sapperton, is 7 miles, 3 furlongs, with a rise of 241 feet 3 inches. Sapperton tunnel is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; from hence to Upper Saddington and the branch to Gloucester, 9 miles and $8\frac{1}{2}$ chains; and its level from Upper Saddington to Lechlade is 13 miles, 4 furlongs, and 9 chains, and with a fall of 130 feet 6 inches. The connection of the river Thames with the Severn, by means of this canal, and also with the internal parts of the kingdom, by the Oxford and Coventry Canals, which lead to Birmingham, and also the counties of Stafford, York, Chester, and even to Westmoreland, forms a line of communication with the capital, of the greatest importance, and which cannot but excite a prodigious spirit of enterprise.

Juniper Hall, Copthorne and Egham hund. Surrey; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Dorking.

Juniper Hill, Lexden hund. Essex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Colchester; 1 m. S. from Dedham.

Jury, Wehtree hund. Herefordsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Hereford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Wornbridge.

Jury Farm, Woking hund. Surrey; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Guildford; 3 m. W.N.W. from Egham.

Just, St. Penwith hund. Cornwall; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Penzance. Here are some fine Druidical circles, encompassing a vast amphitheatre.

Justice Town, Eakdale ward, Cumberland; 3 m. S.S.W. from Longtown.

Justinian, St. Chapel, Pembrokesh. 2 m. W. from St. David's.

K.

KABER, East ward, Westmoreland; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Kirkby Stephen.

Kake Street, Scray lathe, Kent; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Canterbury; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Godmersham.

Kapwick, Tindale ward, Northumberland; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Hexham.

Karsley, Coventry county, Warwicksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Coventry.

Karsley Green, Coventry county, Warwicksh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Coventry.

Kaston, Pembrokesh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Haverford-West.

Kates Bridge, New hund. Lincolnsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Market Deeping.

Kates Cabbins, Normancroft hund. Huntingdonsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Peterborough, adjoining All Saints.

Kates Gore, Compton hund. Berks. 2 m. N.N.E. from East Hilary.

Kates Hill, Mamhead hund. Bedfordsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Dunstable.

Katharines, St. Anglescy; 3 m. E. from Beaumaris.

Katharines, St. Pembrookesh. 4½ m. S.W. from Fishgard.

Kayingham, Holderness, Yorksh. 4 m. N.W. from Patrington.

Kayley Hall, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. E.S.E. from Otley.

Kayton, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N. from Thirsk.

Kea, Powder hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. S.S.E. from Truro.

Keach, a river in Cardigansh. running into the Tivy below Kenarth.

Keudby, Manley wap, Lincolnsh. 6 m. S.S.W. from Burton-upon-Strather.

Keincoats, Bolingbroke soke, Lincolnsh. 4 m. S.W. from Spilshby.

Keat, East, Bolingbroke soke, Lincolnsh. 2 m. S.W. from Spilshby.

Keal, West, Bolingbroke soke, Lincolnsh. 3 m. S.W. from Spilshby.

Keame, East Goscoat hund. Leicestersh. 5½ m. E.N.E. from Leicester.

Kearswick, Lonsdale ward, Westmoreland; 1½ m. N.N.W. from Kirkby Lonsdale.

Keby, a river in Monmouthsh. running into the Uske near Abergavenny.

Kebeck, a river in Yorksh. running into the Nyde below Hargate.

Keckill Side, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. N. from Egremont.

Keddington, Louth Eke wap. Lincolnshire; 2 m. N.E. from Louth.

Keddington, Risbridge hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. E.N.E. from Haverhill.

Keddington Hamlet, Hinxford hund. Essex; 2 m. E. from Haverhill.

Kedle, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 6½ m. N.E. from Tideswell; 1½ m. S. from Hathersage.

Kedleston, Appletree hund. Derbysh. 2½ m. N.W. from Derby, is the celebrated seat of Nathaniel Curzon, Lord Scarsdale. Here is an handsome lun, built for the accommodation of those strangers whom curiosity may induce to view this elegant residence. In the park is a sulphurous well, very strongly impregnated, principally valued for its antiscorbatic qualities. When taken inwardly, it acts as a diuretic, and has given relief to persons afflicted with the gravel. It has also been found efficacious, from external application, in various cutaneous diseases, but more especially in ulcerous complaints. Over this well Lord Scarsdale has erected a neat building, having accommodation for bathing.

Kecby, Warborough hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. W.N.W. from Great Grimsby.

Keldler Head, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 14 m. N.W. from Bellingham; 9 m. S.W. from Buryass.

Keele, Pitchill hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. W. from Newcastle-under-Line.

Keele Hall, Pitchill hund. Staffordsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Newcastle-under-Line.

Keeley Green, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Bedford; 1 m. N. from Newton Wootton.

Keen End, Langtree hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Caversham.

Keen Thorp, Manley wap, Lincolnsh. 4 m. S. from Burton-upon-Strather.

Kier's Green, Dunmow hund. Essex; 5½ m. S.S.W. from Dunmow; 8 m. E. from Sawbridgeworth.

Kegidwa, Montgomerysh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Welch Pool.

Kejworth, West Goscoat hund. Leicestersh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Loughborough, is situated on a beautiful eminence, commanding an extensive prospect, near the river Trent, over which there is an elegant stone bridge, called Cavendish Bridge, because built at the sole expense of the Duke of Devonshire. *Fairs*, Feb. 18, Easter Monday, April 30, Oct. 10, for horses, cattle, and pedlary; the latter for toys, &c. only.

Keighley, Skyrack wap, Yorksh. 209 m. N.N.W. from London, containing 1,282 houses, and 5,745 inhabitants, is very pleasantly situated in a valley at the junction of two small brooks, which discharge themselves into the Aire, at the distance of a mile and a quarter N. from the town, by which means its goods are forwarded to every part of the kingdom. Keighley has a very neat appearance, the houses being wholly erected of stone, and covered with slate dug in the neighbourhood. The church is a plain substantial fabric, and the whole town has an uncommon air of comfort and cleanliness, arising principally from each house being supplied with water in stone troughs, from a never-failing spring on the west side of the town. The manufactures consist of the lighter kind of woollen goods, called stuffs, or new drapery. In the neighbourhood on a small plain, the only one in this very extensive parish, races are holden. *Fairs*, May 8, for horned cattle, brass, and pewter; Nov. 8, for horses, horned cattle, brass, pewter, pedlary, and toys.

Keirderock, Trigg hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. E.N.E. from Padstow.

Keisley, East ward, Westmoreland; 3 m. N.N.E. from Appleby; 4½ m. E.N.E. from Kerbythorpe.

Keckwick Hill, Bucklow hund. Chesh. adjoining the S.W. end of Daresbury; 5 m. S.S.W. from Warrington.

Keckwick Moor, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 4 m. S.W. from Warrington.

Keckworth, Loosebarrow hund. Dorsetshire; 2½ m. N.E. from Wareham.

Kelbarrow, Leath ward, Cumberland; 4½ m. N.W. from Penrith.

Kelcanker, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 2 m. S.S.E. from Helston.

Keld, West ward, Westmoreland; 9½ m. S.E. from Bampton; ½ m. W. from Shap.
Keld, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 8 m. N.N.W. from Askrigg; 2 m. N.W. from Muker.

Keldholme, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 1 m. S.E. from Kirkby Moorside.

Kelen, Ewias Lacy hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Kenderchurch.

Kelfield, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Selby.

Kelfield Low, Manley wap. Lincolnsh. 7½ m. N. from Gainsborough.

Kelham, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Newark.

Kelham Hall, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 1½ m. N.W. from Newark.

Kelke, Dickering hund. Yorksh. 4½ m. E. from Great Driffield.

Kelke, Little, Dickering hund. Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Great Driffield.

Kel'Green, Backlow hund. Chesh. 3½ m. S.E. from Knutsford.

Kell Green, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 5 m. E.S.E. from Altrincham.

Kellamoor, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 2½ m. S.W. from Kirkham.

Kellan, Cardigansh. 2½ m. N.E. from Llanbeder.

Kellbrook, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N. from Colne.

Kellen, The, Ewias Lacy hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. N.W. from Kenderchurch.

Kellerby, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N. from Leyburn.

Kellet, Netter, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 4½ m. N. from Lancaster.

Kellet, Over, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 6 m. N.N.E. from Lancaster. Near this place is a natural curiosity, called Dunal Mill Hole, which see.

Kelton, Sherwell hund. Devonsh. 10 m. N.E. from Barnstaple.

Keltry, Liffon hund. Devonsh. 4 m. S.E. from Launceston.

Kelling, Holt hund. Norfolk; 2½ m. N.E. from Holt.

Kellingley, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 7 m. S.W. from Selby.

Kellington, Osgoldnew, Yorksh. 5½ m. S.W. from Selby.

Kellington, or *Callington*, Lesnewth hundred, Cornwall; 208½ m. W.S.W. from London, contains 145 houses, 819 inhabitants, and returns two members to Parliament. This privilege was granted by Elizabeth, and the right of election vested in the freeholders and resident beneficial leaseholders, being rated, who at present amount to 62. The situation of this town is low and unpleasant; the houses are chiefly disposed in one broad street; but the buildings, with the excep-

tion of the church, are mostly mean and insignificant. The church is a spacious and towering fabric, almost wholly rebuilt about the middle of the 15th century. This borough is governed by a portreeve, chosen at the court leet of the lord of the manor; but it does not possess any charter of incorporation. Kellington is of considerably more importance than many other of the Cornish boroughs, for its manufactory of cloth furnishes employment to many poor people. On the highest part of Kengeston downs, near Kellington, is St. Kitts Hill; on the top of which a shaft has been sunk for digging tin. The prospect from the summit of this hill embraces a vast extent of country, comprehending both banks of the Tamar, the Hamoaze, Plymouth Sound, Mount Edgecumbe, and various other places. *Fairs*, May 4, Sept. 19, Nov. 12, for cattle. *Market*, Wednesday.

Kellae, Easington ward, Durham; 5½ m. S.E. from Durham.

Kelloe Hill, Easington ward, Durham; 5½ m. S.E. from Durham.

Kelyn, a river in Merionethsh. running into the Troweryn, soon after its rise.

Kellythorp, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.W. from Great Driffield.

Kelmarsh, Rothwell hund. Northamptonsh. 5½ m. S. from Market Harborough.

Kelmscott, Bampton hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. S.W. from Bampton-in-the-Bush.

Kels, Salford hund. Lancash. 3 m. N.W. from Manchester.

Kelsale, Hoxne hund. Suffolk; 1 m. N. from Saxmundham.

Kelsall, Eddisbury hund. Chesh. 8½ m. E.N.E. from Chester.

Kelsey, Shirberk hund. Lincolnsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Boston.

Kelsey, North, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Brigg.

Kelsey, South, Walsheoft wap. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. S.S.E. from Brigg.

Kelsdill, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Royston.

Kelsledge, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 7½ m. S.S.W. from Chesterfield.

Kelston, Bath Forum hund. Somersetsh. 3 m. N.W. from Bath.

Kelston House, Bath Forum hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Bath.

Kethwa, Louth Eske wap. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Louth.

Ketvreden, Flintsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Flint.

Kewick, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 4 m. W. from Wigton.

Kelthorpe, East hund. Rutlandsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Stamford.

Kelton, East hund. Rutlandsh. 4 m. S.W. from Stamford.

Kelverdon, Witham hund. Essex; 9 m. S. from Coggenhall, is a large village built

on each side of the high road leading from Chelmsford to Colchester. It is supposed that the massacre of the Danes began at this place. *Fair*, Easter-Monday, for toys.

Kelvedon Hall, Witham hund. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Coggeshall.

Kelvedon Hall, Ongar hund. Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Chipping Ongar.

Kelvedon Hatch, Ongar hund. Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Chipping Ongar.

Kellip, a river in Durham, running into the Were.

Ken's Green, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. N.N.W. from Henley-in-Arden.

Kemberton, Brimstrety hund. Shropsh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Shiffnall.

Kemble, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Malmesbury.

Kemble Wick, Malmesbury hund. Wiltsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Cricklade.

Kimbroke, Colnes hund. Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Ipswich.

Kemeys, Commander, Abergavenny hund. Monmouthsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Uske.

Kemeys, Inferior, Caldicot hund. Monmouthsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Newport.

Kemmer, Sutton lathe, Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Sevenoaks.

Kemlyn, Anglesey, 8 m. N.N.W. from Llanerch-y-Medd, is situated in the centre of a beautiful little bay. Here is a quarry of marble, similar to that imported from Italy under the name of Verde di Cariccia.

Kemlet, or *Camlet*, a river in Shropshire, running into the Severn below Chaebury.

Kemlet, a river in Denbighsh., running into the Tanot.

Kemp Street, Bramber rape, Sussex; 6 m. N.N.E. from Steyning.

Kempsey, Botloe hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Newent.

Kempsey Wood Green, Botloe hund. Gloucestersh. 3 m. N.W. from Newent.

Kempsey, Ogwalslow hund. Worcestersh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Worcester.

Kempston, Brightwell's Barrow hund. Gloucestersh. 2 m. S. from Fairford. This district is by some authors supposed to have been the place where a battle was fought about the year 800, between the Wiscii, or inhabitants of Gloucestershire, and the Walsatii, or inhabitants of Wiltshire, in which the latter were defeated.

Kempston Park, Basingstoke humbled, Hampsh. 3 m. S.W. from Basingstoke, was the birth-place of the celebrated Robert Park, Warden of New College, Oxford.

Kempston, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Bedford.

Kempston Hardwick, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Bedford.

Kempston West End, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Bedford.

Kempston Wood End, Redbornstoke hund. Bedfordsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bedford.

Kempstone, Lamditch hund. Norfolk; 6 m. N.E. from Swaffham.

Kempston, Parslow hund. Shropsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Bishop's Castle.

Ken, a river in Westmoreland, and Lancashire, running into the Irish Sea.

Ken, a river in Devonsh. running into the Ex, below Exeter.

Kenchester, Grixsworth hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. N.W. from Hereford, is now a small village, situated on the Ine, which runs into the Wye at Hereford. In the time of the Romans it was called *Magnu*, and was without doubt a place of consequence. The only remains of its once magnificent buildings, are a massive fragment of what is supposed to have been once a temple, and a part of an arch. A tessellated pavement, of tolerable workmanship, was discovered here in 1669, and a still finer about seventy years ago: various aqueducts or drains have also been found.

Kenchill, Scray lathe, Kent; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Tentenden.

Kencombe, Egerton hund. Dorsetsh. 7 m. E.S.E. from Beaminster.

Kencombe, Upper, Egerton hund. Dorsetsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Beaminster.

Kencott, Hampton hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. W.N.W. from Hampton.

Kenreck, West hund. Cornwall; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Fowey.

Kendal, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; $26\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from London, containing 1,421 houses, and 6,592 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the river Ken, over which it has two stone bridges, and one of wood. The main street leading from the bridge, slopes upwards to the centre of the town, and contracts itself into an inconvenient passage, where it joins another principal street, which falls with a gentle declivity both ways, is a mile in length, and of a spacious breadth. The entrance from the south is by another bridge, which makes a short awkward turn into the suburbs; after which, the town opens, and has a cheerful appearance. A new street has been lately formed from the centre of the town to the river, which has much improved the road through it for carriages. This town, though ancient, is in general well built, with evident marks of opulence, neatness, and cleanliness. The church, situated without the liberties, is a large handsome structure; and the town-hall, which has been lately repaired, is an elegant building: here the sessions for the peace for this part of the county, called the barony of Kendal, are holden. The government of the town, as granted by the last charter of King James I. is vested in a mayor, recorder, town clerk, 12

aldermen, 24 common councilmen, and 2 attorneys. The manufactures consist of cottons, coarse woollen cloths, linseys, druggets, bannets, serges, knit worsted stockings, hats, and leather; besides smaller ones of fish-hooks, wool-cards, scoring waste silk, &c. The tradesmen, who form seven companies, have each an hall; and the town daily increases in opulence, chiefly through the means of the canal lately formed, which opens a communication to Lancaster, and from thence through every part of England. The charities and meeting-houses are numerous; among the principal of the former, are the free grammar school, which is well endowed, and has exhibitions to Queen's college, Oxford; Mr. Sande's charity-schools for 50 boys and 80 girls, and the workhouse for the poor, which for neatness and economy exceeds most of the kind in the kingdom. *Fairs*, April 25, and 26, for horned cattle, sheep, and pedlary; Nov. 8, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. *Market*, Saturday, which is plentifully supplied with provisions, and at which vast quantities of woollen yarn are sold.

Kendal Green, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S. from Barnsley.

Kendal House, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N. from Great Driffield.

Kendals, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 0½ m. S. from Chesterfield; 2½ m. W. from Alfreton.

Kendall's Hall, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 6 m. S.S.E. from St. Albans; 2 m. N.N.W. from Hatree.

Kenderchurch, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Hereford.

Kendwell, Radnorsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Presteign.

Kenfig, Glamorganshire, 6 miles W. from Bridgend, though a mere struggling village, inhabited by labourers and small farmers, contains about 50 resident, and 70 out-dwelling burgeses, each of whom has a vote for the Glamorganshire boroughs. Great part of the land near the sea side, at this place, is overwhelmed with sand-hills, which are continually shifting by the violence of the winds.

Kenfig, High, Glamorgansh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Aberavon.

Kenfig House, Glamorgansh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Aberavon.

Kenford, Exminster hund. Devonsh. 3½ m. from Exeter.

Kenilworth, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 96½ m. N.W. from London, containing 418 houses, and 1,968 inhabitants, chiefly consists of one long straggling street, through which passes the road from Warwick to Coventry. The houses are for the most part ancient, and ill built. The manufactures, which are very considerable, consist of ribbons and gauzes. This town was, in ancient times chiefly

celebrated for its castle, park, and chace, the circuit of the whole including nearly five square miles. This immense demesne several times reverted, by the attainder of its noble owners, to the crown, and was as often bestowed on fresh favourites; one of whom, Dudley, Earl of Leicester, here entertained his royal mistress, Queen Elizabeth, with all the splendour and romantic pageantry which that age could produce, and to which that princess was so ridiculously attached. During the barons' wars, this fortress sustained a siege of six months, in which the decree, called *Dictum de Kenilworth*, passed, which mitigated the severity of the *Dictum de Winchester*. Here too, the unfortunate Edward II. was imprisoned by his queen and her favourites, prior to his inhuman murder in Berkeley castle. *Fairs*, April 30, Sept. 30, for cattle and pedlary.

Kenninga, Denbighsh. 10½ m. S.S.E. from Llanwrst.

Kenley, Condover hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Much Wenlock.

Kenly Bowling Green, Condover hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. W. from Much Wenlock.

Kenley Farm, Tandridge hund. Surrey; 4½ m. S.S.E. from Croydon.

Kenley House, Holderness, Yorksh. 3 m. S.E. from Beverley.

Kenn, Exminster hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S. from Exeter.

Kenn, Winterstoke hund. Smarsetsh. 10 m. N. from Axbridge.

Kennardington, Scray lathe, Kent; 2 m. N.E. from Appledore.

Kennardington Cross, Scray lathe, Kent; 2½ m. N.E. from Appledore.

Kennell, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 13 m. W.S.W. from Bellingham.

Kennell Park, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 11½ m. N.W. from Bellingham.

Kennerland, Hartland hund. Devonsh. 5½ m. E.S.E. from Hartland.

Kennerlen, Crediton hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. S.N. from Crediton.

Kennerley Great, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Kenners, East hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. W.S.W. from Launceston.

Kennet, a river in Wilts. which entering the county of Berks at Hungerford, passes Newbury, leaves the rich meadows off the south with divided streams, and flowing through Reading, gently winds among the adjacent meadows, and unites its waters with the Thames at Sunning.

Kennet, Staploe hund. Cambridgesh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Newmarket. Here is a good charity school.

Kennet and Avon Canal. This canal commences a little above Newbury, and runs parallel with the Kennet through Lord Craven's park to Kimbury, where it crosses the river Kennet twice, and goes

on to Dunn mill through the town of Hungerford, crossing the Kennet again about one mile above it; and again crosses that river at Froxfield, and below Great Bedwin, once more, from whence it proceeds to Crofton, where is the head of the river Kennet. It now goes through a tunnel two miles and three quarters long, from Crofton to Barbage, and comes out at Brimstade; thence it proceeds by Wootton Rivers, Wilcot, Stanton Barnard, Allington, going between South Horton and Bishop Cannings, to the Devizes, from thence between Upper and Lower Foxhanger, by Bulkington, Paxcroft, and Trowbridge, where it crosses the river Avon to Trowbridge; thence by Ladydown Farm, to Windbrook and Bradford, in Wiltshire; at Ancliffe Mills again crossing the Avon, and going on to Winsley and Limpley Stoke, where it again crosses the Avon, and proceeds by the side of that river beyond Bathampton, where the junction of the river Avon is completed. The entire length from Newbury to Bath is 60 miles, with 176 feet rise, and 369 feet fall. From this canal a branch is cut to Calne and Chippenham, proceeding between Upper and Lower Foxhanger, and passing near Bromham, and Sandbridge House, between Bewley Common and Laycock, to Great Lodge, from whence one cut goes to Calne, the other to Chippenham. The length of these cuts is 14 miles 5 furlongs, with 18 feet rise in the last half mile.

Kennet, East, Selkley hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. W.S.W. from Marlborough. Here are some Druidical remains, vulgarly called the Devil's Coits.

Kennet, West, Selkley hund. Wiltsh. 7 m. E.S.E. from Calne, has been long famous for the fine Wiltshire beer brewed here. In the neighbourhood is Silbury Hill, a very remarkable artificial mount, surrounded by a trench, supposed by Stukely to have been formed by the Romans.

Kennet House, Selkley hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. W.S.W. from Marlborough.

Kenninghall, Guiltcross hund. Norfolk; 3 m. E.S.E. from East Harling. Here was formerly a palace belonging to the Howard family, which continued their principal seat till the middle of the 16th century. The office of chief butler, at the coronation, is claimed in right of this manor. *Fairs*, July 16, Sept. 30, for rattle, pedlary, and toys.

Kennington, Horner hund. Berksh. 3 m. S.W. from Oxford.

Kennington, Scray lathe, Kent; 1½ m. N.E. from Ashford, continued a royal manor till the dissolution. *Fair*, July 5, for pedlary and toys.

Kennington Common, Brixton hund. Surrey; 2 m. S. from London. Here was formerly a palace belonging to many of

our Kings, who held it as Dukes of Cornwall; the manor even to this day forming a part of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Kennythorpe, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. S. from New Malton.

Kensal Green, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. W.N.W. from Paddington; 3½ m. W.N.W. from London.

Kensley, a river in Cornwall, running into the Tamar soon after its rise.

Kensington, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. W. from London, is a large and populous village, containing the seats of many of the nobility and others. Here is a royal palace, which was the favourite residence of the late Prince of Wales, father to his present Majesty. The gardens, which were laid out by Brown, form the most fashionable promenade in the vicinity of the metropolis, and are generally the resort of the first company.

Kensington Gore, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 1 m. W. from London.

Kensington Travel Pits, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; ½ m. W. from London.

Kensoms, Osborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 5 m. N.W. from Great Marlow.

Kenston, North Bradford hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. E. from Wem.

Kenswick, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 4 m. N.W. from Worcester.

Kensworth, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Dunstable. By the custom of this manor, every copyhold tenant pays 1d. fine on his admission to his copyhold, let the value of the land be what it may.

Kensworth Bury, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Dunstable.

Kent is a maritime county, situated in the south-easternmost part of Great Britain, and including the angle nearest to France, from which its nearest point is about 24 miles distant. Its figure is irregular, but approaches more to the trapezium than to any other. On the north, with the exception of a small tract on the Essex side, it is bounded by the river Thames: on the east and part of the south sides, it opens to the German Ocean, and British Channel; on the south it is skirted by Sussex; and on the west by Surrey. Its medium length from west to east is about 66 miles; its breadth about 26; and its circumference is nearly 174 miles. It contains 832,000 acres; 2 cities (Canterbury and Rochester); 1 county town (Maidstone); 5 lathe; 62 hundreds; 39 market towns; 408 parishes; 52,998 houses; 307,624 inhabitants; returns 10 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the shire, 2 for the city of Canterbury, 2 for the city of Rochester, 2 for Maidstone, and 2 for Queenborough; and the ecclesiastical jurisdiction is divided between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Rochester; the former having

eleven deaneries belonging to it, and the latter four. For local purposes, this county has been long divided into the two districts of East and West Kent: the eastern division contains the lathe of Sutton, Ford, and part of Seray; the western, Shepway, Augustine, and the remaining part of Seray: within these lathe are comprehended all the smaller divisions, as bailiwicks, hundreds, liberties, &c. In each of the great districts, East and West Kent, a court of sessions is holden four times every year, viz. twice originally, and twice by adjournment. The justices, though appointed for the whole county, generally confine their attention to that particular district in which they reside. The present flourishing condition of Kent has doubtless originated from the peculiar customs by which the descent of the landed property is regulated, and which are comprehended under the term *gavelkind*. The law of gavelkind comprehends the joint inheritance of all the sons to the estate of their father; and should the father survive, the inheritance devolves to his grandsons, if there are any, or else to his daughters. The partibility of this custom is not restrained to the right line of consanguinity; for all brothers may jointly inherit the estate of a deceased brother; and agreeably to the same rule, nephews and nieces, by the right of representation, are in their degrees entitled to the same division of property. The general aspect of Kent is very beautiful, arising from the inequality of the surface, the diversity of the scenery, and the variety of the verdure. The whole county, excepting the marshes and the weald, is a general cluster of small hills; two chains of which, higher than the rest, run through the middle of the county, from east to west, in general at about eight miles distance from each other, (though in some places much less) and extend from Surrey to the sea. These are called the Upper and Lower Hills, and are mostly covered with coppice and woodlands. The north range, and indeed the whole north side of the county, is composed chiefly of chalk and flints, as well as a large tract on the east coast: the southern range is chiefly of iron-stone, and rag-stone; more westerly, clay and gravel prevail on the eminences. This county has been, in the most approved modern survey, divided into eight districts, respectively comprehending, 1st, the Isle of Thanet; 2d, the upland farms of East Kent; 3d, the rich flat lands in the vicinity of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal; 4th, the hop grounds of Canterbury and Maidstone; 5th, the Isle of Sheppey; 6th, the upland farms of West Kent; 7th, the Weald of Kent; and 8th, Romney Marsh. The Isle of Thanet forms the north-east angle of Kent, from

the main land of which it is separated by the river Stour, and the water called the Nethergong: its length is about six miles, and its breadth about five. The district is in a very high state of cultivation, and of very remarkable fertility. The soil, though originally a light mould on a chalky bottom, having been greatly improved by the inexhaustible store of manure supplied by the sea. The whole island contains about 3,500 acres of excellent marsh land, and 23,000 acres of arable; those of the latter, which border on the marshes, are most productive though even the uplands are reckoned extremely fertile, through the excellent modes by which they are cultivated. The soil of the marshes is a stiff clay, mixed with sea sand and small shells. The marsh lands are principally applied to the fattening of sheep and cattle; the former, of the Romney Marsh breed, the latter mostly of the Welsh kind: many pigs are reared in this district. The farm-houses are in general good, and even elegant buildings, and the roads are in excellent order. The air in the higher parts is extremely healthy; but bordering on the marshes, subject to agues. The upland farms of East Kent, may be described as including an open and dry tract of land, lying between the city of Canterbury, and the towns of Dover and Deal; and another tract, inclosed with woods and coppice, extending from Dover, by Elcham and Ashford, to Rochester in length, and from the Isle of Sheppey to Latham in breadth. The former tract includes a great variety of soils; the most prevalent of which are, chalk, loam, cledge, hazel mould, and stiff clay; with intermixtures of flint, gravel and sand. The stiff clays are principally met with on the tops of the highest hills about Dover; the stony tract occurs in the vallies in the same neighbourhood, and about Stockbury, near Maidstone. The sheep, cattle, &c. are similar to those of the Isle of Thanet. The hop grounds are but few, the principal being almost confined to the parishes of Woodnesborough, Ash, and Wingham. The rich flat lands in the vicinity of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal, lie nearly on a level, are extremely fertile, and excellently managed, under a general system. These lands are almost entirely arable; the soils are a rich sandy loam, intermixed with a larger or smaller quantity of sand, and a stiff wet clay. In the vicinity of Sandwich are many orchards, which some years produce large quantities of good apples, most of which are carried by the coal vessels to Sunderland and Newcastle; the remainder is sent to the London market. The live stock is similar to that in the Isle of Thanet. The hop grounds, extending from Maidstone and

Canterbury, and from thence to Sandwich, are very productive, and under a good system of management, though the soils are different, as well as the kind of hops cultivated. The plantations have of late years been greatly increased, particularly in the vicinity of Maidstone, Faversham, and Canterbury. The plantations called the City Grounds extend through a circuit of two miles and a half round the latter city, and are estimated to include from 2,500 to 3,000 acres. The hops grown here, and in the grounds running hence to Sandwich, are very rich in quality, and in much request for their great strength; if well managed, they are also of a good colour. The most productive grounds are those which have a rich, deep, loamy surface, with a subsoil of deep loamy brick earth; and this kind of land forms the principal part of the plantations of East Kent; though there are some good grounds where the surface is very stony. Besides its hop grounds, the neighbourhood of Maidstone is celebrated for its apples, cherries, and filberts; many small fields being planted with different species of these fruits: it is also a very common practice to plant hops, apples, cherries, and filberts, all together. The Isle of Sheppey is separated from the rest of Kent by an arm of the sea, called the Swale, which is navigable for vessels of 300 tons burthen: its length is about eleven miles, and its breadth eight. About four-fifths of this island consist of marsh and pasture lands; the remainder is arable. The prevailing soil is a deep, stiff, strong clay, through which the plough can with difficulty be forced. The marshes have also a thick clay beneath, but covered with rich black vegetable mould; great numbers of sheep having been regularly fed on them for many years. The upland pastures are applied to the feeding of lambs and young lean sheep. On the best of the marsh lands the more forward sheep and cattle are fed: the sheep are mostly of the Romney Marsh breed; the cattle are almost wholly of the Welsh sort. The horses are of a kind which has been bred in the island immemorially, and somewhat smaller than those of the other parts of Kent. The sea frequently undermines, and gains ground on the cliffs skirting the north and north-east sides, and extending about six miles. The upland farms of West Kent include a great variety of soils, and are cultivated under various systems of husbandry. This district is more enclosed than the eastern part, and produces greater quantities of timber and underwood, particularly on the upper or westernmost side. The best cultivated tract in this division lying between Rainham and Dartford, is between five and six miles in breadth. Parallel with this, and of nearly

the same breadth, is the range of chalk hills extending from the sea near Folkstone, to Survey, near Westerham; and from being the most elevated land in the county, has obtained the local name of the Hog's Back of Kent: the soil on the flat top of this hill is a cold, stiff, stony clay. Between this hill, and the borders of the Weald, and confines of Surrey, the country is pleasantly diversified by hill and dale, the hill shelving in almost every direction. This part produces great quantities of hops and fruit, with some corn and grass; and also much timber and coppice wood. The sheep are mostly of the South Down kind: the waste and common lands of this district form an extent of many thousand acres. The turnpike roads are mostly in good condition, but the cross roads of West Kent are frequently impassable for carriages. The Weald of Kent is a considerable and remarkable tract, stretching along the south side of the county, from Romney Marsh to Survey: on the north it is bounded by the range of hills which enter the county near Well Street, and extends in nearly a due west direction to Sutton and Egerton, and thence stretches south-east to Hythe: on the south it extends to the confines of Sussex, and includes the Isle of Otway. The whole of this district was in ancient times a demesne of the Saxon kings; and there are still certain privileges annexed to the possession of the lands, which induce the proprietors to contend for their being within its limits. The Weald, when viewed from the adjoining hills which command the whole extent, exhibits a most delightful landscape, interspersed with small eminences, highly cultivated, and animated by farm houses, seats, and villages, promiscuously scattered among towering oaks and other trees. The soil is principally clay, with a substratum of marl: the highways are in general very indifferent, and frequently impassable for carriages even in tolerable weather: in winter, even horses cannot keep the main roads, but are obliged to pass along the narrow paved tracts that have been formed at the sides. Romney Marsh is an extensive level tract of rich land, lying on the south coast, and by itself comprehending about 24,925 acres; but when described, as it frequently is, in connection with Welland Marsh, adjoining it on the south-west, and Denge Marsh, which connects with the latter on the south-east, it includes about 43,346 acres; of these 16,489 are contained in Welland Marsh, and 2,942 in Denge Marsh. The whole level, however, is yet more extensive; for Guildford Marsh, which adjoins Welland Marsh on the west, comprises 3,265 acres: most of this latter tract is in Sussex. The marsh is defended against the violence of the sea by an

immense wall of earth, of vast strength, called Ditchurch Wall, extending in length somewhat more than 3 miles, and supported by a general rate levied over the whole. The soil of these spacious levels has been almost wholly deposited by the sea, and principally consists of fine, soft, rich loam, and clay, with a greater or less proportion of sea-sand intermixed. These marshes are almost entirely appropriated to the grazing and fattening of sheep and cattle, but chiefly to the former, which are bred and fed here in immense numbers, perhaps exceeding that of any other district in the kingdom. The breed of sheep kept here is peculiar to these marshes, and from them takes its name. The beautiful appearance of these levels in the summer season, when the entire surface is clothed with luxuriant verdure, and covered with numerous flocks of sheep, and droves of cattle, cannot fail to excite considerable interest in every observer. Romney Marsh has generally been considered as unhealthy; and probably this belief has operated to keep it thinly inhabited. The number of freeholds amounts to 9,000, independently of the large estates of the churches of Canterbury and Rochester, and of various corporate bodies: the copyhold and customary tenures are very few. The manufactures carried on in Kent are various, though not particularly extensive. The clothing trade, which once gave employment to great numbers of its inhabitants, is now nearly forgotten in the county. At Canterbury, muslins, brocaded silks, and stockings, are made; at Deptford and Whitstable are copperworks; at Stonar, in the Isle of Thanet, and likewise in the Isle of Grain, salt is manufactured; at Ospringe is an extensive manufactory for gunpowder, erected by government; and there is also another near Dartford, in private hands: in the Weald, bordering on Sussex, are various iron furnaces; and at Dartford and Crayford are mills for the manufacture of iron; at the latter place also are extensive works for the printing of calicoes, and spacious grounds for the bleaching of linen: at Sevenoaks are large silk mills; and at Boxley, near Maidstone, is the most extensive and curious manufacture of paper in Europe: paper is also made in the neighbourhood of Dartford, and of some other places. The various dock-yards at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, &c. give employment to numerous artisans in all the different branches of naval affairs; ship-building is also carried on at other places on the sea-coast. The religious houses in Kent were numerous, and their net annual income, at the dissolution, amounted to 9,000*l*. The Ro-

man Watling Street entered this county from London, and passed through Dartford, Rochester, Canterbury, and across Barham Downs to Dover. The number of castles that have been erected in this county is very considerable, and many of them yet remain either more or less perfect. Of these, the immense fortress of Dover may be regarded as the principal; and this is now garrisoned with a strong force, as are also several others on the sea coast; but most of the castles in the interior of the county are dismantled, and mouldering in ruins. The principal rivers that intersect or bound this county, are the Thames, the Medway, the Greater and Lesser Stour, the Darent, the Cray, and the Raversbourne. The Thames has a very important influence on the trade and commerce of this county, which it skirts on the north side, the entire distance from Deptford to the Nore. From Deptford, this first of rivers, passes the town and royal hospital of Greenwich; the buildings of which, with the adjacent country, compose a most delightful view, independent of the heartfelt interest which it excites, when regarded as the proud asylum of the brave defenders of their native land. Hence the river continues to flow in a bold sweep to Woolwich, an important dock-yard and arsenal; and proceeding towards Erith, has its prospects enriched by the plantations of Belvidere, the elegant seat of Lord Eurdley. Between Erith and Long Reach, the Thames receives the united waters of the Cray and Darent, and rolling onward in a semicircular course, flows between Tilbury and Gravesend in a broad stream about a mile over. Thence rapidly increasing in width as it proceeds, it winds through the channel called the Hope, and opening due east, passes the Isle of Grain, and flows into the German Ocean at the Nore, where it also mingles its stream with the waters of the river Medway. The Medway, which is more peculiarly a Kentish river, has four principal sources, only one of which is in this county; two of the others being in Sussex, and the third in Surrey. That branch which enters Kent from the latter county, rises in Bockingley parish; and having been joined by several rills, flows on to Laton Bridge, River Castle, and Penshurst, below which it is joined by one of the branches rising in Sussex; and being augmented by various smaller streams, proceeds to Tunbridge, through a very beautiful country. A little above this town the river separates into several channels, the north-west of which is navigable, and is again joined by the other branches about two miles below Tunbridge. Thence proceeding to Twyford Bridge and Yalding, it receives the united

waters of the two remaining principal branches; one of which flows from Waterdown Forest in Sussex, and is swelled by the Bewle and Theyse rivulets; and the other of which rises at Goldwell, near Great Chart, in this county; this also receives several lesser streams in its progress, and is increased by the waters of the former branch above Hunton. From Yalding, the Medway flows in a winding direction to Maidstone, and thence in a wildly devious channel, gradually augmenting in breadth and depth, it pursues its picturesque course to Rochester, where the scenery becomes eminently beautiful. Proceeding hence towards Sheerness, it passes Chatham, Upnor Castle, and Gillingham Fort; after which it gradually increases in width, and still preserving its meandering character, flows onward to the Thames, which it enters between the Isles of Grain and Sheppey, having first united its waters to those of the Swale. This river, and its numerous tributary streams, are calculated to overspread a surface of nearly 30 square miles in the very midst of Kent; and the country through which it flows abounds with most delightful prospects. The tide flows nearly as high as Maidstone; but at Rochester Bridge it is exceedingly rapid and strong; and below that all the way to Sheerness, a distance of about 20 miles, the bed of the river is so steep, and the reaches so convenient, that many of the largest line of battle ships are moored here, when out of commission, as in a wet dock, and ride as safely as in any harbour of Great Britain. The Medway was first made navigable to Tunbridge, about the middle of the last century, and the trade on the river is very great, including a vast variety of articles, many of them of the very first necessity, and which, before the navigation was completed, could only be obtained by a circuitous land carriage. The Medway is plentifully stored with fish of various species, and was in former times much celebrated for its salmon and sturgeon; the latter of which have left the river. The Greater Stour has two principal branches, both of which rise in this county: the first at Well Street, near Lenham; and the other among the hills between Liminge and Portling. These streams having their waters increased by several rivulets, unite near Ashford, where changing their course to the north-north-east, they flow in one channel by Spring Grove to Wye. Thence proceeding through a beautiful country, the Stour passes several villages in its way to Canterbury, through which it again flows in a divided stream, and unites a little below the city, having formed three small islands in its progress. Afterwards it proceeds in a north-east course to the Isle of Thanet,

where it anciently joined the Wantsume, which separated that isle from the main land, and was once so considerable, as to admit vessels of great burthen to pass through it in their way to the Thames, and thus afforded them a means of avoiding the danger and inconvenience of going round the North Foreland. The name, of the Wantsume is now nearly lost in that of the Stoure, which after directing a branch north-west from Sarre, flows to the east, and is joined by the Lesser Stoure, and thus united, continues its course between the isle and the main land to Richborough and Sandwich. In this part of its channel it flows in a complete semicircle, south-east by south, but having passed Sandwich, it suddenly winds to the north, and falls into the British Channel at Pepperness. That branch which directs its course north from Sarre, takes the name of the Nethergong, and being joined by a stream from Chisle, flows into the sea at Newhaven. The lesser Stoure rises in the neighbourhood of Liminge, and directing its course north, has its waters increased by several small rills, and sometimes by a temporary water called the Nailbourne, which after continued rains, or sudden thaws, issues from several springs, and forms a strong current. It afterwards flows along the west skirts of Barham Downs, and passing various pleasant villages in nearly a parallel line with the Greater Stour, falls into that river about a mile beyond Stourmouth; near which both rivers are supposed to have anciently flowed into the Wantsume. The Rother formerly called the Limeuse, rises at Gravel Hill in the parish of Rotherfield, in Sussex; and flowing east, becomes the boundary of this county below Sandhurst, and Newenden, after which it skirts the south side of the Isle of Oxney; and suddenly turning to the south, empties its waters into Rye Harbour. This river in ancient times flowed round the north side of Oxney Isle to Appledore, and thence on to Romney, where forming an harbour, it extended over a considerable part of Romney Marsh, and in that direction fell into the sea; but the waves rolling over this tract, during a dreadful tempest in the reign of Edward I. so altered the ancient channel, that the river was forced to take a new course; which it did by forcing a passage into the sea at Rye, from Appledore. The Darent rises on the borders of this county in Sussex, near Westerham, whence flowing to the north-east, it passes Valence, Brasted, Chipstead, and other villages to Riverhead; where turning to the north, it flows in that direction past Shoreham, Fynsford, and Farningham, to South Darent: hence winding to the north-west, it proceeds to Dartford, where it becomes navigable for small

craft, and under the new appellation of Dartford Creek, flows onward to the Thames, which it enters near Long Reach, having first had its current enlarged by the waters of the Cray. In several parts of its course, the Darent flows in a divided stream, its banks furnishing many beautiful and picturesque views. The Cray has its source at Newell, in Oppington parish, and flowing almost due north, gives name to St. Mary Cray, Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, North Cray, and Crayford; beyond which winding to the north-east through Crayford Marshes, it falls into Dartford Creek. The Ravenshourne rises on Keston Downs, near the ancient Roman camp, and flowing north-west between the parishes of Hayes and Bromley, is augmented by several rivulets; and proceeding past the pleasant village of Lewisham, receives another considerable increase from a stream rising in the parish of Beckenham. Beyond this, near Lee, it is joined by the Lee Bourne, and flows on to Deptford, where it becomes navigable for lighters and small craft, and shortly afterwards falls into the Thames. In surveying the numerous places in this county, more particularly worthy of notice, it will be proper to trace the whole coast, commencing with those standing on the borders of the Thames. Deptford is a very populous village, containing a royal dock-yard, arsenal, victualling office, &c. as well as several large private docks: then succeeds Greenwich, a considerable town, distinguished by its royal park and observatory, and still more by its noble hospital for maimed and decayed seamen, which is one of the grandest edifices, as well as one of the most useful institutions in the kingdom. Several of our monarchs, and among them Queen Elizabeth, were born in the palace formerly situated here. Woolwich, somewhat below, is one of the greatest deposits of ordnance and naval stores belonging to the nation. It has a foundry for cannon, and several docks for men of war, the largest of which have here sufficient depth of water to ride at all times in safety: a royal military academy is established at this place. Gravesend is the place where outward-bound ships lie till visited by the custom-house officers, and where passengers commonly land and embark. Great quantities of garden vegetables are grown in its neighbourhood. Near Gravesend are vast chalk pits, from which great quantities of lime are made: flint stones taken out of the pits are sent as far as Staffordshire, for the use of the potteries there. Farther down a marshy peninsula stretches out, terminating in the Isle of Grain, round which is the mouth of the Medway. A little way up this river lies the town of Chatham, famous for its great naval arsenal and docks, defended

by strong and extensive fortifications. Many of the largest ships of war are laid up here in time of peace. In the inglorious reign of Charles II. the Dutch sailing up this river, here destroyed several capital vessels. Contiguous to Chatham is the city of Rochester, a place of great antiquity, but at present of small consequence. It has jurisdiction over the great oyster fishery in the several creeks of the Medway. Descending this river again, the Isle of Sheppey appears: on its northern point, called Sheerness, is a fort for the protection of the Medway, reckoned one of the most unhealthy spots in England. Milton, opposite this island, is noted for its large oysters. Faversham, at a small distance from the shore, has a small port on a creek, and is famous for the best oysters for laying in stews. Here that misguided king, James II, was stopped, attempting to embark for France, after the success of the Prince of Orange. Further eastward begin the chalk cliffs, forming a kind of wall in the front of the sea. The eastern angle of the coast consists of the Isle of Thanet, in which is Margate, a place rapidly increased of late years by the great resort from London for the purpose of sea-bathing. It has a harbour, from whence the corn of the adjacent country is exported; and vessels are frequently passing from it to the coast of Flanders. Round the land from hence is the point called North Foreland, between which and South Foreland lie the Downs, a greatly frequented road for shipping. Off at sea are the dangerous Goodwin Sands, supposed formerly to have made a part of the Kentish land. For the better security of navigation on this coast, great sums of money have been expended in building piers at Ramsgate, which is much frequented for bathing, and where there is some trade to the Baltic. Sandwich, a little way up the Stour, has its harbour so choaked up as to admit only small vessels, which export corn, fruit, and garden seeds, the product of the neighbourhood. The shore from hence to Deal is flat and sandy. The towns and villages on the coast are inhabited by fishermen, pilots, and others, who gain subsistence from the sea, and find frequent employ in assisting stranded ships, and saving goods and men from wrecks. The Deal people are reckoned peculiarly bold and active upon these occasions, and the town has a considerable traffic in supplying ships with vegetables and other necessaries. On turning the South Foreland, the famous town and castle of Dover appear, formerly a place of the greatest importance, and accounted the key of the island; but at present chiefly known as the station of the French and Flemish packets in time of peace. The harbour of Dover is made

by a gap in the cliffs, which are here of sublime height. This town is the principal, though not the first in rank of those ancient port towns on this coast, called the Cinque Ports, formerly of great consequence, but now, either from changes in the coast itself, or the alterations in trade and navigation, becomes almost insignificant. They are still, however, distinguished by various privileges. The country inland from Dover consists chiefly of open downs, on which many sheep are fed. The high chalk cliffs continue to Folkestone, a fishing town, from whence the coast becomes flat and marshy to the extreme point of Dungeness; this is the termination of Romney Marsh. Of the inland towns of Kent, the first to be mentioned is the city of Canterbury, distinguished by being the metropolitan See of all England. Its ample cathedral has been the burial place of many of our kings and princes, among whom were Henry IV. and the Black Prince. At one of its altars was murdered that turbulent and ambitious priest, the archbishop Thomas à Becket, whom superstition afterwards made a saint; and his rich shrine in this cathedral was visited by pilgrims from all parts of Europe: it is celebrated for producing excellent brawn, and hops of the best quality. Maidstone, the county town of Kent, by means of its river, the Medway, enjoys a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly its hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it. Linen thread is also made in this place, and it has a great distillery of malt spirits. Tunbridge, further up the same river, which is navigable to it for barges, is famous for its elegant turnery ware. Tunbridge Wells, in its neighbourhood, were once a most fashionable place of public resort, and are still frequented by many invalids. Near Sevenoaks, the rebel Cade defeated a party of the royal forces in the reign of Henry VI. At Dartford began the insurrection of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, who afterwards mustered a vast force on Blackheath, near Greenwich, and marched to London. Swanscombe, near Gravesend, is the place where, it is said, the Kentish men, concealed by boughs of trees, met William the Conqueror, and demanded and obtained the confirmation of all their rights and privileges, as the condition of their submission.

Kent Green, Northwich hund. Chesh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Congleton.

Kent Hatch, Sutton lathe, Kent; 2½ m. S.W. from Westerham.

Kent's Green, Botloe hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. S.E. from Newent.

Kentchurch, Wormelow hund. Herefordshire; 11½ m. S.S.W. from Hereford; 2½ m. S.E. from Kenderchurch.

Kentchurch Park, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 11½ m. S.S.W. from Hereford.

Kentford, Lackford hundred, Suffolk; 4½ m. N.E. from Newmarket.

Kentisbeer, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 3 m. W. from Collumpton.

Kentisbury, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Comb Martin.

Kentish Lane, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 3 m. S.E. from Hatfield.

Kentish Town, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 3 m. N. from London, in the parish of St. Pancras, is a pleasant village, very much improved by the late erection of several modern and handsome villas. Here in 1798 died a gentleman of the name of Little, who with an income of upwards of 4000*l.* per annum, denied himself the absolute necessities of life, and actually died for want of food suited to his age.

Kentish Town Grove, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 4 m. N. from London, is a cluster of very pretty houses, inhabited by opulent tradesmen.

Kenton, Exminster hund. Devonsh. 6 m. S.S.E. from Exeter.

Kenton, Gore hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. N.E. from Ilarrow.

Kenton, Castle ward, Northumberland; 3 m. N.W. from Newcastle.

Kenton, Loes hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. N.E. from Orbenham.

Kenton Park, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; 5 m. E.S.E. from Staines; 1 m. W.N.W. from Hampton.

Kents Hole, Haytor hund. Devonshire, near Tor Quay; 8 m. S.E. from Newton Abbots, is a remarkable natural cavern, 682 feet deep, and its roof, from which hang several fine stalactites, is in general 36 feet high: in its various openings several pools of pellucid water are met with. The entrance into this cavern is through a cleft in the lime-stone rock, nearly 5 feet high, 3 feet wide, and 43 feet in length.

Kewick Hall, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 4½ m. N. fr. m. Sudbury.

Kewick Hall, Babergh hund. Suffolk; 5½ m. N. from Sudbury.

Kewick's Farm, Reigate hund. Surrey; 3½ m. E. from Reigate.

Kentwood Common, Theal hund. Berks. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Reading.

Kentwood Grove, Reading hund. Berks. 3 m. W.N.W. from Reading.

Kewick Lodge, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 4 m. S. from Ellesmere.

Kewick Park, Pimhill hund. Shropsh. 3½ m. S. from Ellesmere.

Kenwyn, Powder hundred, Cornwall; 1½ m. N.W. from Truro. See *Redruth*.

Kenyon, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2½ m. E.N.E. from Newton.

Kepler, Easington ward, Durham; 1 m. N.E. from Durham.

- Kepweck**, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N. from Thirsk.
- Kardistons**, Eynesford hund. Norfolk; 2 m. N.W. from Recpham.
- Karsforth**, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 2 m. S.W. from Barnesley.
- Karig y Druidien**, Denbighsh. 9 m. N.N.E. from Bala.
- Kerlog**, a river in Merionethsh. running into the Dovey.
- Kerlog**, a river in Denbighsh. running into the Dee.
- Kermincham Hall**, Northwich hund. Chesh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Congleton.
- Kermington**, Yorborough hund. Lincolnsh. 6 m. N.E. from Brigg.
- Kernick**, Pydar hund. Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from St. Columb Major.
- Kerrow**, Penwith hund. Cornwall; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Penzance.
- Kersall**, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Southwell.
- Kerscott**, South Molton hund. Devonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from South Molton.
- Kersey**, Cosford hund. Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hadleigh. *Fair*, Easter Monday, for toys.
- Kershope**, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 15 m. N.N.E. from Longtown.
- Kershope Foot**, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Longtown.
- Kersley**, Salford hund. Lancash. 8 m. N.W. from Manchester.
- Kersley Moor**, Salford hund. Lancash. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Manchester.
- Kerswell Abbots**, Haytor hund. Devonsh. 2 m. S. from Newton Abbots.
- Kerswell, King's**, Haytor hund. Devonshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Newton Abbots.
- Kery**, a river in Cardigansh. running into the Tivy.
- Kery**, Montgomerysh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Newtown.
- Kerys Hall**, Montgomerysh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Newtown.
- Kescot**, Blacktorrington hund. Devonshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Holsworthy.
- Kesgrave**, Carlford hund. Suffolk; 4 m. E.N.E. from Ipswich.
- Keskadale**, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Keswick.
- Kessilgum**, a river in Merionethsh. running into the Avon.
- Kessingland**, Mutford and Lothingland hund. Suffolk; 6 m. S.S.W. from Lowestoft.
- Kesterton**, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Newcastle-under-Lime.
- Kestmoor**, Claro wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Ripon.
- Keston**, Sutton lathe, Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bromley. In this parish is a large and strong Roman fortification, nearly two miles in circumference.
- Keswell**, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 4 m. E.S.E. from Collumpton.
- Keswick**, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 291 m. N.N.W. from London, containing 298 houses, and 1,350 inhabitants, is situated near the lower end of Derwentwater, on the eastern side of the extensive and beautiful vale of Keswick. The buildings are of stone, and give the town an appearance of neatness. A cotton factory has lately been established here, the other manufactures consisting of coarse woollen goods, carpets, blankets, kerseys, and some linens. Keswick, from its central situation, is much frequented by strangers making the tour of the Lakes; and their number in one season, in the summer of 1793, amounted to no less than 1,540. In this town, two museums, collected by private persons, are open for the amusement of visitants, containing specimens of almost every variety of the mineralogical substances of Cumberland, many kinds of fossils, plants, antiques, and other rarities. *Fair*, August 2, for leather and woollen yarn. *Market*, Saturday, which is particularly famous for its delicious mutton, and variety of fresh water fish from the neighbouring lakes. See *Cumberland*.
- Keswick**, Humberlyard hund. Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Norwich.
- Keswick**, Tunstead hund. Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from North Walsham.
- Keswick**, Claro wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Wetherby.
- Keswick**, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Wetherby.
- Keswith**, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Richmond.
- Kesworthy**, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. 8 m. N.W. from Launceston.
- Ketford**, Botloe hund. Gloucestersh 3 m. S.S.E. from Ledbury.
- Kethwaite Hill**, Claro wap. Yorksh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Otley.
- Ketley**, Stratton hund. Cornwall; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Stratton.
- Ketley Brook**, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Newport. Here are some very capital iron works.
- Ketby Canal** is the private property of Messrs. Reynolds and Co. It commences at the termination of the Shropshire Canal, at a place called Oaken Gates, and proceeds to Ketley Iron Works, the length of the canal being one mile and a half, with a fall of 67 feet to Ketley; which is managed by a small lock of one foot lift, and an inclined plane of 66 feet perpendicular height. This machine is the first constructed for use in England, the London boats drawing up the empty ones. Without this contrivance, there must have been seven or eight locks, together with an immense loss of water, which is so valuable here, that the water employed in the single

lock, is saved in a well, and pumped into the higher level by a steam engine. The principal use of this canal is to convey coal, iron-stone, and raw materials, to the Ketley Iron Works.

Kettering, Orlingbury hund. Northamptonsh. 74½ m. N.N.W. from London, containing 690 houses, 3,011 inhabitants, is situated on a small river running into the Nen. The town is but indifferently built, but is nevertheless daily improving, the old thatched buildings being constantly pulled down, and modern erections covered with tile or slate, substituted in their places. The church is a tolerably handsome structure, as is the sessions-house for the county. The manufactures of the town consist of sorting, combing, spinning, and weaving tammies and lustrings of different sorts, which are sold white as they come out of the looms. The places of worship for dissenters from the established religion, are numerous; the charities consist of an excellent free-school for boys, and a spinning school for girls. *Fairs*, Thursday before Dec. 21, Thursday before Easter, Friday before Whitsunday, Thursday before Old Michaelmas, Oct. 10, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, pedlary, and toys. *Cattle Market*, every Friday fortnight. *Market*, Friday.

Ketteringham, Humbleyard hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. N.E. from Wymondham.

Kettlebarn Heath, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. N.W. from Solihull.

Kettlebastone, Carford hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. E.N.E. from Lavenham.

Kettleburgh, Loes hund. Suffolk; 2½ m. S.W. from Framlingham.

Kettleburgh Green, Loes hund. Suffolk; 2 m. S.W. from Framlingham.

Kettlehulme, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 7 m. N.E. from Macclesfield.

Kettleing, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Ripley.

Kettleston, Gallow hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. N.E. from Fakenham.

Kettlestring, Bulmer wap. Yorkshire; 2½ m. from York.

Kettlethorpe, Wells hund. Lincolnsh. 8 m. N.W. from Lincoln.

Kettlethorpe, Agbrigg wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S. from Wakefield.

Kettlewell, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. E. from Hemel Hempstead.

Kettlewell, Godly hund. Surrey; 2½ m. N.W. from Woking.

Kettlewell, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 9½ m. N.E. from Settle. The inhabitants of this village suffered very severely from an inundation in the year 1686, caused by a violent thunder-storm. *Fairs*, July 6, Sept. 2, for sheep.

Ketton, Darlington ward, Durham; 4 m. N.N.E. from Darlington.

Ketton, East hund. Rutlandsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Stamford.

Ketton, Low, Darlington ward, Durham; 3½ m. N.N.E. from Darlington.

Kewell, Whoresdon hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. E.S.E. from Melksham.

Keven y Bedd, Brecknocksh. 2 m. W. from Bnallt.

Kewen Kelunrog, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Bishops Castle.

Kewen Lees, Radnorsh. 10 m. E.S.E. from Rhayader.

Kewenny, a river in Monmouthsh. running into the Uske at Abergavenny.

Kewenny, a river in Anglesea, falling into the sea on the S.W. side of the island.

Kewenpendager, Abergavenny hundred, Monmouthsh. 1½ m. E. from Abergavenny.

Kewern, St., Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 9 m. S.E. from Helston.

Kewernall, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 7½ m. S.S.W. from Hereford.

Kewton Park, Strathforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S.E. from Rotherham.

Kewington, Sutton lathe, Kent; 5½ m. S.W. from Hartford.

Kewm A. eleh, Caernarvonsh. 11 m. W. from Pwllheli.

Kew, St., Trigg hund. Cornwall; 7 m. N.W. from Bodmin.

Kew Gardens, Kingston hund. Surrey; 1½ m. S. from Brentford, are the property of his present Majesty, and are very generally admired for their beauty, and the numerous elegant exotics they contain. Late a royal palace has been erected here, in the gothic taste, which is said to excel any thing of the kind in England; and the whole is rendered nearly fire proof, by using cast-iron instead of wood, for joints, rafters, &c.

Kew Green, Kingston hund. Surrey; 3 m. S. from Brentford. Here the late Prince of Wales, father of his present Majesty, had a house, which he made his frequent residence, and of which he was particularly fond. Here too resided his favourite poet, James Thompson, the universally admired author of the Seasons.

Kexbrough, Staincross wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.W. from Barnsley.

Kexby, Well hund. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. S.E. from Gainsborough.

Kexby, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. E. from York.

Kexby Ifill, Ouse and Derwent wap. Yorksh. 6 m. E. from York.

Key Green, Northwich hund. Chesh. 2½ m. N.E. from Congleton.

Key Haven, Christchurch hund. Hampsh. 2½ m. S.S.W. from Lymington.

Key Street, Scray lathe, Kent; 1½ m. W. from Milton.

Key's Green, Lexden hund. Essex; 1½ m. S.E. from Coggeshall.

Keyner, Lewes rape, Sussex; 7 m. N.W. from Lewes.

Keyne, St., West hund. Cornwall; 2½ m.

KID

S. from Leskeard: in this parish is St. Keyuc's well, classed by Carewe among the Cornish natural wonders.

Keynes Ashton, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. 3½ m. W.N.W. from Cricklade.

Keynes Comb, Winfrith hund. Dorsetshire; 6 m. S.W. from Wareham.

Keynes, Somerford, Highworth hund. Wiltsh. 5 m. W.N.W. from Cricklade.

Keynharon, Glamorgansh. 5 m. N. from Bridgend.

Keynor, Chichester rape, Sussex; 4½ m. S.S.W. from Chichester.

Keynsham, Keynsham hund. Somersetsh. 7½ m. N.W. from Bath, consists of one long street, nearly a mile and a quarter in length, situated on the north side of the river Avon, over which it has a stone bridge. It was once a place of consequence, but although the only thoroughfare between Bath and Bristol, it has dwindled to a poor insignificant village. The houses are mostly poor buildings, but the church is a fine one. The only trade carried on to any extent, consists of matting, although they formerly enjoyed a considerable share of the clothing trade. *Fairs*, April 26 and 27, May 24, August 15, for cattle and cheese. *Market*, Thursday.

Keynton, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.W. from Newport.

Keynton Mandefield, Catash hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Somerton.

Keysoe, Stodden hund. Bedfordsh. 7 m. W.N.W. from St. Neots.

Keysoe Bury, Stodden hund. Bedfordsh. 8 m. W.N.W. from St. Neots.

Keysoe Hill House, Stodden hund. Bedfordsh. 3 m. S.W. from Kimbolton.

Keysoe Roe, Stodden hund. Bedfordsh. 6 m. W. from St. Neots.

Keyston, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Kimbolton.

Keythorpe, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 11½ m. S.E. from Leicester; 1½ m. W.S.W. from East Norton.

Keyworth, Rushcliffe hund. Nottinghamshire; 5½ m. S.S.E. from Nottingham.

Kibblesworth, Chester ward, Durham; 3 m. S. from Gateshead.

Kibworth Beauchamp, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 5½ m. N.W. from Market Harborough.

Kibworth Harcourt, Gartree hund. Leicestersh. 5 m. N.W. from Market Harborough, has an excellent free-school.

Kid Crew, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 1½ m. S.E. from Church Lawton.

Kidbrook, Pevensey rape, Sussex; 3½ m. S.S.E. from East Grinstead.

Kidburn Gill, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6 m. S.E. from Workington.

Kidder's Green, Cashion hund. Hertfordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from St. Alban's.

Kidderminster, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 125½ m. N.W. from London, con-

KID

taining 1,265 houses, and 6,110 inhabitants, is situated on the river Stour, having the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal running close to the town. This town consists chiefly of two good streets, one of which runs nearly parallel to the canal; and through the other, which is nearly one mile in length, runs the high road from Bewdley to Birmingham: the houses in the latter street are the best, but both being well paved, and clean, Kidderminster has a very respectable appearance. The public buildings consist of the church, a very handsome structure, lately repaired at a considerable expence, sufficiently capacious to contain 2000 persons, and the town hall. This town is governed by a recorder, bailiff, justice, 12 aldermen, and 25 common-councilmen. The manufactures at present chiefly consist of carpets of every kind, in the making of which, they equal, if not excel, every other place in England; although every kind of woollen and silk branch has been carried on here; these however have entirely given way to the carpeting. By means of the canal, they enjoy a considerable trade, and have a commodious quay, warehouses, &c. The charities (of which the principal is an excellent free-school, well endowed) are very numerous, as well as the annual charitable donations. *Fairs*, Palm Monday, for cattle, sheep, and poultry; Holy Thursday, June 30, Sept. 4, for horses, cattle, cheese, linen, and woollen cloth. *Market*, Thursday.

Kiddington, Broxton hund. Chesh. 2 m. W. from Malpas.

Kiddington Castle, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 3 m. N.N.E. from Woodstock.

Kiddington Green, Broxton hund. Chesh. 2½ m. S.W. from Malpas.

Kiddington Nether, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Woodstock, is situated on the river Glym, which divides it from

Kiddington Over, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N.W. from Woodstock, in which stands the parish church.

Kidland Ier, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 11 m. N.W. from Rothbury.

Kidlington, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 5 m. N. from Oxford.

Kidlington Green, Wootton hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. N. from Oxford.

Kidmoor Green, Cuttistown hund. Staffordsh. 5 m. S.W. from Penkridge.

Kidmoor End, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Henley.

Kidsley Park, Morleston hund. Derbysh. 7 m. N.E. from Derby.

Kidstone, West Hang wap. Yorksh. 10 m. S.W. from Leyburn.

Kidway, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. N. from Burton in Kendal.

Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, 230 m. W.N.W. from London, containing 290

houses, and 1,150 inhabitants, is situated on the river Gwindraeth, about half a mile from its junction with the sea in Caermarthen Bay, and principally consists of one large street, tolerably built, and very clean. The church is a remarkably handsome structure. This town is under the jurisdiction of the *tyuchy* of Lancaster, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-councilmen. The manufactures consist of tinned iron plates, which are sent not only to every part of the kingdom, but to every trading port in Europe; of iron in every state, for the manufacturing of which there are excellent furnaces, forges, flattening-mills, &c. Coals also in great quantities are exported, particularly stone coal for drying malt, which is chiefly sent to Lynn, and thence all over Norfolk. Here is a small free-school, tolerably well endowed. A battle was fought here between the Britons and Armoricans in 458; in 990, this place was almost destroyed by Edward-appe-*l* Einnor; and in 1003, it suffered considerably from the Normans. Its ancient castle, which is tolerably entire, is worthy the attention of the curious. *Fairs*, May 24, July 22, Oct. 29, for cows, calves, pedlary, and toys. *Market*, Tuesday.

Kidwally Canal is the private property of a Mr. Keymer, who has cut this canal between three and four miles long in his own estate, from the town of Kidwelly, in Caermarthenshire, to his coal-mines and lime-stone works, at his own expence, which at the same time enriches the worthy proprietor, and is of the greatest service and utility to the neighbourhood for miles around him.

Knight Green, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 1½ m. N.E. from Henley in Arden.

Kingsley, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 7 m. W. from Northwich.

Kilborn, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. N.W. from London; 1½ m. N.W. from Paddington. Here is a fine spring of mineral water, belonging to a tea-house called Kilborn Wells.

Kilborn Abbey, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. N.N.W. from Paddington.

Kilburn, Mosleston hundred, Derbysh. 2½ m. S.E. from Belper.

Kilburn, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.S.E. from Thirsk.

Kilburn, High, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.E. from Thirsk.

Kilby, Gathlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 8 m. S.S.E. from Leicester.

Kilby, Aswardhun hund. Lincolnsh. 5 m. S.W. from Sleaford.

Kildate, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Gisborough.

Kildwick, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S. from Skipton. Here the Leeds and Liverpool Canal rises upwards of twenty feet in the short distance of 100 yards.

Kildwick Percy, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N.E. from Pocklington.

Kile, Pembrokeh. 2 m. N.W. from Fishgard.

Kilely Ditch, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 3 m. N.W. from Macclesfield; 2 m. S. from Dean Row.

Kilewick, Montgomerysh. 4½ m. S.E. from Welch Pool.

Kilgelly, Pembrokeh. 5 m. S.E. from Narberth.

Kilgeran, Pembrokeh. 4 m. S.E. from Cardigan, is situated on the river Tivi, or Teifi, at the foot of a steep hill. This ancient village consists of one irregular street, and is governed by a portrieve and bailiffs. In ancient times it has undergone all the vicissitudes common to places possessing fortifications, but a part only of its once magnificent castle now remains. *Fairs*, August 21, Nov. 12, for horses, cattle, and pedlary.

Kilgwyn, Pembrokeh. 3 m. S.E. from Newport.

Kilham, Lickering hund. Yorksh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Great Driffield, is situated in a pleasant fertile vale, and is nearly a mile and a quarter long from east to west, not in one continued street, but where the first street ends, and then begins a little farther south, and run on to the west extremity. The church is a very long, strong building; and here are a good free grammar-school, and dissenting meeting-house. Grain and wool are the principal commodities produced in this neighbourhood; the former, amounting to a large quantity, is annually sold to cornfactors, and shipped for the London market; the latter is chiefly sold to the manufacturers of the West Riding. In the vicinity is a mineral spring, said to be efficacious in curing cutaneous and scorbutic eruptions, which periodically issues out of the ground with wonderful violence. *Fairs*, August 21, Nov. 12, for horses and beasts.

Kilham, Little, Dickering hund. Yorksh. 4½ m. N. from Great Driffield.

Kilholme, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. N. from Great Driffield.

Kilhope, Darlington ward, Durham; 5½ m. N.N.W. from St. John's Weardale.

Kilhope Cross, Leath ward, Cumberland; 5½ m. S.E. from Aldstone Moor.

Kilhope Head, Leath ward, Cumberland; 5 m. S.E. from Aldstone Moor.

Kilkhampton, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. N. from Stratton. *Fair*, Holy Thursday, and three weeks after, for cattle.

Kill's Hall, Brimstrey hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Shifnal.

Killath, East ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. S.E. from Orton.

Killean, Flintsh. 4 m. S.W. from Mold.

Kilkeleshore, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. W.S.W. from Redruth.

K I L

Kilcom, Powder hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. S.S.W. from Truro.
Killenhall, Claro wap. Yorksh. 1 m. S. from Ripley.
Killerby, Darlington ward, Durham; 7½ m. N.W. from Darlington.
Killerby Hall, Pickering laith, Yorksh. 3 m. S. from Scarborough.
Killerton, Hayridge hundred, Devonsh. 6½ m. N.N.E. from Exeter.
Killygan, Uske hund. Monmouthsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Uske.
Killgwyn, Caermarthensh. 2½ m. N.E. from Llangadog.
Kilham, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 7 m. N.W. from Wooler.
Killingbeck Hall, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 11 m. N.E. from Leeds.
Killingholm, Yarborough hund. Lincolnsh. 9 m. S.E. from Boston.
Killinghurst House, Godalming hund. Surrey; 3 m. E. from Haslemere.
Killington, Lonsdale ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. S.W. from Sedburgh.
Killington Park, Lonsdale ward, Westmoreland; 3 m. S.W. from Sedburgh.
Killingworth, Castle ward, Northumberland; 6 m. E.N.E. from Newcastle.
Killvoan, Powder hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. N.N.W. from Truro.
Killock, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. N. from Stratton.
Killow, West hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. W.S.W. from West Looe.
Killpeck, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. 8 m. S.S.W. from Hereford.
Kilmacallryd, Caermarthensh. 5½ m. N.N.E. from Narberth.
Kilmarsh, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 8½ m. S.E. from Sheffield.
Kilmerdon, Kilmerdon hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. N.W. from Frome.
Kilminster, Axminster hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. N. from Axminster. Fair, first Wednesday in September, for cattle.
Kilnington, Ferris Norton hund. Somersetsh. 6 m. E.N.E. from Bruton. Here King Alfred totally routed the Danish forces; in memory of which event, a stately tower has been erected by Mr. Hoare, of Stourhead, with a tablet affixed to it, bearing a suitable inscription.
Kilnside, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 5 m. S.E. from Whitehaven.
Kilmiston, Fawley hund. Hampsh. 5 m. S. from New Alresford.
Kilmiston Down, Fawley hund. Hampsh. 6 m. S. from New Alresford.
Kilnhurst, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.E. from Rotherham.
Kilnsea, Holderness, Yorksh. 6½ m. S.E. from Patrington.
Kilnsea Hall, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N.E. from Settle.
Kilnwick, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 6 m. N.N.W. from Beverley.
Kilpin, Howdenshire, Yorksh. 1½ m. S.E. from Howden.

K I M

Kilradyd, Caermarthensh. 3½ m. S.W. from Newcastle in Emlin.
Kilsby, Fawsley hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. N. from Daventry.
Kilton, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 1 m. N.E. from Worksop.
Kilton, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. N.N.W. from Nether Stowey.
Kilton, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.E. from Gisborough.
Kilton Thorpe, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Gisborough.
Kilurgen, Caermarthensh. 5 m. W. from Llandilovawr.
Kilwc, Willerton and Freemanners hund. Somersetsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Nether Stowey.
Kilvertone, Shropham hund. Norfolk; 1½ m. N.E. from Thetford.
Kilvertone Hall, Shropham hund. Norfolk; 1½ m. N.E. from Thetford.
Kilwington, Newark hund. Nottinghamsh. 6½ m. S. from Newark.
Kilwington, North, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N. from Thirsk.
Kilwington, South, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 1 m. N. from Thirsk.
Kilworth, North, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 5 m. E. from Lutterworth.
Kilworth, South, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 4½ m. E.S.E. from Lutterworth.
Kilworthy, Tavistock hund. Devonsh. 3 m. N. from Tavistock.
Kilybeyll, Glamorgansh. 6½ m. N. from Neath.
Kimberley, Broxton hund. Nottinghamsh. 6 m. N.W. from Nottingham.
Kimberley, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; 11 m. W.S.W. from Norwich.
Kimberley Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 3½ m. S.W. from Atherstone.
Kimberley Hall, Forehoe hund. Norfolk; 9½ m. W.S.W. from Norwich.
Kimberworth, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. W. from Rotherham.
Kimberworth Park, Strafforth and Tickhill wap. Yorksh. 2 m. N.W. from Rotherham.
Kimble, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. N.N.W. from Henley.
Kimble Magna, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. S.W. from Wendover.
Kimble Parva, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. W.S.W. from Wendover.
Kimblewick, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. W. from Wendover.
Kimbolton, Woolphy hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. N.E. from Leominster.
Kimbolton, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. 6½ m. N. from London, containing 252 houses, and 1,566 inhabitants, consists of two small streets, nearly parallel to each other, but without containing any building particularly worthy of notice. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, from which, toge-

ther with the fairs, and weekly market, they draw their principal subsistence. *Fairs*, Friday in Easter week, for geldary and sheep, Dec. 11, for cattle and hogs. *Market*, Friday.

Kimbolton Castle, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Kimbolton, is celebrated for having been the residence of Queen Catharine after her divorce from Henry VIII.

Kimbolton Park, Leightonstone hund. Huntingdonsh. adjoining the S. side of Kimbolton.

Kimcote, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 3 m. N. from Lutterworth.

Kimeridge, Husllor hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. S.W. from Corfe Castle. This parish is productive of alum mines, and the making of alum was here brought to perfection by Sir William Clavel, when the works were seized by a person who had obtained a patent for that purpose, to the exclusion of all others; and Sir William, after expending above 4000*l.* and building a pier of stone 100 feet in length, 60 broad, and 50 high, was obliged to desist. On the cliffs bordering Kimeridge Bay, about 16 feet only below the summit, a fossil coal is dug, which burns very strong and bright, emitting a sulphureous smell: it is chiefly used in ovens, and by the poor people.

Kimerston, Glendale ward, Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Wooler.

Kimmerton, Tewkesbury hund. Gloucestersh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Tewkesbury.

Kimpton, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Stevenage.

Kimpton Bottom, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Stevenage.

Kimpton Hall, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Stevenage.

Kimpton Park, Hitchin hund. Hertfordsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Stevenage.

Kimthorn, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Holworthy.

Kimworth, Chester ward, Durham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Durham.

Kimworthy, Blacktorrington hund. Devonsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Holworthy.

Kinace, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 8 m. S. from Helston.

Kinder, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 4 m. N. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Kinderton Hall, Northwich hund. Chesh. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Middlewich. Here, according to Mr. Whitaker, was the Condate of the Romans.

Kinderton Lodge, Northwich hundred, Chesh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Middlewich.

Kinersley, South Bradford hund. Shropsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Newport.

Kinraley House, Reigate hund. Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Reigate.

Kinterton, Purslow hund. Shropsh. 5 m. N.N.E. from Bishops Clee.

Kinton, Kiftgate hund. Gloucestersh. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Winchcomb.

Kineton, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 81 m. N.W. from London, containing 165 houses, and 779 inhabitants, is situated on a small river running into the Avon: it consists of two streets, through one of which the high road from Banbury to Warwick passes, and the other stands at right angles to it. This town is a neat clean place, and many of the houses modern erections. *Fairs*, Jan. 25, for corn and seed; Oct. 18, for cattle and cheese. *Market*, Tuesday.

Kineton, Little, Kington hund. Warwicksh. is only separated by the river from Kineton.

King Cross, Morley wap. Yorksh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Halifax.

King Ford, South Molton hund. Devonshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from South Molton.

King Lane, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 5 m. S.E. from Otley.

King Street, Sunning hund. Berksh. 5 m. S.E. from Reading.

King Stre. Ongar hund. Essex; 3 m. E. from Chipping Ongar.

King's Acre, Grimsworth hund. Herefordsh. 2 m. N.W. from Hereford.

King's Ash, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Wendover.

King's Beach, Cookham hund. Berksh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Bagshot.

King's Bridge, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Winslow.

King's Capri, Wormelow hund. Herefordsh. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Hereford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ross.

King's Chair, Cheveley hund. Cambridgesh. 1 m. N.E. from Newmarket.

King's Chair, Glendale ward, Northumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Wooler.

King's Cot, Freckington hund. Devonsh. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Torrington.

King's Down, Augustine lathe, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Deal.

King's Down, Sutton lathe, Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Sevenoaks.

King's End, Cashio hund. Hertfordsh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Rickmansworth.

King's End, Elthorne hund. Middlesex; 3 m. N.N.E. from Uxbridge, adjoining Ruislip.

King's End, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. adjoining Bicester.

King's End, Pershore hund. Worcestersh. 3 m. S.S.W. from Worcester.

King's Farm, Reigate hund. Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Reigate.

King's Ferry, Scray lathe, Kent; 3 m. N.N.W. from Milton, is the common passage into the Isle of Shepey. Here a cable, about 140 fathoms in length, being fastened at each end across the water, serves to get the ferry-boat over by hand. On the main side of the ferry, is a small stone building, capable of containing nine or ten persons, whilst waiting for the boat. For the maintenance of this ferry, and

repairing the highway leading to it through the marshes, the land occupiers tax themselves 1d. per acre for fresh marsh land, and 1d. for every ten acres of marsh land, per annum. This tax, together with some lands belonging to the ferry, have hitherto kept the ferry and causeway, with the sea wall, in good repair, as also the boats, cables, and an house for the ferry-keeper, who is obliged to carry all travellers over free of expence, except on Palm Monday, Whit Monday, St. James's Day, and Michaelmas Day, when an horseman pays 2d. and a footman 1d.; but on Sunday, or after eight o'clock at night, there is not any passage gratis; the ferry-keeper then demanding 6d. of every horseman, and 2d. of every foot passenger; the inhabitants at such hours and times paying as well as strangers.

Kings Field, Wirksworth wap. Derbyshire, is the principal tract containing lead, and comprises the whole Wapentake of Wirksworth, as well as part of the High Peak. The whole of the King's Field is governed by the decision of the barnote courts, which are holden twice a year; those of the High Peak at Money-Ash; and those of the Wapentake at Wirksworth.

Kings Garth, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N.W. from Carlisle.

Kings Hall, Elloe hund. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. E.S.E. from Spalding.

Kings Hill, Wixamtree hund. Bedfordsh. 1½ m. W. from Biggleswade.

Kings Hill, King Sutton hund. Northamptonsh. 5 m. N.E. from Brackley.

Kings Lane, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. N.S.E. from Wendover.

Kings Lane, Desborough hund. Buckinghamsh. 1½ m. N.E. from High Wycombe.

Kings Lodge, Oakhamsoke hund. Rutlandsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Oakham; 2½ m. S.S.W. from Braunston.

Kings Mill, Hayridge hund. Devonsh. 1 m. N.E. from Collumpton.

Kings Park, Arundel rape, Sussex; 5½ m. N. from Petworth.

Kings Stand, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 4½ m. S.W. from Leicester.

Kings Stanley, see *Stanley*, *Kings*.

Kings Somborne, see *Somborne*, *Kings*.

Kings Weston, see *Weston*, *Kings*.

Kings Wood, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4 m. N.N.W. from Allendale.

Kings Wood, Benfield hund. Oxfordsh. 3½ m. W. from Henley-on-Thames; 1½ m. N.W. from Rothamfield.

Kings Wood, Reigate hund. Surrey; 2½ m. N. from Reigate.

Kings Wood Bury, Odsey hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Baldock.

Kings Wood Gate, Aylesbury hund.

Vol. I.

Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Wendover.

Kingsbath, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 3 m. S.W. from Middleton Teesdale.

Kingsbath, West hund. Cornwall; 3½ m. S.E. from Lostwithiel.

Kingscoed, Caermarthensh. 6½ m. E.N.E. from Caermarthen.

Kingerby, Walshcroft wap. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Market Rasen.

Kingfield, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 8 m. N.N.E. from Longtown.

Kingham, Chadlington hund. Oxfordsh. 4 m. S.W. from Chipping Norton.

Kinghurst Wall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 2½ m. W.S.W. from Colebhill.

Kingmoor House, Bakdale ward, Cumberland; 1½ m. N.W. from Carlisle.

Kingsbridge, Stanborough hund. Devonsh. 20¼ m. W.S.W. from London, containing 153 houses, and 1,117 inhabitants, is a small but pleasant town, situated on a branch of the Salcombe river, and communicates with Doddbrooke by a bridge. Here is an harbour for small craft, such as fishing boats, of which the inhabitants being principally employed in the fishery, there are vast numbers. *Fairs*, first Tuesday after June 10, July 29, and Sept. 21, for horned cattle, cloth, and shoes. *Market*, Saturday.

Kingsburn Green, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 3½ m. S. from Luton; 2½ m. E.S.E. from Market Street.

Kingsbury, Gore hund. Middlesex; 3½ m. S.S.E. from Edgware.

Kingbury, East Kingbury hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. S. from Langport.

Kingsbury, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5½ m. S. from Tamworth.

Kingsbury Green, Gore hund. Middlesex; 2½ m. S. from Edgware.

Kingsclere, Kingsclere hund. Hampsh. 57 m. W.S.W. from London, containing 394 houses, and 1,939 inhabitants, is a small place of mean appearance; the church is a small stuccoed building; and this place is principally remarkable for having been the seat of the West Saxon kings. The principal trade carried off is the matting business in which it very much excels, principally owing to the fine barley grown on the neighbouring hills. A little above the town, a beautiful and copious stream issues, which within a mile from its source, supplies four mills of considerable business. *Fairs*, first Tuesday in April, Easter-Tuesday, first Tuesday after Old Michaelmas, Oct. 10, for sheep. *Market*, Tuesday.

Kingscliff, Willybrook hund. Northamptonsh. 6 m. S. from Stamford. *Fair*, Oct. 29, for cheese, hampers, &c., and turner's ware.

3 R

Kingscote, Berkley hund. Gloucestersh. 4½ m. S.W. from Minchin Hampton.

Kingsdon, Somerton hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. S.E. from Somerton.

Kingsdown, Seray lathe, Kent; 3½ m. N.N.E. from Lenham.

Kingsdown Hill, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Bath. Here is annually in Sept. a kind of fair holden, at which there are generally poney races, &c.

Kingsdown, or *Down Side*, Hartcliffe-with-Bedminster hund. Somersetsh. where are the pits from which the substance called redding, used by farmers for marking sheep, is dug; by the painters it is also ground with oil, and called venetian red.

Kingswell, Dacorum hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. S.W. from Berk-Hempstead.

Kingsley, Ashendon hund. Buckinghamsh. 2½ m. E.N.E. from Thame.

Kingsfold, Bramber rape, Sussex; 4½ m. N. from Horsham.

Kingsfold Gate, Bramber rape, Sussex; ½ m. N. from Horsham.

Kingsford, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 5½ m. S.E. from Birmingham.

Kingsgate, Augustine lathe, Kent; 2½ m. S.E. from Margate, is situated on the side of a chasm in the cliff, which forms an harbour for fishing-boats. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fishery, although ship-building is also carried on in a small way. Lately, many genteel families have made it a summer resort for bathing, and during the season at Margate it is constantly thronged with visitors. Between the North Foreland light-house and this place, are two large tumuli, called Hackingdon, or Hacking-down Banks, which tradition states to have been raised over the graves of some of those who were slain in a bloody battle fought near this spot, between the Danes and Saxons, in 853, in which the former obtained the victory. Adjoining Kingsgate is the whimsical villa of the late Lord Holland, remarkable for its fantastic ruins: and near the road leading to Margate is a column called Harley tower, from being dedicated to the honour of Thomas Harley, lord mayor of London, in 1768.

Kingate House, Seray lathe, Kent; 2½ m. S.W. from Tenterden.

Kingshagh House, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 2½ m. N.E. from Tuxford.

Kingsham, Bramber rape, Sussex; 1 m. N.E. from Steyning.

Kingshill, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Berkeley.

Kingshill, Great, Aylesbury hund. Buckinghamsh. 3 m. N. from High Wycombe.

Kingshill, Little, Aylesbury hund.

Buckinghamsh. 4 m. N.N.E. from High Wycombe.

Kingside Hill, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 7 m. W.N.W. from Wigton.

Kingsland, Denzey hund. Essex; 4 m. S.W. from Maldon.

Kingsland, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Leominster, is a pleasant, well-built, and neat village, having a very agreeable appearance, from a custom prevalent among the inhabitants, of shading their doors and windows with jessamine, woodbines, and grape vines: the church is a massive building.

Kingsland, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 1 m. N. from London.

Kingsland Bridge, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Leominster.

Kingsland Green, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. N. from London.

Kingsland Hill, Halfshire hund. Worcestersh. 2½ m. N.N.E. from Droitwich.

Kingsland Road, Ossulston hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. N. from London.

Kingsley, Alton hund. Hampsh. 4 m. E.S.E. from Alton.

Kingsley, Totmonslow hund. Staffordsh. 2 m. N.N.E. from Chedale.

Kingsley, Eddisburgh hund. Chesh. 7 m. W. from Northwich.

Kingsnorth, Seray lathe, Kent; 2½ m. S. from Ashford.

Kingsthorpe, Wrangoe wap. Lincolnsh. 2½ m. S.S.E. from Wragby.

Kingsthorpe, Spelloe hund. Northamptonsh. 1½ m. N. from Northampton.

Kingsthorpe, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 2 m. N.E. from Pickering.

Kingston, Shrivensham hund. Berksh. 6½ m. S. from Faringdon, adjoining Aishbury.

Kingston, Long Stow hund. Cambridge-shire; 3½ m. S.E. from Caxton.

Kingston, Coleidge hund. Devonsh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Dartmouth.

Kingston, Ermington hund. Devonsh. 3 m. S.W. from Modbury.

Kingston, Roborough hund. Devonsh. 5 m. S.W. from Plymouth; 1½ m. N. from Rame.

Kingston, Cogdean hund. Dorsetsh. 6 m. N.N.E. from Poole.

Kingston, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 4 m. N.E. from Berkeley.

Kingston, East Mendham hund. Hampshire; 3½ m. N.N.E. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Kingston, West Mendham hund. Hampshire; 5½ m. S.S.W. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Kingston, Portsdown hund. Hampsh. 1½ m. N.E. from Portsmouth.

Kingston, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. E.N.E. from Ross.

Kingston, Webtree hund. Herefordsh. 6½ m. S.W. from Hereford.

Kingston, Augustine lath, Kent; 5 m. S.S.E. from Canterbury.

Kingston, Rushcliffe hund, Nottinghamshire; 8½ m. S.S.W. from Nottingham.

Kingston, South Petherton hund, Somersetsh. 3 m. E.S.E. from Ilminster.

Kingston, Taunton and Taunton-Dean hund, Somersetsh. 3½ m. N. from Taunton.

Kingston, Totmonslow hund, Staffordsh. 3½ m. N.W. from Abbots Bromley.

Kingston, Lewes rape, Sussex; 1½ m. S.W. from Lewes.

Kingston Bagpuz, Ock hund, Berksh. 6½ m. W. from Abingdon.

Kingston Blunt, Lewknor hund, Oxfordsh. 4½ m. N.E. from Watlington.

Kingston-by-Sea, Bramber rape, Sussex; 5 m. S.E. from Steyning.

Kingston Gate, Kingston hund, Surrey; 1 m. N. from Kingston.

Kingston, Great, Redlane hund, Dorsetsh. 6 m. W. from Shaftsbury.

Kingston Hall, Bradbury hund, Dorsetsh. 2½ m. N.W. from Winbourn Minster.

Kingston House, St. George hund, Dorsetsh. 1½ m. E.N.E. from Dorchester.

Kingston Hurst, Ppishore hund, Worcestersh. 7½ m. E. from Worcester.

Kingston Inn, Ock hund, Berksh. 5½ m. W. from Abingdon.

Kingston Lish, Shrivenham hund, Berkshire; 4½ m. W. from Wantage.

Kingston, Little, Red Lane hund, Dorsetsh. 5½ m. W. from Shaftsbury.

Kingston, Lower, Ringwood hundred, Hampsh. 2 m. S. from Ringwood.

Kingston-upon-Hull, see Hull.

Kingston-upon-Thames, Kingston hund, Surrey; 9½ m. S.W. from London, containing 682 houses, and 3,793 inhabitants, is situated on the bank of the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Hampton-Wick. It is a considerable town, consisting of two principal streets, and several smaller ones. The erection of many modern houses, intermixed with those of a more ancient date, gives it an appearance of irregularity, rather disagreeable; but on the whole it may be considered as a well-built, neat town. It is generally the place where the summer assizes for the county are holden. The church is a spacious structure, and had formerly a chapel adjoining it. The town is governed by bailiffs, justices, gowmsmen, learned steward, high steward, recorder, and town clerk, and sent members to parliament, till, on petition, the inhabitants prayed to be relieved from such a burthen! The chief trade of the place consists in corn, meal, and malt, which are here purchased in very large quantities. The charities consist of a free-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth; a charity-school for 30 boys, who are all clothed; and an almshouse for 6 men, and as many women. In

early history, Kingston is celebrated for having been the place selected for the coronation of Edward the Elder, in 900; his son Athelstan, in 925; Edmund, in 940; Eldred or Edred, in 946; Edwy or Edwin, in 955; Edward the Martyr, in 975; Edgar, in 978; and Edgar, in 959. During the civil wars, this town was sometimes in the hands of the parliament; and sometimes in the possession of the king's party; though the hearts of the inhabitants were generally friendly to the royal cause. *Fairs*, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in Whitsun week, for horses, pedlary, and toys; August 2, for horses; August 3, for fruit and pedlary; Nov. 13, for horses, cattle, and toys. *Market*, Saturday.

Kingston, Upper, Ringwood hundred, Hampsh. 2 m. S.S.E. from Ringwood.

Kingston Warren, Shrivenham hund, Berksh. 5½ m. S.W. from Wantage.

Kingston, West, Chippenham hundred, Wiltsh. 8½ m. W.N.W. from Chippenham.

Kingston Wick, Chippenham hundred, Wiltsh. 7½ m. W.N.W. from Chippenham.

Kingston, Kingston hund, Northamptonsh. 5 m. S.E. from Banbury.

Kingsnore, Haytor hund, Devonsh. ½ m. E. from Dartmouth, from which town it is divided by the river Dart.

Kingswood, Barton Regis hund, Gloucestersh. 2½ m. N.E. from Bristol, has been long noted for its extensive collieries, from which the city of Bristol is chiefly supplied with coals.

Kingswood, Copthorne and Effingham hund, Surrey; 4½ m. S.S.E. from Ewell.

Kingswood, Chippenham hund, Wiltsh. 1½ m. S.W. from Wotton-under-Edge. This small part of Wiltshire is wholly inclosed in Gloucestershire.

Kingswood, Reigate hund, Surrey; 2½ m. N. from Reigate.

Kingswood Farm, Reigate hund, Surrey; 2 m. N. from Reigate.

Kingswood Lodge, Tandridge hundred, Surrey; 5 m. S.S.E. from Croydon; 1½ m. S.S.E. from Sanderstead.

Kington, Huntingdon hund, Herefordsh. 15½ m. N.W. from London, containing 311 houses, and 1,421 inhabitants, is a large, ancient, and well-built town, situated on the river Arrow, and the Kington Canal, which has a communication with the Severn; consisting of two wide spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles. The church is a very irregular structure, having a detached tower surmounted by a spire of singular form. The manufactures consist of woollen cloths, and a considerable trade is carried on in corn purchased in the neighbouring productive country, which by means of its canal is easily conveyed to any part of the kingdom. Here is a good free grammar-school, erected and endowed by Lady Watkins. *Fairs*, Wednesday

K I N

before Easter, Whit Monday, August 2, September 4, for horses and cattle of all sorts. *Market, Wednesday.*

Kington and Leominster Canal begins at Kington, passes by Stanton and Kingsland, where it crosses the river Lugg, and makes a bend to Leominster; whence it turns between Eye and Barrington, by Orleton, Brimfield, where it crosses the Teme, by Little Hereford, Burford, Tenbury, Rochford, Knighton; there crosses the river Rea, and goes on to Lindridge, Low, Ponsax, through a tunnel to Jones's Hole, and by Arley, there falling into the Severn just above Stourport. The total length is something more than 45 miles; and the total lockage is 544 feet, viz. 496 feet fall, and 48 feet rise. On this canal are two tunnels; one at Soumant of 1,250 yards; the other at Ponsax, 3,850 yards. This canal forms a communication by means of these, with the ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, including an immense tract of manufacturing country.

Kington, Barlich way hund. Warwicksh. 3 m. S.E. from Henley-in-Arden.

Kington, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 7½ m. S.E. from Warwick.

Kington, Oswaldslow hund. Worcester-shire; 8 m. E. from Worcester.

Kington, St., Michael, North Damerham hund. Wilts. 3 m. N.W. from Chippenham.

Kington Langley, Malmesbury hund. Wilts. 2 m. N. from Chippenham.

Kinlet Hall, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Cleobury Mortimer.

Kinlet Park, Stoddesdon hund. Shropsh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Cleobury Mortimer.

Kinmarton, Barlichway hund. Warwicksh. 1½ m. N.E. from Alcester.

Kinmell, Penwith hund. Cornwall; 4 m. S. from Penzance.

Kinmell Hall, Denbighsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Abergeley.

Kinnaston, Greytree hund. Herefordsh. 4½ m. W.S.W. from Ledbury.

Kinnerley, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 7 m. S.S.E. from Oswestry.

Kinnerley Green, Oswaldslow hund. Worcestersh. 7 m. S. from Worcester.

Kinnerley House, Reigate hund. Surrey; 3 m. S. from Reigate.

Kinnerley, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Kington.

Kinnerley Castle, Stretford hund. Herefordsh. 6 m. S.S.E. from Kington.

Kinnerton, Broxtow hund. Chesh. 5 m. S.W. from Chester.

Kinnerton, Flintsh. 6 m. S.E. from Mold.

Kinnerton, Rudnorsh. 5 m. S.W. from Presteign.

Kinoston, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 8½ m. S.E. from Nottingham.

Kinoston Hall, Bingham hund. Nottinghamsh. 5½ m. S.S.W. from Bingham.

Kinsham, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 3 m. E. from Presteign.

K I R

Kinsham Court, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. E. from Presteign.

Kinsley Common, Staincross wap. York-shire; 6½ m. S.E. from Wakefield.

Kinstow, Brimsstrey hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. N.E. from Bridgenorth.

Kinsman Green, Hitchin hund. Hert-fordsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Hitchin.

Kinton, Wenlock franchise, Shropsh. 7 m. N.E. from Ludlow.

Kinbury, Kinbury Eagle hund. Berksh. 3½ m. E.S.E. from Hungerford.

Kinton, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 9 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury; 2½ m. S.E. from Knuckling.

Kinross, a river in Cardigansh. running into the Dovy.

Kiosh, Th., Thurgarton hund. Notting-hamsh. 5 m. S.E. from Man-field.

Kiour, a river in Pembrokeh. running into the Irish Sea below Trevelth.

Kip Hills, Chester ward, Durham; 6 m. S.S.W. from Gateshead; 1½ m. S.E. from Tanfield.

Kip's Hill, Findale ward, Northumber-land; 3 m. N.E. from Corbridge.

Kipling, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N.W. from North Allerton.

Kipling Hall, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. N.W. from North Allerton.

Kippax, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. E.S.E. from Leeds.

Kippax Park, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. S.E. from Leeds.

Kippen, Ottery St. Mary, Devonsh. 2½ m. S.S.W. from Ottery St. Mary.

Kippen, Ford lathe, Kent; 5 m. S. from Milton.

Kipping's Cross, Ford lathe, Kent; 5½ m. S.S.E. from Tunbridge.

Kippington, Sutton lathe, Kent; ½ m. S. from Sevenoaks.

Kirby, Tendring hund. Essex; 7½ m. S.S.W. from Harwich.

Kirby, Fair, July 26, for pedlary and toys.

Kirby, Corby hund. Northamptonsh. 8½ m. W.N.W. from Oundle.

Kirby, Green's Norton hund. Northamp-tonsh. 4½ m. W.S.W. from Towcester.

Kirby, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.E. from Boroughbridge.

Kirby, Kington hund. Warwicksh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Kineton.

Kirby with Netherby, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.W. from Wetherby.

Kirby Cane, Clavering hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. N.E. from Bungay.

Kirby Cold, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 6 m. E.N.E. from Thirsk.

Kirby Crofts, Tendring hund. Essex; 8 m. S.S.W. from Harwich.

Kirby Grimaldith, Buckrose wap. York-shire; 8½ m. N.W. from Great Driffield.

Kirby Hall, Hinckford hund. Essex; 9 m. S.S.W. from Harwich.

Kirby Hall, Clavering hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. N.N.E. from Bungay.

Kirby Hill, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. S.E. from Boroughbridge.

Kirby Hill, Halikeld wap. Yorksh. 1 m. N.W. from Boroughbridge.

Kirby Hill, West Gilling wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N.W. from Richmond.

Kirby Knowle, Birdforth wap. Yorksh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Thirsk.

Kirby Misperton, Pickering lathe, Yorksh. 4 m. N.N.W. from New Malton.

Kirby Monk, Knightlow hund. Warwicksh. 8½ m. S.E. from Nuneaton. Fair, June 21.

Kirby Moorside, Rydale wap. Yorksh. 22½ m. N. from London, containing 291 houses, and 1,396 inhabitants, is warily surrounded by steep hills, and is situated on the river Dove. It is so extremely irregularly built, as scarcely to deserve the name of a town; and although containing some good houses, has in general but a poor mean appearance. The inhabitants chiefly depend on its markets and fairs for subsistence, although a small malting business is likewise carried on. In this place died the dissolute George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, whose estates and family seat were in the neighbourhood of Helmsley. *Fairs*, Whit Wednesday, for horses and cattle; Sept. 18, for sheep, linen, and woollen cloth. *Market*, Wednesday, which is but a poor one.

Kirby Muxloe, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 4 m. W. from Leicester.

Kirby Underdale, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 6 m. S. from New Malton.

Kirby, West, Wirrall hund. Chesh. 6½ m. N.N.W. from Park Gate.

Kirby Wharfe, Barkston Ash wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. S.E. from Tadcaster.

Kirby Wike, East Gilling wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S. from North Allerton.

Kirdford, Arundel rape, Sussex; 4½ m. N.E. from Petworth.

Kirk Andreas; see *Man, Isle of*.

Kirk Bradden; see *Man, Isle of*.

Kirk Cuth, Leath ward, Cumberland; adjoining the east side of Kirk Oswald.

Kirk College, Leath ward, Cumberland; adjoining the north side of Kirk Oswald.

Kirk Hampton, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 6 m. W. from Carlisle.

Kirk Leatham, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N. from Gisborough. Here is an hospital for aged people and children.

Kirk Maughold; see *Man, Isle of*.

Kirk Michael; see *Man, Isle of*.

Kirk Newton, Glendale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N.W. from Wooler.

Kirk Oswald, Leath ward, Cumberland; 296 m. N.N.W. from London, containing 146 houses, and 634 inhabitants, is an ancient town, situated in the pleasant and fertile vale of Eden. The houses are irregularly scattered on the declivity of a gentle eminence, which descends towards the margin of the river Eden. The church

is an irregular building, with the belfry standing on a hill at some distance. The chief employment of the inhabitants arises from agriculture. Here in the reign of King John, Hugh de Morville obtained a licence from the king to fortify his Manor House, which, according to Sandford, "was the fairest fabric that ever eye looked upon;" and here even, at that advanced age, most carefully preserved the weapon with which he had slain Archbishop Becket at the altar. In this town are a small well-endowed school, and a dissenting meeting-house. On an eminence, about three miles from Kirk Oswald, near the village of Little Salkeld, is the famous Druidical monument, called Long Meg and her Daughters. This is an extensive circular arrangement of unhewn and rude stones, the circumference measuring nearly 350 yards. Some of the stones are extremely massive, being from 12 to 15 feet in girth, and almost ten feet high: this is one of the most ancient and extensive Druidical circles in the kingdom. The area within the circle is now cultivated, and intersected by the boundaries of two inclosures; and commands an extensive prospect, especially to the south, where the view is limited only by the distant mountains. *Fairs*, Thursday before Whit Sunday, August 5, for horned cattle. *Market*, Thursday.

Kirk Park, Morpeth ward, Northumberland; 7 m. N.W. from Morpeth.

Kirk Andrews, Cumberland ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N.W. from Carlisle.

Kirk Andrews, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 2½ m. N. from Longtown.

Kirkbride, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 5½ m. N.N.W. from Wigton.

Kirkbriggs, East Hung wap. Yorksh. 1½ m. N. N.W. from Bedale.

Kirkburn, Harthill wap. Yorksh. 2½ m. S.W. from Great Oritfield.

Kirkby, Lonsdale hund, Lancash. 4½ m. N.W. from Ulverston.

Kirkby, West Derby hund, Lancash. 7 m. N.E. from Liverpool.

Kirkby, Walshecroft wap. Lincolnsh. 5½ m. N.W. from Market Rushin.

Kirkby, Broxtow hund, Nottinghamsh. 4½ m. S.W. from Mansfield.

Kirkby, Langbrough wap. Yorksh. 7½ m. S.S.W. from Gisborough.

Kirkby, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 6 m. N.E. from Barnsley.

Kirkby Belars, Framland hund, Leicestersh. 2½ m. S.W. from Melton Mowbray.

Kirkby, East, Bolingbroke Soke hund, Lincolnsh. 6 m. S.E. from Horncastle.

Kirkby Green, Langoe hund, Lincolnsh. 7 m. N. from Sleaford.

Kirkby Hall, Lowdale hund, Lancash. 5½ m. N.W. from Ulverston.

Kirkby Hall, West Derby hund. Lancash. 7 m. N.E. from Liverpool.

Kirkby Ireloth, Lonsdale hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N. from Dalton.

Kirkby Laythorpe, Aswardhun hund. Lincolnsh. 2½ m. S.E. from Sleaford.

Kirkby Lodge, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 2½ m. S.W. from Melton Mowbray.

Kirkby Lonsdale, Lonsdale ward, Westmoreland; 256 m. N.N.W. from London, containing 260 houses, and 1,283 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated in a valley, on the river Loynne, over which it has a curious free-stone bridge of three arches: it consists of two handsome spacious streets, through the principal one the high road from Settle to Kendal passes; and the other intersects it at right angles. The houses are in general well built, and being all covered with slate, the town has an uncommonly neat appearance: the church is a noble structure, standing on a gentle acclivity, and from the church-yard is a most beautiful view of the whole valley, and the distant mountains forming its boundary. The manufactures consist of coarse woollens, and knit stockings; and the chief trades carried on to any extent, are those of meal and malt. Here is a good free-school, well endowed, with three presentations to Christ College, Cambridge. *Fairs*, Holy Thursday, for horned cattle; December 21, for woollen cloth. *Market*, Thursday.

Kirkby Malham, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. E.S.E. from Settle.

Kirkby Malleru, Sparkenhoe hund. Leicestersh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Hinckley.

Kirkby Overbloes, Claro wap. Yorksh. 4½ m. W. from Wetherby.

Kirkby, South, Bolingbroke Soke, Lincolnsh. 5½ m. S.W. from Spilsby.

Kirkby Stephen, East ward, Westmoreland; 283½ m. N.N.W. from London, containing 209 houses, and 1,141 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river Eden, at the foot of Ash Fell, consisting of one long street, through which passes the road from Sedburgh to Brough: the houses are tolerably built, and the parish church is a large and handsome structure. There is not any manufacture immediately within the town, although in the neighbourhood vast numbers of knit stockings are made. * The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in grazing and feeding cattle, which are chiefly sent to supply the Liverpool markets. Here is a good free-school, well endowed, having two exhibitions to the University. *Fairs*, Easter Monday, Tuesday after Whit Sunday, Oct. 29, for black cattle, sheep, flax, stockings, pedlary, and toys. *Market*, Monday.

Kirkby Underwood, Aveland hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. S. from Folkingham.

Kirkby Wood House, Broxtow hund. Nottinghamsh. 5½ m. S.S.W. from Mansfield.

Kirkbythore, East ward, Westmoreland; 4½ m. N.W. from Appleby, is by Antiquarians supposed to be erected on the site of the ancient Brovonaæ, many Roman inscriptions and other antiquities having been frequently dug up here.

Kirkcamock, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 10 m. E. from Longtown.

Kirkdale, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2 m. N. from Liverpool.

Kirkgill, Staincliffe wap. Yorksh. 8 m. S. from Askrigg.

Kirkham, Amounderness hund. Lancash. 225½ m. N.W. from London, containing 362 houses, and 1,561 inhabitants, consists of two principal streets, through one of which the high road from Preston to Poulton passes: the buildings are not at all worthy of notice, with the exception of the church, which is a neat structure. The trade consists of coarse linens, and sail-cloth; and the inhabitants possess every advantage of water carriage for their goods, the town being within an easy distance of the Lancaster Canal, and also of the river Ribble. In this town is a well endowed free-school, with three masters, and also a charity-school for clothing and educating 40 girls. *Fairs*, June 24, for horses and horned cattle; Oct. 18, for toys and small ware. *Market*, Tuesday.

Kirkham, Salford hund. Lancash. 1½ m. S.E. from Manchester.

Kirkham, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 4 m. S.S.W. from New Malton. *Fair*, Saturday before Trinity Sunday, for sheep, pedlary, and small ware.

Kirkhaugh, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 3½ m. N. from Aldstone Moor.

Kirkhouse Green, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 4 m. W. from Thorn.

Kirkland, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6 m. N.E. from Egremont.

Kirkland, Leath ward, Cumberland; 8 m. S.E. from Kirk Oswald.

Kirklees Hall, Morley wap. Yorksh. 4 m. N. from Huddersfield: here according to tradition, died the outlaw, Robin Hood, and his tomb is still shewn in the cemetery formerly belonging to a convent of Cistercian Nuns.

Kirkley, Castle ward, Northumberland; 7½ m. S.S.W. from Morpeth.

Kirkley, Mutford and Lothingland hund. Suffolk; 1½ m. S.S.W. from Lowestoft.

Kirkleyon Bain, Cartree wap. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. N.N.E. from Tattershall.

Kirklington, Hallikeld wap. Yorksh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Bedale.

Kirklington, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 4 m. E.S.E. from Longtown.

Kirklington Hall, Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 3½ m. E. from Longtown.

K I T

Kirkman's Green, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 5 m. S.W. from Altrincham.

Kirk Maughold, Isle of Man; see *Man*, *Isle of*.

Kirk Michael, Isle of Man; see *Man*, *Isle of*.

Kirkmond le Mire, Walshcroft wap. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. N.E. from Market Raisin.

Kirkstall Town, Allerdale above Derwent ward, Cumberland; 10½ m. S.S.E. from Ravenglass.

Kirkstall Bridge, Skyrack wap. Yorksh. 3 m. N.W. from Leeds. Here are several corn and other mills, as well as a share of the clothing trade of Leeds.

Kirkstead, Gartree wap. Lincolnsh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Tattershall.

Kirkstead, Loddon hund. Norfolk; 6 m. N.N.W. from Bungay.

Kirkthorpe, Aghrigg wap. Yorksh. 2 m. E.N.E. from Wakefield.

Kirkthwaite, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 6½ m. S.W. from Carlisle; 3 m. E.N.E. from Wigton.

Kirkton, Colness hund. Suffolk; 7 m. S.E. from Ipswich.

Kirkton Green, Colness hund. Suffolk; 6½ m. S.E. from Ipswich.

Kirn Syke, Tindaft ward, Northumberland; 11 m. S.W. from Bellingham.

Kirshope, Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 14½ m. W.N.W. from Rothbury; 6 m. N.N.E. from Buryness.

Kirtlington, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 10 m. W.N.W. from Newark; 8½ m. E.S.E. from Mansfield.

Kirtlington, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 5½ m. W.S.W. from Bicester.

Kirtlington Park, Ploughley hund. Oxfordsh. 4½ m. W.S.W. from Bicester.

Kirton, Corringham hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. S.W. from Brigg.

Kirton, Kirton hund. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. S.S.W. from Boston.

Fairs, July 18, Dec. 11, for all sorts of cattle and merchandise.

Kirton, Bassettlaw hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. W.S.W. from Tuxford.

Kirton Holme, Kirton hund. Lincolnsh. 4½ m. W. from Boston.

Kislingbury, Nobottle Grove hundred, Northamptonsh. 4½ m. W.S.W. from Northampton.

Kitchen End, Flitt hund. Bedfordsh. 8 m. N. from Luton; 4½ m. S.E. from Ampthill.

Kits Hill, East Mendham hund. Hampsh. 4 m. N.E. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Kitsham, Stratton hund. Cornwall; 4½ m. S. from Stratton.

Kitts Cote House, Ford lath, Kent; 4 m. S. from Rochester, is noted for the monument of Vortigern, the British Chief, who was killed in battle whilst fighting the Saxons, under the command of Horsa.

Kitts End, Edmonton hund. Middlesex; 1½ m. N. from Chipping Barnet.

K N A

Kittisford, Milverton hund. Somersetsh. 3½ m. S. from Wiveliscombe.

Kittle Green, Broadwater hund. Hertfordsh. 1 m. W.N.W. from Standon.

Kitty Craggs, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 5 m. N.N.E. from Kendal.

Kitty Gills, Kendal ward, Westmoreland; 1½ m. S.S.E. from Auldeside.

Knacker's Hall, Sturminster Newton hund. Dorsetsh. 2½ m. S. from Sturminster Newton.

Knaith, Well hund. Lincolnsh. 4 m. S. from Gainsborough, was the native place of Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter-House in London.

Knaith Park, Well hund. Lincolnsh. 3½ m. S.S.E. from Gainsborough.

Knap, Shebbear hund. Devonsh. 2 m. N. from Bideford.

Knap, Bisley hund. Gloucestersh. 1½ m. N.E. from Stroud.

Knap, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. W.N.W. from Ledbury.

Knap Hill, Godly hund. Surrey; 2 m. S. from Cobham.

Knap Hill, Radlow hund. Herefordsh. 2 m. W.S.W. from Ledbury.

Knapthorpe, Thurgarton hund. Nottinghamsh. 3½ m. N.E. from Southwell.

Knaptoft, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 6½ m. N.E. from Lutterworth.

Knaptoft Hall, Guthlaxton hund. Leicestersh. 5½ m. N.E. from Lutterworth.

Knapton, North Eppingham hund. Norfolk; 3½ m. N.N.E. from North Walsham.

Knapton, Amsty liberty, Yorksh. 2½ m. W. from York.

Knapton, Buckrose wap. Yorksh. 6½ m. N.E. from New Malton.

Knapwell, Papworth hund. Cambridgesh. 5½ m. E.N.E. from Caxton.

Knarsborough, Clato wap. Yorksh. 20½ m. N. from London, contains 1600

house, 3,388 inhabitants, and returns two members to parliament; the right of election being vested in the burgage-holders,

who at present amount to 50. This town, situated on the river Nid, over which

there is a bridge, consist of two principal streets, and some smaller ones, through

one of which runs the high road from Harrowgate to Boroughbridge, and through

the other, which crosses it at right angles, passes the road from Ripley to Wetherby.

In the town are many handsome modern houses, and the whole place may be con-

sidered as well built. The government of the town is vested in a bailiff, who is also

the returning officer at the election. The manufactures consist of coarse linens and

sheetings, and the inhabitants carry on a great trade in corn. The land adjacent

to the town is noted for the growth of liquorice, and also contains very fine

marle. Knarsborough was once the resort of a great deal of company during the

summer season, who came here for the

sales of its medicinal springs, and to view the curious petrifications of the dripping well; but fashion, which is the supreme guide in all such cases, has caused a diversion in favour of Harrogate and Scarborough, to the very great loss of the inhabitants. *Fairs*, Wednesday after Jan. 13, for sheep; Wednesday after March 12, for sheep; May 6, 7, for sheep; Wednesday after August 12; Tuesday and Wednesday after Oct. 10; Wednesday after Nov. 20; Wednesday and Thursday after Dec. 10. *Cath Market*, every Wednesday fortnight. *Market*, Wednesday

Knaresdale, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 5 m. N.N.W. from Aldstone Moor.

Knaresdale Hall, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4½ m. N. from Aldstone Moor.

Knaresdale, Higham Ferrers ward, Northamptonsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Higham Ferrers.

Knaresdale Hall, Higham Ferrers ward, Northamptonsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Higham Ferrers.

Knares Green, Hartismere ward, Suffolk; 3½ m. N.W. from Hebrington.

Knareswell, Rowharrow ward, Dorsetsh. 3 m. E.S.E. from Corfe Castle.

Knebworth, Broadwater ward, Hertfordsh. 3 m. S. from Stevenage, is a small but pleasant village, and was once a market town; but Stevenage and the neighbouring towns having risen in consequence, this has declined. It still has a state for pedlary and toys on Midsummer Day.

Knebworth, Broadwater ward, Hertfordsh. 3½ m. S. from Stevenage.

Knebworth Lodge, Broadwater ward, Hertfordsh. 3½ m. S. from Stevenage.

Knebworth Place, Broadwater ward, Hertfordsh. 3 m. S. from Stevenage.

Kneighton, Howdenshire, Yorksh. ½ m. W. from Howden.

Knepton, Thurgarton ward, Nottinghamsh. 9½ m. N.W. from Newark; 4½ m. S.W. from Tuxford.

Knepton Green, Thurgarton ward, Nottinghamsh. 9½ m. N.W. from Newark; 4 m. S.W. from Tuxford.

Knepton Lodge, Thurgarton ward, Nottinghamsh. 8 m. N.W. from Newark; 5 m. S.W. from Tuxford.

Knepton, Armingford ward, Cambridgesh. 2½ m. N.W. from Royston.

Knepton Hall, Armingford ward, Cambridgesh. 2½ m. N.W. from Royston.

Knepton, Under, East Gilling ward, Yorksh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Richmond.

Knepton Hall, East Gilling ward, Yorksh. 4 m. N.N.E. from Richmond.

Knepton, Biddisford ward, Cumberland; 3 m. N.N.E. from Carlisle.

Knepton Hill, Lennethward ward, Cornwall; 2½ m. S.W. from Camelford.

Knightsbridge, Knighton ward, Warwicksh. 2½ m. S.W. from Loughborough.

Knightsbridge, Knighton ward, Staffordsh. 3½ m. S.S.W. from Eccleshall.

Knightsbridge Cross, Knighton ward, Warwicksh. 5 m. S.E. from Coventry.

Knightsbridge, Buckingham ward, Buckinghamsh. 4 m. E.N.E. from Brackley.

Knightsbridge, Plympton ward, Devonsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Plymouth.

Knightsbridge, Teignbridge ward, Devonsh. 2 m. S.W. from Chudleigh.

Knightsbridge, Colliford Tree ward, Dorsetsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Dorchester.

Knightsbridge, Last Mendham ward, Hampshire; 4 m. S.E. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Knightsbridge, Gotherington ward, Leicestersh. 2 m. S.N.E. from Leicester.

Knightsbridge, Bingham ward, Nottinghamsh. 7 m. S.W. from Newark.

Knightsbridge, Radnorsh. 15½ m. W.N.W. from London, containing 221 houses, and 785 inhabitants, is very agreeably situated on a rising ground, near the river Teme: it consists of good streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and being built on a gentle declivity, the streets slope downwards each way, giving the town an uncommon air of neatness: the houses are well built, and this town is the handsomest in the county. *Fairs*, Saturday after the first Monday in March, Thursday before Easter, May 17, Oct. 2, last Thursday in October, Thursday before Nov. 12, for horses, cattle, sheep, pedlary, and toys. *Market*, Thursday.

Knightsbridge, North Elmford ward, Shropshire; 6 m. N.E. from Drayton.

Knightsbridge, Pirehill ward, Staffordsh. 5 m. S.S.W. from Eccleshall.

Knightsbridge, Downton ward, Wilts. 6½ m. W.S.W. from Salisbury.

Knightsbridge, Oswaldslow ward, Worcestersh. 3½ m. N.E. from Tenbury.

Knightsbridge, Cogdean ward, Dorsetsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Wimborne Minster.

Knightsbridge, Little, Last Mendham ward, Hampshire; 4½ m. S.E. from Newport, Isle of Wight.

Knightsbridge, Chichester ward, Sussex; 4½ m. E. from Chichester.

Knightsbridge, West, Winfrith ward, Dorsetsh. 7½ m. W. from Wareham.

Knightsbridge, Edmington ward, Middlesex; 2 m. N.N.W. from Chipping Barnet.

Knightsbridge, Oswaldslow ward, Worcestersh. 2½ m. W. from Droitwich.

Knightsbridge, Brixton ward, Surrey; 6 m. S. from London; 1½ m. E.S.E. from Streatham.

Knightsbridge, Kingstere ward, Hampshire; 2½ m. N. from Kingsclere.

Knightsbridge, Goslington ward, Middlesex, adjoining Hyde Park Corner, is built on each side of the great western road, and immediately adjoining the metropolis. It would be deemed superfluous to mention the goodness of its buildings, which are all

modern. Here is one of the most extensive manufactories for painting oiled floor-cloth in the kingdom, giving employment to a vast number of hands; and here also is a noble infirmary for sick and wounded, called St. George's Hospital, erected and maintained by the contributions of our nobility and gentry, of whom there are not less than 300 governors.

Knightstone, Ottery St. Mary hund. Devonsh. 1 m. S. from Ottery St. Mary.

Knightwick, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 5 m. E.N.E. from Bromyard.

Knil, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. N.N.W. from Kington.

Knipe, High, West ward, Westmoreland; 3½ m. N.W. from Shap.

Knipe Intack, Macclesfield hund. Chesh. 7 m. N.E. from Macclesfield.

Knipe, Low, West ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. N.W. from Shap.

Kniperley Hall, Pirehill hund. Staffordshire; 5½ m. W. from Leek.

Knipon, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 9 m. N.N.E. from Melton Mowbray.

Kniston, Rowburrow hund. Dorsetsh. 3½ m. S.E. from Corfe Castle.

Knitacre, Scarsdale hund. Derbysh. 9 m. N.W. from Chesterfield.

Kniver, Seisdon hund. Staffordsh. 8½ m. S.W. from Stourbridge.

Kniveton, Wirksworth wap. Derbysh. 3½ m. N.E. from Ashborn.

Knoblin Green, Braughlin hund. Hertfordsh. 9½ m. N.E. from Ware.

Knock, East ward, Westmoreland; 4 m. N. from Appleby; 9 m. N.E. from Kirbythore.

Knock, Chippenham hund. Wiltsh. 6 m. W.N.W. from Malmesbur.

Knockholt, Sutton lathe, Kent; 2½ m. N. from Westerham.

Knockholt Beches, Sutton lathe, Kent; 2½ m. N. from Westerham, adjoining the east side of Knockholt.

Knocklock, Burnham hund. Buckinghamsh. 4 m. S.S.W. from Agmondesham.

Knocktorum, Wirral hund. Chesh. 6 m. N. from Park Gate.

Knockfield, Tindale ward, Northumberland; 1½ m. S. from Allendale.

Knoddishall, Blithing hund. Suffolk; 3½ m. S.E. from Saxmundham.

Knoddishall Green, Blithing hund. Suffolk; 1½ m. E. from Saxmundham.

Knole, Pitney hund. Somersetsh. 2 m. S. from Somerton.

Knole Park, Sutton lathe, Kent; adjoining Sevenoaks.

Knoll, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 11 m. S.E. from Birmingham.

Knoll, Cuckolds, Doddingtree hundred, Worcestersh. 4 m. E. from Bromyard.

Knoll Hall, Hemlingford hund. Warwicksh. 11½ m. S.E. from Birmingham.

Knollton Barn, Ossulston hund. Mid-Von. I.

dissex; 1½ m. N.E. from Kensington Gravel Pits; 2½ m. N. from London.

Knollon Hall, Flintsh. 4 m. N.N.W. from Mamer.

Knoll Castle, Heytesbury hund. Wiltsh. 5½ m. E. from Warminster.

Knook, Lower, Heytesbury hund. Wiltsh. 4½ m. S.E. from Warminster.

Knossington, Guthfaxton hund. Leicestersh. 8 m. S.E. from Melton Mowbray.

Knot Hill, Darlington ward, Durham; 6 m. S.W. from St. John's Weardale;

6½ m. N.W. from Middleton Teedale.

Knots, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 1½ m. S.W. from Bursley.

Knott Lane, Salford hund. Lancash. 5 m. N.E. from Manchester.

Knottling, Stodden hund. Bedfordsh. 4 m. N. from Bletsoe; 10½ m. N.N.W. from Bedford.

Knottlingay, Osgoldness, Yorksh. 3 m. N.E. from Pontefract, is situated on the river Aire, by means of which it sends immense quantities of lime to every part of the county, for which it has long been noted.

Knottishall, Blackbourne hund. Suffolk; 5½ m. N.W. from Botesdale.

Knotton, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 1 m. N.W. from Newcastle-under-Line.

Knotty Ash, West Derby hund. Lancash. 4 m. E. from Liverpool.

Knout, Radlaw hund. Herefordsh. 5 m. N.N.W. from Ledbury.

Know, Eekdale ward, Cumberland; 7 m. E.S.E. from Carlisle.

Know Hill, Allerdale below Derwent ward, Cumberland; 5 m. N.W. from Wigton.

Knowell Hill, Allertonshire wap. Yorksh. 5 m. N. from North Allerton.

Knowel, Braunton hund. Devonsh. 5 m. N.W. from Barnstaple.

Knowel, Berkeley hund. Gloucestersh. 6½ m. N. from Bristol.

Knowel Bank, Pirehill hund. Staffordsh. 4½ m. N.W. from Newcastle-under-Line.

Knowel Grove, Godly hund. Surrey; 3½ m. W. from Chertsey.

Knowel Hill, Wargrave hund. Berks. 1½ m. S.W. from Maidenhead.

Knowel Hill, Woking hund. Surrey; 5½ m. F.N.E. from Guildford.

Knowel Hill, Salford hund. Lancash. 1½ m. N.N.E. from Bury.

Knowel Hills, Reppington hund. Derbysh. 6½ m. S. from Derby.

Knowel Holme, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 1 m. S. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Knowel, Sweet, High Peak hund. Derbysh. 4½ m. E. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Knowle, Huntingdon hund. Herefordsh. 2½ m. S.S.W. from Kington.

Knowle, Chew hund. Somersetsh. 8 m. S. from Bristol.

Knowle, Kinwardstone hund. Wiltsh. 6½ m. W. from Hungerford.

Knowle, St. Giles's, South Petherthon hund. Somersetsh. 2½ m. S. from Minster.

Knowle Church, Hasilor hund. Dorsetsh. 1 m. W. from Corfe Castle.

Knowle Green, Hinchford hund. Essex; 2½ m. S.S.E. from Clare.

Knowle Park, Stockton ward. Durham; 5½ m. S.W. from Stockton.

Knowles End, Stoddadon hund. Shropsh. 1½ m. S. from Bridgenorth.

Knowles Green, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 3½ m. E.N.E. from Knutsford.

Knowles Green, Spelthorne hund. Middlesex; adjoining the S.E. end of Staines.

Knowlton, Knowlton hund. Dorsetsh. 4 m. S.W. from Cranbourne.

Knowlton, Augustine lathe, Kent; 4 m. S.W. from Sandwich.

Known's Folly, Triploh hund. Cambridgesh. 2 m. N.E. from Royston.

Knowsley, West Derby hund. Lancash. 2½ m. N.W. from Prescot.

Knowsley Park, West Derby hund. Lancash. adjoining the north side of Prescot.

Knowstone, South Molton hund. Devonsh. 7½ m. E.S.E. from South Molton.

Knoyls, East, Cawden and Cadworth hund. Wiltsh. 2½ m. S.W. from Hindon.

Knoyls, West, Mere hund. Wiltsh. 3 m. W. from Hindon.

Knuckin, Oswestry hund. Shropsh. 5½ m. S.S.E. from Oswestry.

Knucklass, Radnorsh. 3½ m. S.W. from Knighton.

Knuckles, Cold, Stockton ward, Durham; 2½ m. S.W. from Hartlepool.

Knutsford, Bucklow hund. Chesh. 176½ m. N.N.W. from London, containing 491 houses, and 2,372 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated, and is divided into two towns by a small stream, one called High, and the other Low Knutsford; it is in general well built, and has an handsome modern built church, furnished with a fine organ. The manufactures consist of cotton, for which there are large cotton-works; a silk-mill in imitation of one at Stockport; shag velvets; and the very best sewing thread. The flax used in the manufacture of the latter article is mostly brought from Ireland, Russia, and Hamburg; though a small portion of it is grown in Yorkshire. The county sessions are holden here twice a year, and near it are annual horse races, remarkable for the resort and display of fashionable company. The prosperity of this town is partly supported by the expenditure of the numerous families of gentry residing in its neighbourhood. Here, on the marriage of every inhabitant, the friends and acquaintance of the parties practised the very singular custom of strawing their

door-ways with brown sand, and on this they figure various fanciful and emblematical devices in white sand; and over the whole are occasionally strewed the flowers of the season. *Fairs*, Whit Tuesday, July 10, Nov. 8, for cattle and drapery. *Market*, Saturday.

Knutsford Over, Bucklow hund. Chesh. ¼ m. S.E. from Knutsford.

Knusden, Blackburn hund. Lancash. 2½ m. E. from Blackburn.

Koesus, Powder hund. Cornwall; 2½ m. W.N.W. from Lostwithiel.

Kraslow, Cotslow hund. Buckinghamsh. 4½ m. S S.E. from Winslow.

Kyloe, Islandsire, Durham; 5½ m. N N.W. from Belford.

Kyme, North, Flexwell hund. Lincolnsh. 6½ m. N.E. from bleaford

Kyme, South, Aswardhun hund. Lincolnsh. 7 m. E.S.E. from bleaford.

Kymyn, Parish of Stanton, Kiftgate hund Gloucestersh. 4½ m. N.N.E. from Winchcomb, a considerable eminence, which has been celebrated from a naval temple, lately erected on its summit, to record the eminent victories obtained by the English during the last war. Near it is a rude fragment of silicious grit called the Buckstone, resembling an irregular square pyramid inverted, and standing on its point or apex. its circumference at top is somewhat more than 56 feet; the point on which it rests about 3 feet; its texture is extremely fine. It is placed on the edge of a precipitous declivity of lime stone rock; and is considered by Mr King, in his Monumenta Antiqua, as a rocking-stone, or Logan.

Kympton, Andover hundred, Hampsh. 5½ m. W. from Andover

Kynacer Cove, Kirriar hund. Cornwall; 7½ m. S from Helston, is situated about one mile N.W. of the Lizard Point, and may be regarded as one of the most extraordinary spots on the coast. The descent to it is extremely steep, and overhung by large crags. The cove is formed by huge rocks of immense height, partly projecting into the sea; and in one place so singularly disposed, as to open a fine natural arch into a sort of grotto.

Kynaston, Oswestry hundred, Shropsh. 7½ m. S.S.E. from Oswestry.

Kynton Watton, Wigmore hund. Herefordsh. 7 m. W. from Ludlow; ¼ m. S from Leintwardine.

Kyre Park, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 3½ m. S.E. from Tenbury.

Kyre Ward, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 1 m. E.S.E. from Tenbury.

Kyre Ward, Doddingtree hund. Worcestersh. 4½ m. S.E. from Tenbury.

Kyrrel-Croston, Framland hund. Leicestersh. 9 m. N.E. from Melton Mowbray.

with a rise of 145 feet. Bridgewater Canal commences at the Castle-field in the suburbs of Manchester; and terminates at Pennington, near the town of Leigh. Contiguous to Manchester there is a communication with the Mersey and Irwell navigation, and Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, by means of Medlock Brook. Under the town of Manchester are arched tunnels for a portion of this canal, of considerable length; from one of which coals are hoisted up by a coal gill, through a shaft, out of the barges below, into a large coal-yard or store-house in the main-street, at which place the Duke and his successors are by the first act bound to supply the inhabitants of Manchester at all times with coals at only 4d. per hundred weight, of 140lb. At Worsley is a short cut to Worsley mills, and another to the entrance basin of the famous under-ground works, or tunnels. (See article *Bridgewater Canal*.) Douglas River Navigation commences in the tide-way, in the estuary of the Ribble river, near Heslith, and terminates in the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, at Brier's Mill. Its principal articles of conveyance are coarss and cannel coals, agricultural produce, and lime-stone. Haslingden Canal communicates in a distance of about 13 miles between Bury, where it joins the Bury and Bolton Canal, to Church, where it joins the Liverpool. Lancaster Canal takes a long course of 75½ miles, through nearly the whole county of Lancaster, and part of Westmoreland. The principal object of this canal is to open a ready and reasonable communication between the coal and limestone countries, thereby interchanging and conveying these articles to different places; and to open the port of Lancaster to other populous towns on the north and south. Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, commences at the Mersey and Irwell navigation, near the junction of the Medlock Brook, at Manchester, and terminates at the town of Bolton: at Bury is a branch of 4 miles in length, to join the Haslingden Canal. Passage boats are established between Bolton and Manchester. Rochdale Canal opens a communication from the Bridgewater Canal, at Manchester, to the Calder navigation at Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax. At Ulverston is a short cut, or canal, of about 1½ mile, to communicate from that town to the Irish Sea. The Public Roads of Lancashire, from the great number of carriages, and great quantity of heavy materials incessantly passing in the vicinity of the great manufacturing towns of this country, from a wet climate, soft soil, &c. are generally much damaged, and in many places are absolutely in such an uneven and bad

state as to become dangerous to the traveller. Near Manchester, Liverpool, and some other towns, most of the roads are paved like the London streets; and as these are not so easily or cheaply repaired as the common roads, they are suffered to remain very uneven, and in some parts abound with deep holes: some of these roads cost from 1,500L to 2,000L per mile. As a commercial and manufacturing county, this has distinguished itself, especially of late years, beyond any other in the kingdom. In absolute population it is inferior only to Middlesex and Yorkshire, and it much exceeds the latter in proportion of people to area; the larger and more flourishing towns than any other county it possesses, Manchester and Liverpool are mutual aids to each other in the acquisition of wealth. Manchester, which has long been noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufacture, is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade; an immense business, extending in some or other of its operations from Furness (where great cotton spinning-mills have been established) to Derby, north and south; and from Halifax to Liverpool, east and west. The labour of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester; whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, and other places. These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, fitted for all sorts of markets, both at home or abroad, spreading over great part of Europe, America, and the coast of Guinea, and bringing back vast profits to this country. The raw material is principally imported at Liverpool and Lancaster; but is occasionally brought from London and other ports. The manufacture of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods and of hats, is also carried on at Manchester; and the late improvements in machinery for spinning cotton and other purposes, have caused the erection of numerous steam engines, which give employ to a vastly augmented population, while at the same time they occasion much annoyance by their smoke. Iron foundries and other branches of subordinate manufactures have also proportionally increased. From these various sources of wealth, Manchester has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. Its buildings, especially the more modern ones, are on a proportional scale of size and elegance. Its water communication have lately been extended by canals to several of the neighbouring towns, and these penetrating across the Fylke, Ribblesdale, and Mersey, the port of Hull, and the coast of Lincolnshire, &c. &c. The Lancashire Canal, which is the longest in the kingdom, is the only one that is not navigable for the whole year.

